THIRTY-FOOT WATERWAY EDITION.

THE WEATHER.
Fair Tuesday, colder east portion, Wednesday fair.

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THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

40 PAGES
FIVE SECTIONS

VOL. LXXXV—NO. 70. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1909. WHOLE NUMBER 13,164.

STEERAGE REPORT IS SENSATIONAL

Appalling Conditions Disclosed by Woman Agent of Government.

PRESENTED TO THE SENATE

Legislation is Urged to Correct Evils on Trans-Atlantic Liners—Women Insulted and Forced to Defend Themselves.

Washington, Dec. 13.—A report on steerage conditions based on information obtained by special agents of the Immigration Commission traveling as steerage passengers on different trans-Atlantic steamers was made public today through presentation to the Senate with recommendations for legislation to bring about better conditions. Conditions found on many of these vessels are described as appalling.

The general report of the Commission contains the reports of individual agents giving their experiences on board steamships where they posed as steerage passengers. A woman agent, who was herself miserably insulted and compelled to withstand repulsive privations, said:

"During these twelve days in the steerage I lived in a disorder and surroundings that offended every sense. Only the fresh breeze from the sea overcame the sickening odors. The vile language of the men, the screams of the women defending themselves, the crying of children, wretched because of their surroundings, and practically every sound that reached the ears irritated beyond endurance. There was no sight before which the eye did not prefer to close.

"Everything was dirty, sticky and disagreeable to the touch. Every impression was offensive. Worse than this was the general air of immorality. For 13 hours each day I witnessed all around me this improper, indecent, and forced mingling of men and women."

The woman agent had told of the mingling of the crew with the women of the steerage and said that the same conditions were true of the association of the men. steerage passengers with the women.

"Agents of the Immigration Commission say that on many of the steamships men stewards and members of the crew, as well as male steerage passengers crowd into the compartments set aside for the women and constantly pass through the passageways of such compartments so that no woman in the steerage 'had a moment's privacy.'"

"Members of the crew," says one woman agent, "never failed to deal a woman passenger a blow when she was found standing on the framework of a lower berth to get in from an upper berth. If a woman was dressing they always stopped to watch her and frequently hit and handled her.

"One night the chief steerage steward entered our compartment, but not noticing me, approached a Polish girl, who was apparently the only occupant. She spoke in Polish, saying 'My head aches please go on and leave me alone,' but he continued and soon was insulting her. The girl, weakened by sea sickness, defended herself as best she could, but soon was struggling to get out of the man's arms. Just then other passengers entered and he released her. Such was the man who was our highest protector and court of appeal.

"I cannot say that any woman lost her virtue on this passage, but in making free with the women the men of the crew went as far as possible without exposing themselves to the danger of punishment. But this limit is no doubt frequently overstepped. Several of the crew told me that many of them marry girls from the steerage. When I insinuated that they could scarcely become well enough acquainted to marry during the passage, the answer was that the acquaintance had already gone so far that marriage was imperative."

The writer tells of repelling advances on the part of the crew and stewards with a hard unexpected blow in the offender's face. She says: "The manner in which the sailors, stewards, firemen and others mingled with the women passengers was thoroughly revolting. Their language and the topics of their conversation were vile. Their comments about the women and made in their presence were coarse. What was far worse, and of continual occurrence, was their handling of the women and girls. Some of the crew were always on deck and took all manner of liberties with the women, in broad day light as well as after dark."

Concerning other conditions in the old type steerage, which still exists on many of the steamships the agents of the commission are just as severe.

In the introduction to the report it is stated:

"The universal human needs of space, air, food, sleep and privacy are recognized to the degree now made compulsory by law. Beyond that the persons carried are looked upon as so much freight, with mere transportation as their only due."

The sleeping quarters are described as being in many cases filthy; inade-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL

Legislative Examination of Books of State Officers Begins—Several Charters Issued—Home Telephone Co.—Funeral of Mrs. Tucker.

(Special Star Telegram.)

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 13.—The legislative committee for the examination and comparison of the books and vouchers of the offices of the State Treasurer, Auditor and Commissioner of Insurance, began its annual task at noon today with the expectation that the greater part of the week will be required to complete the work which it is intended, in view of the sensational findings of the former commission, just a year ago, shall be very thorough. The members of the commission are Senators O. L. Clark, Bladen, J. D. Elliott, Catawba, and Representatives C. E. Taylor, Brunswick, R. R. Cotton, Pitt, and Dr. D. J. Murphy, Guilford, Mr. Taylor being the Republican member.

The Hygeia Snuff Co., Winston-Salem, is chartered with $125,000 capital authorized and $10,000 subscribed, to manufacture the Bohannan Health Snuff, incorporators being W. T. Bohannan, G. W. Brittain and A. F. Messick. Another charter is to the Misenheimer Springs Hotel Co., Concord, capital $50,000 by A. L. Patterson, R. L. Patterson and others.

Manager F. C. Toepleman, of the Home Telephone Co., here for the day on business, is telling enthusiastically of important extensions of his lines and important improvements. Long distance extensions include from Newbern to Jacksonville, From Bunn, Nash county, to Weldon and Greenville to Washington. With these extensions the company now connects such points as Weldon, Enfield, Rocky Mount, Greenville, Newbern, Morehead City, Beaufort, Nashville, Spring Hope, Henderson, Warrenton, Littleton, Oxford, Clarksville, Va., Chase City, Va., and Emporia, Va.

The funeral of Mrs. Florence P. Tucker was held from the Christ Episcopal church at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon, Rev. M. A. Barber, the rector, officiating. The stately old church which has for many years received very large financial aid and faithful personal service from this good woman, was thronged with people sadly, but heartily, paying a final high tribute of respect, love and affection for the deceased, floral tributes were exceptionally numerous and beautiful. The pall-bearers were: Honorary, T. W. Dobbin, Chas. McKinnon, Dr. V. E. Turner, Dr. D. E. Everitt, Judge T. B. Womack, Capt. S. A. Ashe, R. T. Gray, Dr. Hubert Haywood, Dr. H. A. Royster, T. H. Briggs, James Briggs, Col. Benehan Comeron, Julius Lewis, R. H. Battle, Col. J. W. Hinsdale. Active: T. W. Dobbin, Chas. McKimmon, Chas. Roote, C. E. Johnson, Grimes Cowper, Geo. W. Thompson, T. T. Hay, J. C. Drewry.

A marble bust of Governor William A. Graham made for the Historical Commission by Ruckstuhl to occupy a niche in the rotunda of the State House here, arrived today from Carrara, Italy, and will be placed in position at once. The unveiling and presentation exercises will be early in January when a biography of Governor Graham will be read by Frank Nash, of Hillsboro, with an address by Hon. Thomas W. Mason, of Northampton county. The acceptance for the State will be by Governor Kitchin. The bust is one and one-eighth life size, representing Governor Graham at the time he resigned as Secretary of the United States navy upon his nomination for the vice presidency after he had been governor of North Carolina and United States Senator.

TAFT SELECTS JUDGE LURTON

Nominated Him For Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court—Tennessee Judge—Parker Was Mentioned.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—The nomination of Judge H. Lurton, of Tennessee, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in succession of the late Justice Peckham, was sent to the Senate today by President Taft.

Judge Lurton is a Tennessee man and was appointed judge of the Sixth circuit by President Cleveland, March 27th, 1893. He was a Democrat in politics at that time.

President Taft was himself a judge of the Sixth circuit at the time he was appointed Governor of the Philippines in 1898 and it was his association with Judge Lurton that gave him such a high opinion of the legal qualifications of the Tennessee jurist.

Lurton Receives News.

Cincinnati, Dec. 13.—Judge Lurton and his associates were in the midst of the hearing of a half million dollar will case today when a reporter entered the court with the news of the judge's appointment to the United States Supreme Court bench. The reporter quietly whispered the news to the court clerk, who wrote it on a slip of paper and sent it to the judge.

The judge casually glanced at the note as if it were the most ordinary of communications, instead of announcement of his selection to the highest legal body in America. He folded the slip and stuck it in his pocket without even communicating

(Continued on Page Eight.)

STARTLING THEORY IN GEORGIA CRIME

Two and Possibly Three Responsible For Terrible Deed in Savannah.

THE CHAIN SEEMS COMPLETE

Husband of Last Victim Now Believed to be Murderer With Negro Accomplice—No Newspaper Extras—Evidence.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 13.—Developments tonight in the aftermath of the triple murder of last Friday afternoon gave birth to the startling theory that not a single murderer but two or possibly three were engaged in the commission of the terrible crime.

County omcers tonight declare that of these, J. C. Hunter, husband of Mrs. Maggie Hunter, whose death today added a third to the number of murdered women, is certainly one.

They declare that the chain of evidence is complete, asserting that some clothing, badly stained and apparently spattered with blood, which was found late today and belongs to Hunter, is the final link. This clothing it is declared, was worn by Hunter on the day of the crimes and a walking cane found in the house of the murder is declared to have been carried by Hunter on the same day. It was declared tonight by a physician of the Savannah hospital that statements made during a moment of consciousness by Mrs. Hunter earl ytoday charged the crimes to her husband, and that she was being held by a negro man when the blows were being struck that caused her death.

Rev. J. S. Wilder, pastor of a Baptist church here, stated that Mrs. Hunter, after recognizing him, declared a white man had struck the blows. Today and tonight the police officers continued their questioning of Hunter, who has been a prisoner since Saturday. He stoutly denies any guilt.

Mayor Tiedeman tonight asked that no extra editions of the newspapers be issued, carrying the developments in the case and though one paper was almost in the press, the edition was suppressed.

SILVEY SPEER WEDS AGAIN

Granted Divorce From Chauffeur Thomas—Atlanta Romance.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 13.—Two minutes after Mrs. Silvey Speer Thomas daughter of W. A. Speer, well known in financial circles was granted a total divorce from his father's chauffeur Russell J. Thomas, in the Superior Court today, a marriage license was issued to Marshal C. McKenzie and Miss Silvey Speer.

Miss Speer's divorce was secured on allegations that she was forced to marry the chauffeur because the man had made threats of violence against her father unless the daughter consented to elope with him.

Immediately after the parties involved left the court house they were driven to the Speer residence, on Peachtree road where the wedding ceremony was performed in the presence of a large party of friends.

Another chapter in the Speer case also was concluded today when a verdict was rendered in the Superior court in favor of W. A. Speer, who was issued by Chauffeur Thomas for $100,000 for aliantion of his wife's affections.

The elopement of beautiful Silvey-Speer with the father's handsome young chauffeur 14 months ago, created a sensation. After being married in Atlanta, they left for Charlotte, N. C., where they were arrested as they registered at a prominent hotel. Mrs. Speer brought the bride back to Atlanta, but the young husband made so much trouble that the mother took her daughter to New York. Here the bride was kept hidden to escape reporters and to evade a writ of habeas corpus sought by the husband. Finally Mrs. Speer sailed with her daughter for Europe.

Thomas asserted that if he could see his bride alone she would declare that she preferred him to her parents. This her parents refused to allow. They charged that she was drugged by Thomas the day of the wedding and while in this condition was forced, under threats to consent to a marriage.

NINE BODIES ARE FOUND.

Among Those Who Perished on Lake Erie—Still Searching.

Erie, Pa., Dec. 13.—Four of the nine bodies picked up by the Commodore Perry yesterday, the first of the 38 men who lost their lives when the ferry Bessemer and Marquette No. 2 foundered in Lake Erie, were sent to their homes tonight. The bodies shipped are those of William Ray, to Butler, Pa.; Manuel Souars, to Renova, Pa.; Thomas Steele, to Conneaut, O.; George R. Smith, to Conneaut, Ohio.

The Commodore Perry who did such heroic work in searching for the victims lay in her slip all day with steam up, but the gale that blew over the lake was of such nature that to venture out would have been suicidal. The wind subsided today that the search may be concluded tomorrow.

The Havana baseball team defeated The Americans yesterday by a score of 5 to 0, at Havana.

CAPT. FRANKLIN IS GUILTY

Admitted He Embezzled Mess Funds of West Point Cadets—Sentenced to Prison—Twice Commended For Service.

New York, Dec. 13.—Capt. Thomas Franklin, U. S. A., twice commended by General Chaffee and General Otis for distinguished service in China and at Manila, pleaded guilty today to a long series of petty embezzlements from the mess funds of the West Point cadets, as commissary and treasurer of the United States Military Academy, and was sentenced by Judge Hand in the United States Circuit Court, to two years and six months in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

His counsel gave notice that he would apply for a writ of error and review.

As commissary and treasurer Capt. Franklin had charge of the pay checks of the cadets which he deposited in the United States sub treasury in this city and drew against for mess supplies. The total amount of his defalcation ran to $5,650 of which $4,543 was represented by false vouchers presented for approval by the superintendent of the United States Military Academy. At his first arraignmen in last June he pleaded not guilty and subsequently demurred. The demurrers were overruled and trial set for today. The statute of limitations in the court martial bears offenses committed only two years back as against three years in the federal courts and for this reason Judge Hand and not Major General Wood heard the case.

Capt. T S. Ansel urged for the prisoner that his client had risen from the rank by merit and that his irregularities were chargeable to his effort to raise a large family on an officer's pay.

The sentence, besides the penalty it sets, automatically cashiers Capt. Franklin from the army and deprives his family of any prospects of a retirement pension.

THE LOUISVILLE MYSTERY.

Governor Will Offer Reward for Recovery of Kidnapped Girl.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13.—Judge Joseph Pryor, of Louisville formally requested Governor Willson tonight to offer a reward in the name of the State for the recovery of Alma Kelner, the pretty eight-year-old girl who left her home on her way to mass Wednesday of last week, since when she has not been heard from. The Governor replied that there was no statute which would empower him to offer such a reward, but that there was no restriction upon his offering a reward personally and that he would take some action upon the request tomorrow. Meanwhile it is a baffled police force and press of Louisville that is still at wor kon the case. A search was made by the police today of the Kelner home of Alma's grandmother, but no trace of the child was found.

Mrs. F. L. Kellner, mother of Alma, is repored to be bearing up well and hopeful that her child is at least physically unhurt somewhere.

SOLDIER DIES OF LEPROSY

Sergeant Mix Passes Away at Fort Screven—Military Honors.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 13.—Death removed probably the only case of leprosy in the United States Army today when First Sergeant C. O. Mix, of the 72nd company, Coast Artillery, died in his lonely cottage on the Fort Screven Reservation. The body will be buried with full military honors in the National Cemetery in accordance with the last request of the dead soldier.

Mix enlisted from Brownsville, Texas, and served in the Cuban campaign during the Spanish American war. It was here the disease was contracted.

The sergeant had been a government charge for the past few years, his case attracting attention in medical circles all over the country.

OUTLINES.

Senator Raynor in a speech in the Senate yesterday declared President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, a murderer, who should be held personally responsible for the execution of two Americans in that country——Judge Lurton, of Tennessee, has been named by President Taft to fill the vacancy on the bench of the United States Supreme court——Women agents of the Immigration Commission disclosed appalling conditions in the steerage report, presented to the Senate yesterday——Captain Thomas Franklin, U. S. A., plead guilty in the Federal court yesterday to embezzlement of the mess funds at West Point and was sentenced to two years and six months in prison——Mrs. Brokaw proved a clever witness when she was cross-examined by her husband's lawyers in her divorce suit in New York yesterday——New theories developed in the Savannah murders yesterday and the police think they have a conclusive chain of evidence——Mrs. Silvey Speer Thomas was divorced from Chauffeur Thomas yesterday and shortly afterward was Marshal C. McKenzie——New York markets: Money on call firm 4 1-2 to 5 per cent., ruling rate 4 3-4, closing bid 4 3-4, offered at 4 7-8; cotton spot closed quiet, middling uplands 15.20, middling gulf 15.45; flour nominally higher with a moderate jobbing demand; wheat spot strong No. 2 red 1.27 nominal elevator, No. 2 red 1.26 1-2 nominal f. o. b. afloat; corn strong No. 2, 72 1-2 elevator domestic, 72 delovered and 68 1-2 f. o. b. afloat; oats spot firmer, mixed 26 to 32, No. 2, 46 1-2 bid; rosin steady, turpentine quiet 58.

MRS. BROKAW IS CLEVER WITNESS

Witty and Cool-Headed, She Won Over Husband's Lawyers.

DAY IN THE DIVORCE TRIAL

Told of the Times Her Husband Threatened to Kill Her—No New Sensations in the Case—On Cross-Examination.

New York, Dec. 13.—The ready wit and cool head of Mary Blair Brokaw, who seeks a decree of separation with alimony of $60,000 a year from her millionaire husband, W. Gould Brokaw, flashed again and again today through the persistent plodding of her cross examination. At times you say your husband threatened to blow out your brains; did you believe him?" asked John F. McIntyre, counsel for the defense.

"Not when he wasn't drinking," retorted the witness adroitly..

"Did he say he would or could do it?" pursued Mr. McIntyre.

"In Paris he said he could and in the South he said he would."

"Well he didn't did he?" asked Mr. McIntyre, as a clincher.

"I think," said the witness sweetly, "you find that I still have a few left."

At another time there was a question of what Mrs. Brokaw meant by "paralyzed" an adjective she applied to Mr. Brokaw's condition on a night when she testified she telephoned for his secretary to take care of him. Mrs. Brokaw amplified her definition into "a condition of helpless intoxication" and Mr. McIntyre immediately wished to know how the witness had qualified as a judge in the symptoms of drunkenness.

"My varied experience after marriage made me an expert," she retorted.

The worst weather an Atlantic coast northeaster can show did not daunt the curious today. Many women, richly robed in furs motored over to Mineola, L. I., through the slush and rain and crowded the little court room. The testimony did not disappoint them. Mr. Brokaw gave out a statement in part as follows:

"I have been grossly misrepresented by Mrs. Brokaw and by members of her family. Proposition after proposition has been made to me by the plaintiff's side to abandon this case if I should submit to a large settlement of money."

Unmitigated Falsehood.

Mr. Baldwin, Mrs. Brokaw's attorney, immediately issued a counter statement in part as follows:

"The statement given out by the defense that the plaintiff's side had made overtures to him to abandon the case upon payment of a large sum of money is an unmitigated and deliberate falsehood and consistent with the policy adopted by the defense by trying the case by unsubstantiated statements made without the sanctity of an oath."

After the preliminaries both sides got down to the serious business of the day.

Mrs. Brokaw was asked if she did not once take poison by mistake with no intention of killing herself.

"Now wasn't that only a bluff?" queried Mr. McIntyre.

"No, it was not," she replied indignantly. "I wanted to die."

Cigarettes had proved an embarrassing subject for Mrs. Brokaw in previous testimony. Today she triumphed over cocktails, of which she had only tasted four in her life, she said, and never before breakfast. Champagne, she thought, tasted very much like ginger ale.

Mr. McIntyre began to delve into Mrs. Brokaw's bills for dresses. Her lawyer cut him short with an admission that Mr. Brokaw had spent $30,000 on his wife in their first year of married life.

Mr. McIntyre thought the items spoke for themselves. "I will hardly agree," he instanced, "that a couple of hundred dollars worth of corsets were used by Mr. Brokaw. Brokaw himself, who is far from puney, joined in the laugh that followed.

"If I recollect rightly,' put in Justice Putnam, "General Hancock used them during a campaign."

Quarreled at High Point.

Mrs. Brokaw told of a quarrel with her husband while they were at High Point, N. C., following which she went to a hotel and remained until her husband sent for her. She became hysterical on the way home, but declared that she had not discussed her domestic troubles with the servant sent to accompany her.

Mr. McIntyre wanted to know if her husband had not always been attentive to her and brought her flowers "every day.". The witness said that he did not buy flowers every day and some times when he did he would accuse her of not appreciating the attentions he paid her and of not thanking him for the flowers.

Mrs. Brokaw said that "Jimmy" Marr and her brother also used to buy her flowers occasionally and that this was objected to by her husband. Mr. Brokaw told her, she said, that he was the only man from whom she could accept flowers.

BIG FIRE AT SPRING HOPE

Hotel, Methodist Church, Parsonage, Stores and a Dwelling Destroyed—Town Was Threatened at One Time.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Spring Hope, N. C., Dec. 13.—Spring Hope was hit a heavy lick this morning when her hansome Hotel Margaret, a brick store room, the Methodist church, the Methodist parsonage, a wooden livery stable, a wooden store room, a shoe shop, and a dwelling house were burned to the ground.

The fire was discovered at 1 o'clock in the old wooden livery stable which stood alongside the hotel. The church was 50 yards or more away, but the fire caught in the belfry. At 1 o'clock the old stable was a mass of flames. There was an alley between the old stable and the hotel, a brick structure, but owing to the extreme dry weather, which has lasted for months, the wells were soon drawn dry and the water supply giving out, the flames held full sway. Two horses of Col. D. L. Chappell, the proprietor of the hotel, were burned. The old stable has been regarded for some time as a regualr fire trap. The fire spread from this stable in both directions, one way to a wooden store, on to the Methodist church, and in the other way to a brick store, which was burned, threatening some four other brick stores and the bank building and the Spring Hope Leader office. The furnishings of all these stores and places of business were carried out, but a brick wall checked the progress of the flames.

The insurance on the hotel was $8,500, on the old livery stable $1,500, on the Methodist church, $500, on the Methodist parsonage, $500; on the furniture of the hotel, $750, and the goods of the various merchants and the bank people were fully covered with insurance. The total loss above insurance is not great, but the town has been hit hard for she has lost her handsome hotel. The loss on the Methodist church is not great, since it was soon to be torn down to make room for a handsome new church. The hotel was the property of R. E. Copeland, of Kinston, and it along with the whole block was to have been sold tomorrow at auction. It is said that the hotel cost about $11,000. It is not known what the insurance was on the adjoining brick store, but it is understood here that it was fully covered. The store was not in operation, but it held quite a good deal of goods, the property of S. A. Woodward and recently a partner of the firm of Woodward & Copeland.

It is understood that the damage on the goods of the merchants is fully covered by insurance. It is pretty generally believed here that some one set the old livery stable on fire.

It was fortunate that the morning was still as the whole town was threatened with destruction. There was fully $20,000 worth of cotton on the depot platform and on the cotton yard not far away. It is regarded as Providential that the whole town din't go up in flames.

FARMERS REJOICING.

First Rain Fall of Any Consequence in Six Months.

Winchester, Va., Dec. 13.—Copious rains have fallen over the drought belt of Northern Virginia, Western Maryland and West Virginia, the first of any consequence in six months.

The fall began last midnight and has continued steadily since. There is great rejoicing among the farmers in consequence.

REBELS MAY BE DEFEATED

Report That Rama Has Been Captured by Zelaya's Forces—Severe Engagement—Heavy Loss—Report Not Confirmed.

Managua, Nicaragua, Dec. 13.—The report is current here that there has been a severe engagement near Rama between the government troops, commander by Geoeral Vasquez, and the revolutionists, with heavy loss of life. There has also been a report that Rama has been captured by the Zelayan forces, but this is not confirmed.

According to the dispatches the revolutionists claim that they were attacked in violation of the armistice, but this is not believed.

Telegraphic communications are interrupted and the exact facts are lacking, but it is supposed by the government officials here that General Vasquez was attacked by the enemy, as he was under orders from Zelaya not to make an attack. The armistice, which was arranged between General Vasquez and General Etrada ended at 3 A. M., Friday. General Vasquez sought its prolongation for two additional days, but Estrada refused. During the armistice the question of acceptability of Dr. Jose Madriz as Zelaya's successor was submitted to Estrada followers and the armistice was brought to a close by a flat refusal to consider him for that position.

Ask Them For Guards.

San Juan, Del Sur, Nicaragua, Dec. 13.—In view of the constant attacks made by revolutionists from the Costa Rican frontier in the latest of which six of the government troops were killed, the administration at Managua has again asked the Costa Rican gov-

(Continued on Page Eight.)

ARRAIGNS ZELAYA IN BITTER TERMS

Rayner Classes Him as Murderer in Speech to The Senate.

PRESIDENT OF NICARAGUA

Strongly Favors Action by the State Department—Senator Lodge Approved Resolution—The Speech.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Vigorously denouncing President Zelaya for having "murdered" Cannon and Groce, officers of the Revoluionary army, Senator Rayner, of Maryland, today advocated the passage of his resolution offered in the Senate last Friday, authorizing the President of the United States to apprehend and try the President of Nicaragua for his crime against these two American citizens.

The private life of Zelaya, almost unspeakable in its enormity, said Mr. Raynor, should be made public by the State Department in order that the people of the United States might know the knd of man Zelaya was. Mr. Rayner insisted that there was ample authority in international law for the course he advocated to bring Zelaya to the bar of justice.

In moving that the resolution be referred to the committe on Foreign Relations, Senator Lodge said he was glad to know that the Senator from Maryland so thoroughly approved the course taken by the administration as he himself heartily approved it.

Senator Cullom, chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, added that he would have something to say about the resolution when it was reported by his committee back to the Senate, a remark which was interpreted as meaning that he expected it to be favorably reported.

At 1:45 o'clock the Senate adjourned until Thursday.

Senator Rayner's speech, stirring and denunciatory in tone and characterized by dramatic fervor, was an unsparing arraignment of President Zelaya whom he designated as one of the criminals of the age.

"What I am concerned in now," said Senator Rayner, "is not the question of the belligerent rights of the revolutionists, or in case of their success their recognition either as the de facto or the de jure government, but in the speedy apprehension and punishment of Zelaya. This desperado is everything that the Secretary of State says about him, and a great deal more. If the country knew what is known in official circles in reference to his general depravity, it would regard the Secretary's communication as exceedingly temperate, as it shows upon its face the restraint under which he was laboring in dealing with such a character.

"I have watched for years, the revolutionary history of Central America, and am familiar with the career of a great many of the imposters and usurpers and the grotesque and motley leaders that have sprung from their chaotic institutions, but Zelaya is probably the most despicable figure that has ever risen in their midst. If he were simply a highwayman, we might identify him; if he was simply a tyrant who oppressed the people for the purpose of robbing them, we might particularize him; if he was a usurper who was only holding on to power so long as there was any money in the treasury to steal, or any further territory that he could sack for private plunder, we could assign him a proper place in the ranks of some of his predecessors, and if he was purely an assassin who regarded murder as a legitimate profession through which he could despoil his victims of their possessions until the time came for him to flee from the hands of retributive justice, it would be an easy task also for anyone acquainted with the political history of Nicaragua to classify him.

"He is, however, all of these things combined. In the school of corruption, dishonor, perfidy and crime he stands without a peer, and exhibits in one glow of associated harmony the pride of every model and the perfection of every master. I have been informed upon the most reliable authority that the vices of his private life are more infamous in their indescribable details than the iniquities of his public career. Such a creature as this deserves the execration of mankind. Now, as the culminating infamy of his administration, trampling upon every instinct of humanity, in violation of universal law; in defiance of those precepts of the international code that have been recognized ever since the night of barbarism receded before the rays of civilization, he has put to torture and then to death two American citizens who were not guilty of treason; who were not spies, but whom he had captured as prisoners of war in the army of the revolutionists. This act was not only the act of a fiend, but was an insult to the honor of this Republic, and can not remain unavenged.

"It is absolutely preposterous for us to talk about indemnity. Indemnity is no recompense for murder. Even if we were willing to accept such a compromise, there is no one to give us indemnity, because the revolutionists will soon be in power, and the comrades in arms of these unfortunate men should never be assessed for

compensation for their unlawful death. It is said that we ought to break off official communication with his accredited representatives. We have already done that, and that amounts to nothing, and is a matter of absolute unconcern to him.

"Then it is said that we ought to declare war against Nicaragua. I think that is unnecessary, except in so far as this resolution may be construed into what is known in international law as a declaration of hostility sub modo—some of the authorities speaking of it as limited or imperfect hostilities. It is a declaration against the ruler of Nicaragua in person and not against the government, which may soon be out of his grasp.

"This government is a cowardly government if it does not make an example of Zelaya before the eyes of the civilized world. This case will not admit of any trifling or concessions. If two American citizens, I care not who they were or what they were, citizens in high standing as they have been reputed to be, or soldiers of fortune—have been murdered by Zelaya, then he must be made to pay the penalty of his crime. Once spread before the American people the details of the execution, and our people will rise in arms and demand retribution. They have not yet fully absorbed the significance of this deed. No matter how it was done, no trial by court-martial can justify it. These men, as I have shown, were prisoners of war, and they were not subject to trial by court-martial."

Senator Rayner asserted that Zelaya's only anxiety would be lest he lose "the money he had stolen"; that he would rather lose his head than his money. The Senator declared that if Zelaya could not obtain a fair trial in Nicaragua in the event of insurgent success in that country, he might well be brought to the United States and tried for murder in this country before a jury of American citizens and under the criminal laws of the land. The Senator said he would later present a line of precedents predicating legality for such an action. He quoted President Pierce in a message to Congress in 1856 on the subject of recognizing governments set up by successful revolutionists, and cited Daniel Webster who, as Secretary of State in 1842, defined the rights of American citizens enlisted under the flag of a foreign country.

"If Zelaya had the right," the Senator continued, "to sentence these men to death and execute them in cold blood, then we must acknowledge that right and recognize it before the nations of the world. If he did not have that right, no matter how petty and insignificant he may be in the eyes of diplomacy or upon the sphere of the world's action, no matter how trivial and unimportant a station his government may occupy, this government is his accuser, and if he is guilty he must be awarded the doom and fate that he deserves, so that every tyrant on this earth in every nationality under the sun, and in every government, large or small, and especially these dictators in several of these Central American States, who have received every favor and consideration at the hands of the United States and to whom has been extended the official hospitality of our land, and who in return therefor have exhibited to us at times the bitterest hatred and visited upon our citizens the most cruel indignities and outrages, shall be told once and forever that our flag follows our citizens wherever they go, and that when an assassination like this occurs the malefactor must take his place like any other culprit at the bar of criminal justice and must answer for the deed with his liberty or his life."

The resolution which he offered was not a declaration of war, said Senator Rayner. The guilt for what he characterized as "a great crime against the right of American citizenship" did not rest upon the people of Nicaragua, he said, but upon the "Dictator of Nicaragua." The resolution was directed against President Zelaya individually. He desired that his resolution be considered as a separate proposition from any action that might be taken with reference to the state of government existing in Nicaragua.

TERRIBLE WRECK REPORTED.

Six Said to be Dead on Lake Shore Railroad.

Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 14.—The 20th Century Limited, the Lake Shore's fastest train, is wrecked a short distance west of Northeast, Pa., At the Lake Shore dispatcher's offices here it is reported that six passengers were killed.

The wires are in bad condition on account of the storm and up to 2 A. M it had been impossible to get into Northeast.

The wreck occurred at 11 P. M., Eastern time, last night.

A special train with doctors has left Buffalo for the scene of the wreck.

Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 14.—A special Lake Shore train bearing road officials and surgeons left Collinwood a suburb for Northeast, Pa., at 1 A. M. today. From this it is believed that many are killed.

THE TOBACCO TRUST CASE.

Postponed by Supreme Court Until January—Cause of Delay.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The Tobacco Trust case in which the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York decided the trust to be illegal, will not be heard by the Supreme Court until January 3rd.

Under a previous assignment the case would have been reached the latter part of the present week, but in view of the fact that the court will adjourn next Monday for the Christmas holiday, it was decided that the hearing could not be completed before adjournment. It is also hoped that there may be a full bench after the holidays.

CARD OF THANKS.

Southport, N. C., Dec. 12, 1909.
To the Morning Star, Wilmington, N. C.

My daughter, Ida Williams' sudden death in your city last Friday, was a severe shock to her loved ones here, still we rejoice that she was not treated as a stranger in a strange land. Your citizens were very kind to her and to us and I take this method of thanking them for it.

THOS. M. WILLIAMS.

TAFT ON MISSIONS.

At Banquet in New York Alligned Himself With Movement.

New York, Dec. 13.—With a smiling reference to the "Attack of the Methodist Church in Africa", President Taft addressed an immense gathering at Carnegie Hall tonight at the Diamond Jubilee of the Methodist Episcopal church, called to celebrate the completion of a campaign started in January last whereby $320,167 has been raised to further the mission work of the church in Africa.

Of this sum $72,493 has been received in cash, as announced tonight, the remainder has been subscribed payable in installments due at various times up to five years.

The Rev. J. C. Hartsell, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Africa, through whose efforts the money was raised, was the only other speaker of the evening. He followed Mr. Taft.

After stating that it seemed to him that the American people acquired a world feeling from the time the United States undertook to free Cuba, the President said, "We are a Nation with tremendous power, and wealth and unless we use that for the benefit of our foreign neighbors we are failing to discharge the duties as members of the international community.

"The mission is a nucleus and an epitome of the civilization that is expected to widen out in that neighborhood. I have heard the mission criticised. I have heard men say that they would not contribute to foreign missions at all; that we had wicked people enough at home and we might just as well leave the foreign natives and savages to pursue their own happy lives in forests and look after our own, who need a great deal of ministration. I have come to regard that as narrow-minded as a man who does not like music, who does not understand the things that God has provided for the elevation of the human race. The missionaries in China, the missionaries in Africa, are the forerunners of our civilization, and without them, we should have no hope of conquering the love and the admiration and the respect of the millions of people that we hope to bring under the influences of the Christian civilization.

"The men whom I wish to commend are those, in the face of all the obstacles that certainly tend to discourage the bravest, enter the dark continent of Africa in an attempt to win those fields to Christianity. It is curious to see how the Almighty works His ways. Our interest in Africa for many years was in the slave trade. We here, all of us, were responsible.

"New England got out of it a little earlier than the others, but we were all responsible for the encouragement of that trade, and now we have, living with us ten million descendants of the negroes that were taken by force from that dark continent. And yet, I think no one will say that the descendants of those people brought here are not to be congratulated on the fact that they have been able to enjoy the proximity to civilization, so that they are a hundred years in advance of their relatives in Africa—and yet they came her through greed and sin."

Woman's Spur.

"'The scent was excellent that frosty morning. She walked across the field, holding her riding skirt free of her patent leather boots and silver spurs.'"

"Spurs?" shouted the editor. "What ails you, man?"

"Spurs?" the puzzled author repeated. "Don't they wear spurs nowadays? I know they used to."

"Women never wear spurs unless they ride astride. They wear one spur—one only. What good would a second be, except to tear the clothes?"

"I see," said the other. "A natural error, wasn't it?"

"Only a natural error for an ignoramus. But the usual writer of sporting stories is an ignoramus. I rarely read a sporting story but I come across some error quite as blatant as this of yours."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Forced Draft Realism.

"How is it that Scribbler's novels thrill with such vital, gripping, realistic portrayal of human passions?" asked Danks.

"Well," said Hanks, "when he gets ready to write a novel he orders a general house cleaning, sends for the plumber to fix the gas jets and for the tinner to fix the stovepipes, bids his little daughter to stay at home to practice five finger exercises, hires a street piano to play German, Irish and Italian national airs in front of the house and tells his wife that her family is not as good as his own. Then he sits and takes notes of what happens."—Brooklyn Life.

Adam's Apple.

The projection in the front of the throat in men, denoting the position of the thyroid cartilage, is styled "Adam's apple." It develops rapidly usually when the voice "breaks," being comparatively small in both children and women. The name arose from the tradition that when Adam attempted to swallow the apple in paradise it stuck in his throat, giving rise to the swelling since seen in all his adult male descendants.

A Great Man.

"Father," said little Rollo, "what is a great man?"

"A great man, my son, is one who manages to gather about him a whole lot of assistants who will take the blame for his mistakes while he gets the credit for their good ideas!"

The Swine or the Flower?

Ah me! I saw a huge and loathsome sty,
Wherein a drove of wallowing swine were barred,
Whose banquet shocked the nostril and the eye;
Then spoke a voice, "Behold the source of lard!"
I fled, and saw a field that seemed at first
One glistening mass of roses pure and white,
With dewy buds 'mid dark green foliage nursed;
And, as I lingered o'er the lovely sight,
The summer breeze, that cooled that Southern scene,
Whispered, "Behold the source of COTTOLENE!"

PRESIDENT ON THE BOWERY.

Spoke to Typical Audience There and Saw Bread Line.

New York, Dec. 13.—After speaking tonight in Carnegie Hall at the Diamond Jubilee of the Methodist Missions in Africa, President Taft motored through a driving rain storm to the Bowery Mission where he made an address to a typical Bowery audience. He afterwards inspected the "bread line" where each night hundreds of the unemployed are given food.

The President, in immaculate evening clothes, presented today a striking contrast to the men of the mission who rose to their feet and cheered him as he entered the long, church-like room from the rear. The drive to the mission was one of the wildest automobile trips the President has ever had. Rain was coming down in torrents. Entering the hall the President met a number of Bowery Mission workers, among them Mrs. Bird, "the Mother of the Bowery," and Dr. Hallimond, superintendent of the mission. The President was introduced by Louis Klopsch, who established the mission.

Dr. Hallimond first spoke to the men. "I wonder if you understand what an honor it is to have the President of the United States come down here to see you?" he asked.

"We do," loose chorus of answers.

"Are you gratified?"

"We are," came another hearty response.

"Do you from the bottom of your hearts thank the President for coming here?"

"We do, we do."

"It took a man with a big athletic heart to come all the way from the White House to the Bowery," said Mr. Hallimond. "But the wings of the eagle are very loose and he has come, I might say, from the seats of the mighty to the bottomless pits of despair to encourage you. Now give him three rousing Bowery cheers.

The audience responded with a will.

"As I took in your faces," said the President in his address, "I saw you to be earnest American citizens. Some of you are down on your luck perhaps, but you are responding in every fibre to the same sentiments of loyalty and decency, love of country and the same aspirations for better ideals that I hope every man in this country has.

"I am glad to be here by being here and by saying so I can convince you that the so-called chasm between you and those who seem for the time being to be more fortunate is not so much of chasm after all and that there is between them and you a deep feeling of sympathy and their part and an earnest desire that you shall have that equality of opportunity of getting on your feet, of earning a decent livelihood and supporting your families, which we hope every man who lives under the Stars and Stripes enjoys.

"I am glad to show my interest in the work of the mission which I hope will always help you and others over the hard places, the times when the Lord and everybody else seems to be against you—to help you at such times I believe that there are people in the world who sympathize with you and hope you will achieve all that an equality of opportunity will give you and to help you to better things."

After inspecting the "bread line" room the President was whirled in his automobile to his brother's home where he spent the night.

Trouble For Creditors.

Even the simplest law transactions seem to be beyond the comprehension of some people. An old farmer went into a grocer's shop a short time ago, ordered a sovereign's worth of goods and when they were ready for delivery laid down a five shilling piece in payment thereof.

The shopkeeper called out, "Here, this isn't right!" as the customer started to leave.

"Oh, yes, that's all right," replied the man. "I've got permission from the judge to pay 5 shillings in the pound."

A heated discussion revealed that the man had lately settled an insolvency upon this basis and expected to continue that method indefinitely. When he was shown his mistake he was very indignant and evidently considered himself a much abused man.—London Globe.

She Wasn't Superstitious.

"Mary, Mary," cried Mrs. Johnson to her maid, "what shall I do? I've just had a most dreadful accident and don't know what's going to happen. I've broken my new hand glass, and you know how unlucky it is to break a looking glass. It means seven years' unhappiness."

"Lor,' mum," replied Mary, "don't you set no heed on that. Look at me. I'm not fretting, and I've just broken the large pier glass in the drawing room."—London Fun.

Leftover Material.

Barbara, aged four, had always been allowed to make small cakes out of the scraps of dough left from the morning's baking, so one morning after being sent to gather the eggs she came running in with a very tiny one and exclaimed: "Oh, mamma, see this little egg! It must be that's all the dough the hen had left!"—Delineator.

Ups and Downs.

"The world is full of ups and downs," quoted the wise guy. "That's right," agreed the simple mug. "We are either trying to live up to a good reputation or trying to live a bad one down."—Philadelphia Record.

A Piano Club.

Mrs. Hutton—We are organizing a piano club, Mr. Flatleigh. Will you join us? Flatleigh—With pleasure, Mrs. Hutton. What pianist do you propose to club first?—Chicago News.

MOTHERS
who have delicate children should try
Vinol

Mrs. C. Allen, of New Bedford, Mass., had two puny children, which were restored to perfect health by Vinol. If it should fail with your child, we will refund your money. Please try it.

Robert R. Bellamy, Druggist, Wilmington.

THERE is nothing that is so much appreciated as a book; therefore, why not give a book for Xmas?

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Green and Roasted Coffee. Rice of All Grades.

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Coal FOR DOMESTIC, STEAM, FOUNDRY AND BLACKSMITHING. Coal

Shipments by Rail a Specialty.

The Springer Coal Company, located on the wharf, foot of Chestnut street, occupies about half a city block.

We have coal bins with a storage capacity of 5,000 tons, and at all times carry a large stock of the higher grades of Coal, embracing Pennsylvania hard coal, Tennessee and West Virginia lump Coal for domestic use, also the cebrated C. C. B. Pocahontas Steam Coal.

We carry a large stock of best Oak and Pine Wood, cut and split into short lengths for immediate use.

For the up-country trade we carry a large stock of Coal at Seaboard Air Line Terminals from which we ship daily car loads to points in North and South Carolina.

We have just finished thirty-six years in this line of endeavor and now start out afresh for another term of years.

Our prices are just right for high grade goods. Our service is the best and we respectfully solicit your orders.

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Clarke's Pure Rye

is made in the largest distillery in the world, having a capacity of 3600 bushels of grain or 400 barrels of whiskey per day. We have now in Government Bonded Warehouses 140,000 barrels of whiskey to be sold through our distributors direct to consumers.

4 Full Quarts . . . . . $ 5.00
6 Full Quarts 6.50
12 Full Quarts 12.00
EXPRESS PREPAID

100 proof—bottled in bond. Full measure and prompt shipment guaranteed.

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Wood's Mowing Machines.
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Remington & Bakers Guns.
Union Metallic Cartridge Co's Ammunition.
North State & Kelleys Edge Tools.

DURHAM BLIND TIGER.

Merchant Had Much About His Premises Saturday.

Durham, Dec. 13.—In the Recorder's court this morning S. Bermann, a Hebrew, was charged with having 229 pints of liquor about his premises Saturday night and was caught in the act by Officers Klapp and Perry.

The Hebrew tiger was before the court of Judge Sykes Saturday and was discharged on the same count. Everybody felt that Bermann had been convicted, but Judge Sykes took no chance. The same officers had made the arrest the day before and had seen the sale. Saturday night they went to his home, watched the transaction and later took a search warrant which they read before they proceeded. They were prepared for the revelation then, finding in the house and behind the walls of the room 229 half pints still in the paper case. They think there is still more whiskey.

Bermann's way was dead cute. He had a habit of backing to a place with his hands behind him, while the purchaser drew the whiskey from the rear and laid the money in his hands so as to frighten off the officer who had to identify the money. It had worked the first time, but failed the second. The officers saw two sales.

The fellow was brought to the staton and he put up bond in the sum of $200. The amount found upon him was the third largest taken here in four yeare.

COL. BENNETT ON BAPTISTS.

Grand Old Man of Anson Reflects on Convention.

(Wadesboro Ansonian.)

The delegates having in their vigilant keeping the interests of the Baptist Church, State wide, have captured the prudent onlookers in our county and heightened the appreciation inborn among us. What, said a thoughtful man, is the point the church applies with best results among those not committed to any persuasion? I opine it is baptism by immersion and colse communion. immersion and close communion comapny of churchmen carry a convincing message to the masses and the lasses. The zeal and fellow feeling carried beneath the uniform of this people, driven by the central points just honored, will reckon the world in their commissions in the fulness of time.

I never saw but one deliberative body as industrious as the Baptist Convention at work here. The Constitutional Convention of 1875 caucused all night and worked all day. Nearly every member of the body is dead. "Their works do follow them." A living dog is better than a dead lion. "The house is finished, death enters," a disquieting Spanish proverb.

We applaud the forceful attitude of this church to the humane problems of the current present.

R. T. BENNETT.

A VICIOUS ATTACK.

Two White Men Held Up by Drunken Rowdies.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 13.—The Observer this afternoon says:

As Messrs. D. L. Long and W. R. Everett were passing through the Holt Morgan village late yesterday afternoon, two young white men under the influence of whiskey, approached the vehicle, and one of them, Eugene Howell, 18 years of age, grabbed a wheel of the buggy and tried to stall it. Some words passed between young Howell and the occupants of the vehicle, when the former snatched the whip from its socket in the buggy and struck Messrs. Long and Everett with it. Not satisfied with this he drew a pistol and a pair of brass knucks from his pocket and was on the point of shooting the above named gentlemen, when it is said his companion, who was not so drunk, interfered, and prevented what would probably have been a double murder.

This morning deputy Sheriff W. G. Moore arrested Howell and the latter asked permission to enter his home and speak to his mother. While the Deputy was awaiting him on the outside, Howell escaped by a rear door, and has not yet been apprehended.

SETTLE HARBIN PROBLEM

Minister Believes Russian Railroad Will Yield Control.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 13.—M. Kokvsoff, minister of finance, made an important statemest tonight foreshawoding a satisfactory settlement of the Harbin problem. He declared that the Russian Railroad oCmpany had no desire to yield political power in Manchuria and was prepared to make its right to control of the municipalities of Harbin and other ports if a satisfactory substitute could be devised.

This was the feature of the Russo-Chinese convention to which the United States and other powers chiefly objected.

A Nashville Incident.

A grimy little urchin with a bundle of newspapers entered a Nashville suburban drug store on whose doors flamed out the bright red crosses which were used as the symbol of the Red Cross Christmas Stamp last season.

Rather diffidently he approached the clerk and said, "Aw, say, Mister, have you got any of them stickers I see on the door Them with the crosses on them?" "Why, yes," answered the clerk. "What do you want with them? Got many Christmas things to send off, or many letters you'd like to seal with them?"

Sadly the little boy shook his head. "No, no letters and no Santa Claus packages. We ain't had no Christmas at my house since my daddy went away, and I can't write much, no way. But, say, Mister, will them stickers go to cure consumption? Somebody told me they do and what can I get just one for?" The sooty little hand reached for his pocket. "I want one to cure my mamma; she's got consumption."

Inhuman Parents.

Winston-Salem, Dec. 11.—An almost inhuman story comes from Surry county and its truthfulness is vouched for by reputable citizens. Robt. Boyd and wife, after selling everything they possessed, left for parts unknown, leaving their three little daughters with nothing to eat except a piece of hog's head. The oldest girl is only 12 years old. The three children are being cared for by the neighbors. The parents are believed to have gone to West Virginia.

DURHAM TO MAKE OIL CANS.

Novel Corporation Formed in Bull City.

(Durham Sun.)

That Durham is a busy city is manifest by the fact that there is soon to be here a new manufacturing plant and the men behind this concern are some of the wealthiest in Durham.

The name of it is The Durham Can Manufacuring Company and the object is to manufacture a new patent oil can. The capital stock is placed at $25,000, but the company will begin business with $7,000 paid in stock. The promoter of this company is Mr. D. W. Whitaker, of Oak Ridge. Sometime ago he obtained a patent on the invention of an improved metal stopper oil can. After obtaining the patent he received a large number of offers on his patent, but decided to endeavor to form a company for its manufacture. He came to Durham and succeeded in interesting a large number of citizens to the extent that a company was incorporated.

A meeting of the stockholders was held last night in its attorney's office and the following officers an directors were elected: Mr. D. W. Whitaker, president; T. J. Lambe, first vice president; T. B. Tally, second vice president; P. M. Briggs, secretary and treasurer; W. B. Guthrie, attorney. Directors are: D. W. Whitaker, P. M. Briggs, T. J. Lambe, T. H. Scoggins, T. B. Tally, R. E. Hurst and W. H. Proctor.

Besides the election of officers the company bought the patent of Mr. Whitaker and decided to begin business about the first of the year.

Little Girl Copes With Burglar.

(Monroe Enquirer:

Some time ago a burglar went to the home of Mrs. Tina Mullins, at Wingate, while the family was away from home, and took a number of articles. On last Sunday night about 8 o'clock an attempt was made to enter the house again, but this time Mrs. Mullins and her daughter, Miss Ella, were at home and the burglar met a warmer reception than he had anticipated, for Miss Ella seized a gun and fired at him, but unfortunately missed him, at least did not hurt him so that he could not run and that rapidly. An alarm was given and a large number of Mrs. Mullins' neighbors turned out to hunt the rascal who attempted to break into the house but they failed to capture him, but that does not mean that he will not be found out and put in his own proper place right soon.

Stills Still In Wilkes.

Winston-Salem Journal: Deputy Marshal W. W. Harkins was in the city last night on his way to Charlotte from Wilkesboro. While here Mr. Harkins told a Journal reporter that he, Deputy Marshal D. S. Reynolds, of Wilkesboro, and Chas. Orag ner found and destroyed two blockade stills in New Castle township, Wilkes county. The stills, which were within three hundred yards of each other, were only a short distance from Temple Hill church. Neither had been abandoned long when the officers reached them. From 15,000 to 18,000 gallons of beer were poured out from both. Mr. Harkins said that these made eighteen copper stills that he had destroyed in that one township since last August.

What One Stamp Will Do.

Each Red ross Stamp Sol makes three persons happy. The one sending the stamp on a letter or package is glad, for he knows the receiver will be glad, and he knows also that some one sick with consumption will be helped to get well, or that some well person will be aided in keeping well. The one getting it will be doubly glad for the joy that the little stamp has already given to the sender and for what it will give to that unknown one. The "unknown" will be three times glad for the sake of the sender's joy, and the receiver's pleasure and his own good. And if those reasons are not enough to make anyone invest a cent, there is no use giving any other.

Wadesboro and The Nigh Stuff.

(Wadesboro Ansonian.)

At a special meeting of the board of town commissioners, held yesterday afternoon, a license of $500 was imposed on all near-beer saloons of the town. The ordinance is in force five days after its publication. There are no applications for license so far. The board instructed the police officers of the town to enforce more strictly the ordinance prohibiting the obstructing of any sidewalks in the business section of the town.

Farewell Banquet for Roosevelt.

Nariobi, East Africa, Dec. 13.—Col. Roosevelt was given a farewell banquet by Governor Jackson. Others will be tendered him before his departure.

GENUINE ECZEMA REMEDY.

New Remedy That Cures Eczema Quickly.

J. Hicks Bunting Co. has sold dozens of jars of Hokara in the last few weeks, and although they offered to refund the purchase price to any dissatisfied purchaser, not one jar has been returned.

While this is surprising in itself, yet the most marvelous thing to them is the reports of chronic cases of eczema that have been cured by this simple skin food. People who have suffered with scales, scabs and even bleeding itching have found relief and cure in Hokara.

No matter where the eczema, pimples or other breaking out occurs, whether on the face, hands, legs or body, the application of Hokara will give quick relief, and even the worst or most chronic cases will be cured in a short time.

You can buy a liberal-sized jar at the very low price of 25c and with every package goes their guarantee to refund the money if it is not satisfactory. Larger size, 50c.

If the skin trouble is caused by impure blood or if the bowels are inactive, use Hokara Blood Tablets. They cool and cleanse the blood and regulate the bowels in a natural way.

Hexamethylenetetramine

The above is the name of a German chemical, which is one of the many valuable ingredients of Foley's Kidney Remedy. Hexamethylenetetramine is recognized by medical text books and authorities as a uric solvent and antiseptic for the urine. Take Foley's Kidney Remedy as soon as you notice any irregularities and avoid a serious malady. Robt. R. Bellamy.

Look at the Steam Guage

BOILER'S sick. Can't hold its hand up on the steam gauge. Take a look inside. Case of suffocation—grates covered with clinkers. Clean out, and feed Heat Units—Atlantic Guaranteed Coal. Makes sick boilers well. Makes all boilers eat *less* and do *more*.

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ONE PRICE—"CASH"

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WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

Christman Slippers In

Walk-Over Shoes, Queen-Quality, Oxfords, Chrochet Slippers, Dancing Slippers, Legging, Rubbers.

And Many Other Usefull and Appreciative Gifts

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Ready-to-Wear Suit Department.

While not so extensive but most select to be seen here, consisting of English Worsteds, Broadcloth, Serges and Chefron.

Newest Creations in Capes, Ladies' Kid Gloves, Trefousse, Dorothy's, La Savoie Piques and Cravenette Walking Gloves.

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¶The best, easiest way to save money.

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Published by the
WILMINGTON STAR CO.

J. E. THOMPSON,
Vice President and General Manager.

ROBERT L. GRAY, Editor.

TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms.....No. 61
Business Office.....No. 61
(Call 51 if 61 doesn't answer.)
(Call 61 if 51 doesn't answer.)

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1874.

Tuesday, December 14, 1909.

PURE BUG KILLERS.

A bill in Congress to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded fungicides, Paris greens, lead arsenates, and other insecticides, and for regulating traffic therein, and otherwise, does not look like such a vital and pre-eminent matter of legislation on its face—now does it? What do we care whether the fungi fungate, or the insecticides take their chances with impure and adulterated arsenates? What's the matter with Paris green anyhow, so long as the enthusiastic gardener gets it all over his tomato vines and kills off the chickens that have been worrying him to death? Take the chances or don't take 'em, you say?

It happens, just happens, that we are wrong. The bill is an important one, with an important local application to this State. We hope that every Congressman from North Carolina will get under it, and buck for it. Much as any one of us would dislike to eat any such stuff, these things come naturally and properly under the pure food law. They should have been there before. The bill is H. B. 21318. The next time your Congressman asks your advice as to what you think he really ought to do, as a patriotic American citizen, in the matter of a reciprocating tariff with Buenos Ayres, write him to vote for it.

The point is this: North Carolina ought to be a great fruit growing State. It isn't. It ought to sell ten millions in apples alone, yearly. That possibility is met by a few thousand dollars scattered through a few western counties. Its peach crop ought to rival that of Georgia and leave Delaware far behind. There is one county that makes a meagre commercial asset of its peaches. Other fruits, growing sporadically with promise of the highest excellence, are sharing the same fate.

What is the matter? Bugs. Scale. Insects. Caterpillars—all the rank of vermin, ants, beetles, borers and whatnot that make fruit-growing a delusion and a snare.

Of late years the Agricultural Department of the State has persistently set about a campaign of education, along many lines, but especially in fruits, as having been most latent of the States' resources in development. It has preached, iterated and reiterated the fact that fruit to be marketable must be sound; that fruit from insect, or bug-eaten trees cannot be sound. From which it has argued the necessity of spraying, and taught the seasons when to spray, the methods to use, and the solutions efficacious in particular cases. As a result, it was only recently that North Carolina fruits took first premiums in a country-wide exposition in which they were entered. But what the State needs is not premimus, but fruit in volume on the markets. It needs for the farmers, the orchard men, to accept spraying as a necessity against the time when they shall finally eradicate the pests that have been accumulating for generations. When this lesson is in the process of demonstration, the fake-spray makes its appearance. Its purpose is to kill, it nourishes its supposed victims. The farmers, the orchardists, who have been led on by the department to purchase and to lay out money in spraying operations, find the bugs still on the job. They become discouraged. Fruit lands go into fields and meagre pastures. Where the individual is losing dollars out of which he has been cheated, the State is losing thousands upon thousands, present and prospective. Wherefore, the bill to insure pure bug medicine is a good thing, as the bugs are a bad thing. It is only another illustration of the fact that there is often much good in a little thing.

The pure-food law met and conquered a tremendous lobby. The lobby that will probably oppose this law will be a small but enthusiastic one. The law is hampered because it affects comparatively so few people. It does not lend itself to the advertisement of an exposure. Bugs and pests on fruit trees are in some ways beneath the dignity of a Congressman, especially when to legislate in such matters is to offend a pleasant and plausible friend. But, if the Pure Food Law is a good thing and right legislation, so is this, which amplifies and follows it. To North Carolina, just dawning upon the possibilities of fruit culture, it is of a prime importance.

DEMOCRAT ON SUPREME BENCH.

The appointment of Judge Lurton to the seat on the Supreme Court bench made vacant by the death of Justice Peckham will give general satisfaction to the bar of the country and to all those who conceive that the Supreme Court should be a dispassionate body of jurists, set apart from prejudice and unswayed either by changing sentiment or steady interest.

Mr. Taft, as it happens, had a personal judicial knowledge of his appointee, having sat with him upon the Circuit bench, prior to having been drawn into the service of the Government. He acted, therefore, with full knowledge of Judge Lurton's abilities and judicial attitude. As judge, President Taft was himself harshly criticised for his insistence upon the rights of property, an insistence that, whatsoever else may be said of it, finds full warrant in the Constitution that the Supreme Court is charged with maintaining and construing.

For these reasons, the country may rest assured that the appointment is a good one, since the President, himself a lawyer and jurist of the first rank, has shown that he has a particular pride in choosing the best men for judicial place. The idea that needed reforms are to be imperilled by strict Constitutional construction by the Supreme Court is a popular but erroneous one. It is for the Congress to keep within Constitutional limits, not for the Supreme Court to stretch the Constitution to meet Congressional action. Within this balance between property and the power of the people to control legislation lies the assurance of safety and the hope of continued confidence.

Against a man against whom nothing else could be brought, Judge Lurton has met villification at the hands of those who needed only the sound of a locomotive's whistle to make them see things in the dark, on the ground that while a Federal Judge he accepted the use of private cars at the hands of railroads. These papers and individuals have neglected to say that such acceptance of favors was at a time when it was a generally accepted fact that what could be had for nothing at the hands of a railroad was a bonus that any one was justified in receiving. Every Federal judge rode on a pass; Judge Lurton added a private car to the privilege. Since the sentiment of the country changed, he has been scrupulous in his observance of the law—more scrupulous, we dare swear, than some of those who are now criticizing him, who formerly accepted free transportation regardless of the return they made for it, and who even now violate the law when, in direct disregard of the terms of their transportation, they make free use of intrastate passes in part payment for an interstate journey.

"Private Car Lurton" will soon be Justice Lurton of the Supreme Court. As for us, it is enough to know that he was made a Circuit Judge by Grover Cleveland. We take it that he is therefore a Democrat and rejoice that the President, to this extent at least, is following the salutary principle of a non-partisan judiciary.

MR. TAFT AND THE NEGRO.

En passant, we have referred to the determination of President Taft to adopt the new policy of confining the appointment of negroes to office to Northern localities, relieving those now on duty in the South and putting in their places white Republicans, or if these cannot be found, white Democrats. We confess, also, to an amused reflection, upon hearing the news, and committies that have preached the equality of the negro when Southern office-holding was considered would take the new doctrine and swallow the medicine of their own concoction. In no revengeful spirit have we let these reflections play pleasantly about our heart, but in a mood of warm amusement that we take to be justifiable when there happens one of those most comical of all situations—the giving of a thing he does not want to a man who has been insisting and with tears upon having it. There is a twinkle occasionally of a humor deeper than a mere good nature in the Presidential eye. If he has really given way to his propensity to joke in this instance, he has gotten off the best one since the war, and we are sure that the South will chuckle with him in an infinite appreciation. Now, however, comes along the Charleston News and Courier—having first gone to a dermatologist and had its face well grieved—and pronounces these few high and noble words:

"The reported determination of President Taft to appoint negroes to office only in the Northern States is said by the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Record to have come 'as a distinct shock to Northern politicians, while those from the South are laughing among themselves.' We doubt the accuracy of this statement. We have heard nobody laughing at it down South. We believe that this is a white man's country, up North as well as down South, and while there would be a cheap sort of satisfaction in transferring the colored office-holders to the Northern States there is no good reason that we can see why the North should be punished just because the South has been punished. We agree with Abraham Lincoln that two diverse races cannot live on the same soil upon terms of political equality."

We repeat that the above is singularly free from any of the baser or spiteful satisfaction which the News and Courier disclaims for the South. We admit, also, that what it says is eternally true, that this is a "white man's country," whether North or South. We have not as yet reached that point of Lincoln worship where we can subscribe to a feeling that it was not he who was responsible for the negro as a "problem," however sauvely he may have spoken of his intentions with respect to his future at a time when all the fires of witchcraft, envy, jealousy, and hatred were being turned loose upon the South because it was the section charged with his care. But, all this admitted, we do solemnly believe that the policy of the President of ousting negroes from office in the South, and putting them in office in the North is a wise policy—a better policy, even, than turning them all absolutely out of office. It may be admitted, and we certainly believe, that the latter would be the ideal course; and believing that, we believe further that the plan of the President is the best means of effectuating such a result.

Reflect a moment, and anyone will recognize that the appointment of negroes to political place in the South has been adopted as a policy because the North wanted it and insisted upon it. To be fair to the North, let it be conceded that such insistence grew out of a desire to be just and in a belief in theories born of the War Between the States, which sound as ethics, were abhorrent in practice. That it was all but hopeless in the South to preach this fact which all well informed Northerners admit after short residence, has been well evidenced. If, therefore, Mr. Taft had made the simple statement that he would remove negroes now in office and appoint no more to office anywhere, he would have left the North not only unconvinced, but resentful. He would have merely succeeded, for his own term of office, in suppressing an evil which his successor, if a Republican, would inevitably have at once viciously revived. But when he adopts the reasonable plan of denying office to negroes in communities where office holding is distasteful to the community except by white men, and granting them office in communities committed by years of insistence to an overweening desire for just such office holders, he kills two birds with one stone: He relieves the South, stands foursquare with the furthermost spirit of the Constitution, and insures the death of the negro as an office-holder, forever and amen. Where the North would not listen to the South, believing us swayed by ancient prejudice, we confidently expect that it will see in its own prejudices its error and our right. Conceding that the North is just at heart, that will mean a great good to the whole country, as a result of a bitter but efficacious medicine, not fatal, but powerful "sarching"—if the News and Courier will recognize so plebian a word.

The programme is, that with the retirement of the negro Dancy will follow the retirement of some Northern white man and the substitution of a negro in his place; and so on, all down the line. We are simply to have a sectional change of partners, with the North having the opportunity to dance a few rounds with the class of citizens it has insisted the South should take to in heartiness and joy. Watching such an experiment, which we hail as a masterwork in diplomacy and effectiveness, we admit to a chuckle deep inside, and hereby call on the News and Courier to come up and own up to the same unholy attribute of quiet glee.

WATCH THE YULE-TREES.

It is well that the Forestry Department, that like everybody else is apt to place a more than ordinary emphasis on its own work, has given the opinion that the annual cutting of trees for Christmas purposes is not a danger, considered as forest denudation. If care be used in selection, the annual cutting of the small trees used in Christmas celebrations and for Yule-tide decorative purposes works no injury to forests, which readily replace them by the next year. Had the Department taken the opposite stand, it would have encountered the hostility of the millions who look forward with glad hearts to the perpetuation of a hoary custom that clings more tightly to sentiment the more difficult it becomes in old-time observance.

Christmas is no time for economics, monetary or otherwise. It is a day for largesse from the feeble purse, as well as from the one well-filled; it is a day for feasting, even by dyspeptics; a day for ruddy emotions, for laughter, for light, for wassail, and music. You will say it is a day for children. True, and these things are the child in man, the coming down to common level of simple, physical pleasure, with the cost left out of the calculation. You will say that this is putting Christmas on a lowly basis. Not so, because these things, as they grow in their observation are the things that typify the ever-deepening heart and soul of the Day itself—a feeling that was once constricted to a single orgy, but that now finds the current of its impulse running throughout the year and making the spirit of Christmas the ever-broadening rule of mankind. But on Christmas day is the time for benign traditions, the time for rolliking make-believe, the time for those simpler and easier emotions that rise up with a choke and end with a laugh at the elfin-light in children's eyes.

So that it makes little difference what the Forestry department believes or does not believe about Christmas trees. Children want them. "It is a command." If there was one fir or one cedar left, how the world would fight for and bid it up! And how, in hundreds of thousands of homes, there would be counsels of sorrow over how to explain away the absence of the impossible! The tree has become a symbol of the day. Wherefore, let the tree hold out to grow and not place upon mankind another and the bitterest of all adjustments. The news that there is no danger in the traffic is, therefore, the best news of all. It will add a fillip to the joy of thousands to know, while they watch the fat insurance agent, or the asthmatic banker sweating under his make-up among the boughs, that there is no essense of change or death in the ceremony. It will add to the pleasure of watching children dance beneath the candles in the evergreens to realize that what sparkles then so brightly will not, when withered, serve its little part to rob some future child of this, a present and exquisite pleasure. It will give a better taste to all the day to know that the tree was born for this, even as we were born for it, and that, even as we, the tree is merely giving up its life to perpetuate its goodly race.

At the same time, it should be remembered that the cutting should be done with care. It should not be left to ignorant negroes, or ignorantly performed. There should be intelligent choice of trees, and intelligent pruning of boughs for berries. Chief among the Christmas tree States are Michigan, Maine and Oregon, supplying the cedars, spruces, balsams, and firs. With us, there has sprung up a recent demand for holly and for mistletoe. On a recent trip between Wilmington and Goldsboro, the writer saw express cars filled with holly and mistletoe, consigned to Northern markets. All over the State there is increasing dealing in this new holiday commodity. And notwithstanding that by these means Christmas and Santa Claus may pay visits to humble homes that would otherwise stay chill and silent in a time of warmth and happiness, it seems as though in some sense other than the barren stretches from which the pine has been denuded, a sacrilege is being performed and a birth-right is being placed at auction for a pittance to the Mammon of the cities. That this is only partly, if not entirely true, is a matter for congratulation. It points, however, the way of caution. Spare, as well as take, liberally. Especially with the mistletoe let the occasional cluster remain, and let remain also the trees in which it may find lodgment. The apparent lavishness of Nature is one of the most fickle of all things. Let the hand of man once gain in destructiveness upon her productiveness, and Nature withers and dies. Be careful of the trees.

"General Estrada is alarmed," read the headlines. With the Hon. Philander Knox back of him, too?

Tom Pence is authority for the statement that Senator Bailey will "still lead." Does the trail of William Jennings Bryan still trail?

It is a funny thing to observe that women who are "choked" frequently manage to scream loud enough to attract help. Is the vice in newspaper English or the imagination of the women?

Savannah is trying for something new. The latest is the arrest of a man on a charge of killing three women with an axe, because his wife muttered in delirium something about his having struck her.

South Carolina seems to be very happy over the fact that Miss Wardlaw, suspect in the "bath-tub" murder, is known and has relatives in that State. This looks to us something like a "heart too soon made glad."

President Taft has told the census supervisors very solemnly that they were appointed to work and not to play politics. Considering the politics that is played in appointing them, this looks like an unsympathetic attitude.

With all its deadly enminty to the bloodhound behind it, we look in vain for the Charlotte observer to stand up on its hind legs over the biting of a grand juror by a blood-hound at a convict camp. Does the Observer hate not bloodhounds less, but grand jurors more?

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The attitude of this Government that the Nicaraguan insurgents have the only stable government is given a severe shock by the news that comes from Bleufields to the effect that Zelaya has "hood-winked" Estrada and is about to capture the seat of the provisional government. Whereupon the victorious insurgents call upon the United States for aid. Probably they will get it—but, why?

There is much excitement in Mecklenburg because the road hands have been "eating with chips and pieces of bark." The fare being admitted to be good and wholesome, we do not see that the substitution of chips and bark for knives and forks is such a bad thing. They are clean in the first instance, and used only once. Then, too, people who get on the roads are not used to fine tableware except in occasional instances, and in those cases getting on the roads means that they will have to forego the luxuries even when they get off. We shall view with amusement, not to say alarm, any fit that the Board of Charities sees fit to throw over this occurrence.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A Kansas man confesses that for 30 years he has been increasing his profits by the addition of water in the ratio of forty quarts to sixty of milk." He wasted his talents. A man like that ought to be in Wall street.—Charleston News and Courier.

It would be a good thing for the Department of Agriculture at Washington to employ Bascomb Usher, the corn-raising boy farmer of Marlboro county, to make a tour of the country, under the auspices of the Department, so that he might teach the other boy farmers how to raise two or three or four stalks of corn where only one grew before. Nothing better could be accomplished by scientific farming in the South.—Charleston News and Courier.

In the District of Columbia they are killing tuberculosis cows at the rate of over twenty a day. Over five hundred are dead or doomed. Under the law no great hardship is inflicted upon the dairymen owning them, especially as the meat is not condemned. It is urged that the dairymen themselves cannot afford to leave these tuberculosus animals among their herd for each one will be certain to infect a number of her companions. As to whether children should drink the milk which such cows give, there is still less room for doubt about the matter.—Charlotte Observer.

A news item sent out from Virginia says that the State Confederate pension list is rapidly decreasing. The same thing is no doubt true in reference to other Southern States. And the sad part of it is that as the pensioners drop off the opportunity is gone to deal as generously with them as they deserve. The South has been greatly burdened but it could well have left some other things undone and have done more for such of her soldiers as needed pecuniary assistance. In this State Governor Kitchin advocates increasing pensions and his recommendations should be accepted by the legislature.—Greensboro Telegram.

The Charlotte, N. C., Observer thinks that Mr. Cleveland's bluff of Great Britain in the Venezuelan case was pretty good evidence that Uncle Sam would bully a big fellow, on sufficient provocation, quite as readily as he would a little fellow like Nicaragua. The cases are by no means parallel. There was nothing in the Cleveland message not amenable to adjustment by diplomacy, and England had nothing to gain by war that she could not more advantageously obtain by negotiation, as the result proved. But the case would have been very different had Uncle Sam undertaken to bull-doze John Bull for executing two American citizens who had engaged in stirring up insurrection on English soil and who had been taken in the act of making war on English authority and government, while still claiming to be American citizens. Instead of sending cruisers to intimidate, we rather think Uncle Sam would have made a respectful request for information.—Petersburg Index-Appeal.

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MASS MEETING FOR BOYS

Large Gathering at Grace M. E. Church Sunday Afternoon—A Thoughtful Address by Mr. C. C. Robinson.

Despite the disagreeable weather Sunday afternoon the mass meeting at Grace Methodist Church for the purpose of arousing a greater interest in the welfare of the boys of the community was largely attended by the men and women of the city and not a few boys. The feature of the meeting was an address by Mr. C. C. Robinson, International Boys' Work Secretary for the Southern States, and he was given the undivided attention of his hearers.

Mr. W. H. Sprunt, a member of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A., under whose auspices the meeting was held, presided. Mr. J. E. Johnson, secretary of the students' and boys' work of the Carolinas, read the scripture lesson and offered prayer, after which the Acme quartette favored the congregation with one of its most pleasing selections. In introducing the speaker of the occasion, Mr. Sprunt said that he did not know why he was selected to preside over the meeting unless it was because he was the father of six boys, five of whom are living. He was sure that all of the parents felt the great responsibility resting upon their shoulders and all were glad of the opportunity to hear suggestions from a man who had made a special study of boys and the best methods of reaching and saving them. He said that the boys of the community of today would be the men of tomorrow and that it behooved the parents to do their part in preparing the youths for life's great work.

As a prelude to his address Mr. Robinson said that he would like to have the power to look into the minds of his hearers and ascertain what prompted them to attend such a meeting. He said that the many different approaches to the life of the boy were represented in that audience, the parent, the boy, the Sunday School teacher, the day teacher and workers for boys in various other lines. All were seriously interested in the salvation of the boys in one way or the other. The Biblical quotation, "What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" was paraphrased thus: "What shall it profit a community to gain the whole world and lose its boys?" In referring to the community problems he spoke of the increased interest in civic pride, water systems, illuminations, public health, care of the insane, hospitals, and the growing interest in the criminal classes as reflected through magazine articles from the pen of some of the most eminent lawyers of the country. In this connection he referred to an appeal in the city papers for the Associated Charities and declared that he hoped the request for donatons would meet with a liberal response from the people. All of this was given by the speaker to show the community relationship and then he plunged into his subject, "The Community and Its Boys." He expressed himself as highly pleased with the interest being shown in Wilmington for the uplift of the youths of the city and declared that the boys themselves were keenly alive to improvement. He said that there was plenty of material here for a splendid manhood.

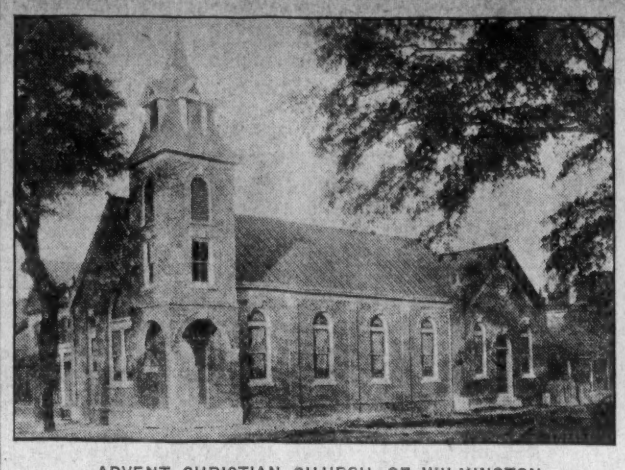
Mr. Robinson made one point which overshadowed all others and gave the parents present something for deep consideration. He said that the turning point in a boy's life, somewhere between the ages of 10 and 13, was the most important in his life. He showed that for the first few years the mother has the dominant influence in the boy's life. Then and then only is her opportunity. Then the boy reaches that age when he sees his father in entirely different light and then for a brief time the father's opportunity, for ere long the lad wants to get out with the boys of the community of his own age and then it is what the boys say that goes with him. He still has a tender regard for his parents, his mother is beautiful and graceful and his father is manly, but the lad seeks companions of his age. If his friends go to Sunday School he goes. If they stay away he stays away, not because the boy is bad, but because he is following out his natural instincts—finding his place in the community. "Let the boy go out with the boys," said the speaker, "but know what kind of boys compose the group." He said that the mother and father who remain a sort of comrade to the boy will remain his legal adviser and to them he will carry a story of all of his pleasures and troubles. The thoughtful father and mother do not lose their grip upon the boy at this time of the lad's life, but the thoughtless do.

The speaker then told of four things in particular that the community owes to the boy. First, the public school. He said that parents usually expect preparation for higher schools and that they should demand proper preparation. He favored a broadening of the scope of the public school as statistics show that only one out of 100 pupils enter college. Second, religious instructions, sane and scholarly instructions that will save the boys from their lower natures. Third, playgrounds. In this connection he said that he was impressed with the provision for play grounds at the graded schools here. Fourth, provision for the delinquent and defective boy. He said that not to take proper care of them breeds crime. He also spoke briefly of the various supplemental agencies, such as the Y. M. C. A. and organizations of the church, and in conclusion paid a high compliment to the Wilmington graded schools.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH REVIVAL.

"Paul Before Agrippa" Will be the Subject for Tonight.

The revival which has been in progress at the Christian church for the past two weeks will continue through Sunday. There was no service last night, but services will be held tonight at the usual hour. Rev. J. T. Brown will use as his subject tonight, "Paul Before Agrippa", and this is said to be one of the evangelist's best addresses. The services Sunday, both morning and evening, were largely attended. The public is cordially invited to hear Mr. Brown.



ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, OF WILMINGTON.

Handsome New Building Dedicated With Appropriate Exercis's on Sunday at Corner Fourth and Church Streets.

The handsome new church building of the advent Christian Church, of Wilmington, was formally dedicated to the worship of God Sunday morning with a beautiful and impressive service which was attended by a congregation that filled every seat in the edifice. It was a proud day for the members of the little congregation and their friends. The church was organized on the 14th of February last by a small band of Adventists who withdrew from the old church, though still strongly retaining their faith and with great love in their hearts for the mother church.

A new and better edifice was planned on the 8th of April and the work of erecting the structure was commenced. It is a great achievement and the congregation probably established a record in this community. The church is situated on the northeast corner of Fourth and Caurch streets and is very attractive from an architectural standpoint. The structure is of brick and the interior is finished in hardwood and the windows are of pretty stained glass. Adjoining the main auditorium is the annex, which is used as the Sunday School room and for the meeting of the different societies of the church. The annex is connected with the main part of the church by means of large folding doors. The building is a handsome one in every respect and adds much to the appearance of the section of the city in which it is located.

The dedication service Sunday morning was of a particularly interesting and impressive nature. After the singing of an impressive invocation, the pastor, Rev. C. H. Sweet, who recently moved to Wilmington from Florida, made the address or dedication sermon, which is spoken of as a splendid effort. Though here for only a short time Mr. Sweet has made a deep impression upon the members of his congregation and the people generally of Wilmington with whom he has become acquainted. The address was followed by the Act of Dedication, which was responded to by the congregation. Following this service, Mr. Sweet paid high tribute to the three trustees of the church, Messrs. Preston Cumming, R. P. McClammy and W. J. Reaves, who started the movement for the new building and to whom the credit for the handsome edifice is due in a large measure. Mr. Reaves was called upon to say a word in behalf of the trustees and he responded in a brief but appropriate address. The Dedicatory prayer was then offered by Mr. Preston Cumming, the first deacon of the church. The service was concluded with the singing of the hymn, "Blest Be the Tie That Binds" and the benediction.

BENEFIT BASKET BALL GAME.

Contest Thursday Night Between Cardinals and Pirates.

A benefit basket ball game will be played in the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium Thursday evening, beginning at 8 o'clock, the opposing teams being the Cardinals and Pirate, headed by Mr. L. Hanson, Jr., and Mr. H. Kenfall, respectively. Both are strong teams and the contest promises to be exciting and interesting from start to finish. The exhibition, as previously announced, will be given under the auspices of the McIver Loan Fund and the proceeds go to a most worthy cause. A small admission fee will be charged and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance. There are four teams in the League with the Cardinals and Pirates a little ahead in the percentage column. The line-up of the teams Thursday night will be as follows: Cardinals: Capt. Hanson and Thees, forwards; Newkirk, centre; Ed Hines and Fillyaw, guards. Pirates: Capt. Kendall and Cromartie, forwards; Stevens, centre; Jacobs, and Davis, guards. Substitutes: Cardinals, McKoy and D. Hay; Pirates, Kesler. Umpires, W. L. King and Chas. Dushan.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Election of Officers of Cornelius Harnett Council.

At the regular meeting of Cornelius Harnett Council, No. 231, Royal Arcanum last night, officers for the ensuing term were elected as follows:

Regent—R. H. Grant.
Vce Regent—I. H. Weil.
Past Regent—Dr. J. E. Matthews.
Orator—T. L. Vines.
Secretary—Rev. Dr. S. Mendelsohn.
Collector—J. Weil.
Treasurer—R. H. Northrop.
Chaplain—Henry Ortmann.
Guide—J. C. Morrison.
Warden—B. Goodman.
Sentry—A. Silverman.

Dr. Mendelsohn was elected representative to the Grand Council with Dr. J. E. Matthews alternate. The following were named as trustees: Messrs. B. Solomon, J. H. Boatwright, and I. J. Bear.

The 31st anniversary of the council will be observed with appropriate exercises the second Monday night in January. A committee was appointed to arrange the programme.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

Live Oak Camp Elected Officers at Meeting Last Night.

At last night's meeting of Live Oak Camp, No. 6, Woodmen of the World, officers for the ensuing term were elected as follows:

Councillor Commander—H. M. Cornwall.
Adv. Leut.—Geo. T. Hewlett.
Banker—W. H. Howell.
Clerk—Geo. C. Jackson.
Escort—W. P. Farrar.
Watchman—O. E. Todd.
Sentry—C. L. Williamson.
Managers—W. G. A. Otersen, J. W. Fleet, Jno. E. Wood.
Camp Physicians—Drs: C. D. Bell, R. H. Bellamy, D. W. Bulluck and J. A. Dosher.

Their Golden Wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Hancock, of this city, will celebrate their fiftieth marriage anniversary on Wednesday evening, December 15th, at Atlantic View Hotel, Wrightsville Sound. The celebration will be made quite an interesting event and Mr. and Mrs. Hancock have invited all of their friends to attend during the afternoon and evening, beginning at 4 o'clock. Mr. J. T. Hancock is 72 years of age and his wife, Mrs. Mary Matilda Hancock is the same age of her husband. They were married December 15th, 1859. Mr. Hancock is a Veteran and a member of Cape Fear Camp. They will have been married 50 years tomorrow and have arranged the celebration in order to commemorate the occasion.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

Clyde Liner Carib Had Rough Passage Down the Coast.

Capt. Packer, of the Clyde steamer Carib, which arrived in port yesterday morning on her regular trip from New York to Wilmington, stated that his vessel encountered rough weather down the coast, and the conditions at sea, with a strong gale blowing, were dangerous for shipping.

Capt. Packer stated that about 6 o'clock Sunday night, 30 miles southwest of Cape Lookout, a large dredge which resembles those used in the government service in the Cape Fear river, in tow of a tug was passed by the Carib, and the conditions looked threatening for her. The dredge was tossing and rolling in the heavy sea at that time and later on in the night the weather grew worse. The sea yesterday morning he said, was nasty and chances are that the tug found it difficult to hold to her tow. The tug had no wireless and if anything happened there was no way to secure assistance. The Carib also passed a large four masted schooner anchored off the bar yesterday morning. She will probably be forced to come inside to await favorable weather.

MRS. HYMAN WITCOVER DEAD.

Well Known South Carolina Woman Passes Away in This City.

The death at the James Walker Memorial Hospital at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning of Mrs. Cecelia H. Witcover, wife of Mr. Hyman Witcover, of Marion, S. C., was learned of with deep regret by many friends in this city and elsewhere. Mrs. Witcover had been at the hospital here under treatment for several weeks and for a day or two preceding her death her condition was extremely critical. Mrs. Witcover had a wide circle of friends in this city all of whom were pained and saddened to learn of her demise. She was 44 years old and is survived by her husband and several children. The remains were removed to the funeral parlors of Mr. James F. Woolvin, on Princess street, and prepared for burial. The funeral and interment will take place at Florence, S. C., at 11 o'clock this morning, the remains being taken to that place on the early train this morning.

COTTON STEAMER TODAY.

Harlyn Expected From Philadelphia. First in Some Time.

The first steamer to load cotton since the British steamer Holland cleared on the first of December, is expected today, the vessel being the British steamer Harlyn from Philadelphia.

The receipts of the staple which have been rather short at the local port since the first of the month have been increasing rapidly for the past few days and yesterday 2,312 bales were received, which is 918 more than same day last year.

The price has gone as high as 14 3-4 cents a pound on the local market, which is the high record of the season.

Vestry Organized.

The vestry of St. John's Episcopal Church met at the Parish House last night and organized by the election of the following officers: Senior Warden, Mr. H. G. Smallbones; junior warden, Prof. Washington Catlett; treasurer, Mr. George S. LeGrand; clerk, Mr. Bertram Quelch. The usual number of committees were appointed for the year.

Extension of Harbor Lines.

Capt. Earl I. Brown, U. S. A., in charge of this district of Engineers, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. H. H. Ford, left yesterday afternoon for Newbern, N. C., where he will give a hearing to citizens today on a petition to extend the harbor lines of that port. From Newbern Capt. Brown and Mr. Ford go tomorrow to Washington, N. C., and will return the last of the week.

WAS INTERNALLY INJURED

Physician Certifies to Seriousness of Justice Sykes' Condition—Not Able to Attend Trial—Cases Before Recorder.

In the Recorder's court yesterday morning the cases against Assistant Chief of Police C. S. Burnett and Mr. J. H. Sykes, a justice of the peace and deputy sheriff, charged with an affray in police headquarters last Friday morning, were again continued; this time, indefinitely.

A certificate of Dr. Wright Hall, who has been attending Mr. Sykes, was produced to show that the justice was not able to leave his bed, suffering from internal injuries in his side, as a result of the altercation.

Mr. Sykes was down town Saturday and appeared to be in his usual health, though he complained of pains in his side. However, it was not thought that his condition was in any way serious and the physician's certificate produced in court yesterday morning created much surprise. It is generally hoped that the justice's injuries will not prove serious.

Superior Court having adjourned the Recorder is now holding his courts in the Court House again. Several cases were tried yesterday morning. Mitchell Williams, colored, charged with failure to pay a $2 board bill, was let off with costs and the board bill. Richard French, colored, was arraigned for selling whiskey and resisting an officer, the cases having been continued from several days ago. A nol pros was taken in the whiskey case and in the other case the defendant was tried and found guilty and sentenced to three months on the county roads. Harrison Grady, colored, was convicted of carrying a concealed weapon and sentenced to three months on the roads in default of a fine of $25 and costs. Frank Cumber, a white man, charged with drunkenness, was sentenced to 30 days on the county roads, judgment being suspended upon his promise to leave the city at once.

For assault upon Emma Pugh, colored, a blind woman, Jim Bethea, colored, was given a term of 12 months on the county roads. It appears that Bethea went to the blind woman's home Sunday and as she did not desire his presence, closed the door in his face. He later returned and forced the door open. Why trying to shut the door the woman was stabbed on the shoulder by Bethea. The woman was taken to the hospital, where the wound was dressed, and later she returned home. Two witnesses testified that they saw Bethea cut the woman. The defendant denied his guilt.

A case against Rena Hall, a denizen of the underworld, charged with the larceny of $40 in money and a watch and chain from R. S. Williams, was continued until Wednesday. The alleged robbery took place Saturday night and the woman was arrested Sunday. A case against Robt. Bryant, colored, charged with assault on Gilbert Hollis, colored, with an auger Saturday afternoon, was continued until Wednesday on account of the absence of a material witness for defendant. Bryant does not deny the charge, but desires to show the provocation.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Monthly Meeting Held Yesterday Afternoon.

The County Board of Education met in regular monthly session at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with Chairman J. O. Carr presiding and Mr. W. H. Sprunt and Capt. John Hanby, members of the board, Superintendent Washington Catlett and County Treasurer H. McL. Green in attendance. The major portion of the session was devoted to an examination of the books of the county treasurer as to the school fund and auditing and approving bills for the last month.

Mr. George Trask, committeeman in district No. 12, was present and reported the great increase in the number of pupils in the new school and requested an additional teacher after Christmas. The board passed a resolution authorizing the employment of another teacher for the spring term. The board decided to erect a new school house in district No. 9 for the negroes in place of the one burned down some time ago.

A photograph of Winston's new high school building, lying on Prof. Catlett's table, was viewed by the members of the board, two of whom stated that it would not be long before Wilmington would have to provide such buildings. They probably voiced the sentiments of the other member, who was otherwise engaged at the time the conversation took place.

Charged With Assault.

Mr. Walter Croom will be tried before Justice George Harriss today on the charge of assault upon Mr. D. W. Jamison, which is alleged to have taken place on Front, between Dock and Orange streets, yesterday about noon. Mr. Croom has two dogs which Mr. Jamison claims belong to him and Mr. Croom claims that the canines were given to him by another person. It is charged that Mr. Croom struck Mr. Jamison once in the face with his fist. Mr. Jamison went to Justice Bornemann immediately after the trouble and swore out a warrant for Mr. Croom and the papers were placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff J. M. Branch for service. In the meantime another warrant was sworn out before Justice Harriss and was served before Mr. Branch was able to find Mr. Croom, hence the trial will be before Justice Harriss.

Real Estate Transfers.

Deeds were filed for record yesterday as follows: W. M. Cumming and wife to Martha Stewart, for $200, lot on west side of Tenth, 165 feet south of Wooster street, 33x82 feet in size; N. E. Bunting and wife to M. J. Jackson, for $100 and other considerations, lot on west side of Seventh, 148 feet north of Wooster street, 40x66 feet in size; E. J. W. Anders and wife and W. D. Pugh to M. J. Jackson, for $39.60 lot on west side of 15th, 33 feet south of Marsteller street, 33x155 feet in size.

The Orton.

In the heart of the business district. The largest commercial hotel in the State. 140 rooms, 52 connected with private bath, electric elevator, long distance "Bell" phone in every room. Good cuisine and pefect service is my motto.

J. H. HINTON,
Owner and Proprietor.

The Theatre

The new comic opera, "The Red Mill," was presented at the Academy of Music last night by Martin & Emery's Company to a capacity house and in the balcony standing room was at a premium. While there were some good features, the performance upon the whole was rather disappointing. From the advance notices the theatre-going public were led to believe the attraction one of the best of the season and the disappointment of many was keen.

This evening the attraction will be Adelaide Thurston in "Contrary Mary" and Wilmington is indeed fortunate in securing this engagement from so celebrated a star. The Academy management personally guarantees the attraction and it comes with a long string of high endorsements from the Southern press. The Charlotte Observer recently devoted nearly a column to a highly appreciative criticism of the production. It should be witnessed here by the largest audience of the season.

A Rattling Good Bill.

The storm of yesterday naturally injured the usual big attendance for the opening day of a new bill at the Crystal Palace, but the attendance was good notwithstanding. Those who did brave the elements were more than repaid, because the present offering at the Palace is delightful, and it is novel. There is not a "dumb act" on the bill, but from start to finish fun rages furiously. It is a whirl of jokes, songs and dances, and hence merriment gloriously prevails. The toplin'ers on the bill are Bailey and Taylor and they do a blackface act that is a "peach". Miss Taylor takes the part of a mulatto and does some fine singing. It is the most original act seen this season on the Palace stage. The dainty little soubrette, Ollie Wood, is another strong feature and her singing and dancing are fine. The well known balladist, Ehrett, is also quite a star and his singing yesterday came in for round after round of applause. Miss Austin is also pleasing with a new illustrated song.

The doll baby contest is still waxing warm at the Palace and every person who attends gets a chance at becoming the owner of the big $15 doll.

At the Bijou Today.

"The Cowboy Millionaire," billed as the feature picture at the Bijou yesterday, was not shown for the reason that the film was missent from Charlotte. It will be here in time for the performance today, however. It is well enough under the circumstances that the film was delayed for the weather was so disagreeable yesterday that there were not many people to venture out. Besides "The Cowboy Millionaire" the Bijou will show "A Change of Heart',, portraying the dangers of evil association.

ALL DONE IN THE SHOP.

Waterway Edition Production Mechanically of Regular Force.

Reference is made elsewhere to the scope and purposes of the special edition which the Star is issuing today. The purpose of this notice is to acquaint the friends of the paper with the fact that the entire 40 pages, which make up today's edition of the Star, were gotten out mechanically with the regular force of the composing rooms in addition to the usual issue each day. The "boys" from cellar to garret have been hard at work on the issue for some days at odd times and they have done exceedingly well. From a mechanical point of view, the paper speaks for itself.

MAY ACQUIRE B. & O. ROAD.

Rise in Western Maryland Stock of Interest in Financial Circles.

New York, Dec. 13.—A rise of three points in Western Maryland certificates issued under the re-organization plan following a similar rise of three points on Saturday, attracted attention in financial circles today The rise was accompanied by a report that acquirement of the road by the Baltimore & Ohio was impending. No official confirmation of the rumors could be had here, however.

Take It Out in Running.

News and Observer: The A. & M. College track team is to have a big cross-country run Monday afternoon. The starting will be in front of the College campus and the course will be from the college to Method and finish at Capitol Square. About twenty or twenty-five men will compete for the various prizes offered.

LOCAL DOTS.

—The schooner Herbert May, Capt. Black, arrived yesterday from New York with cargo of cement for the Seaboard Air Line; vessel to C. D. Maffitt.

—The High School boy who lost a gold watch in the back of which are photos of three High School girls, may recover the same by applying to Supt. Blair and identifying the pictures.

—Last night was the time for the election of officers of Munson Council, No. 4, R. & S. M., for the ensuing year, but the meeting was not held for the lack of a quorum. The old officers will, therefore, hold over until the election is held.

—Mr. W. S. Register, No. 806 Princess street, Sunday night was attracted by a noise from the hen house in the yard, and going out to investigate found a large, fat 'possum to be the disturbing element. He chased the animal into a grape vine on the premises and shot him.

—A civil action entitled Randolph Davis against Herbert Croom was heard before Justice Bornemann yesterday morning. The plaintiff, a negro, was suing for $10 and a mortgage which he had given the defendant for a horse, which he claimed was not as represented. The case was settled by the defendant paying $5 and returning the mortgage. The horse was returned to Mr. Croom the day after the sale was made.

CUTTER OFF FOR HATTERAS.

Will Patrol Dangerous Cruising Grounds to Assist Vessels.

The revenue cutter Seminole went to Southport yesterday morning and leaves today for a trip northward as far as Cape Hatteras, the extreme limit of her cruising grounds.

It is expected that after the rough weather of yesterday there will be a number of disabled vessels along the North Carolina coast and the cutter will remain outside for several days. She will proceed to Hatteras today, probably reaching there on Wednesday afternoon, a distance of about 175 miles.

PYTHIAN INSURANCE.

Department Elected Officers Last Night in Castle Hall.

In the parlors of Castle Hall last night the following were elected officers of Section 221, Insurance Department, Knights of Pythias, for the ensuing year:

President—G. W. Branch.
Vice President—H. O. Craig.
Secretary—J. F. Littleton.
Medical Examiners—Drs. D. W. Bulluck and T. M. Green.
Auditing Committee—A. T. St. Amand, W. H. Yopp and G. F. Seitter.

Rain Storm Yesterday.

It rained, rained, all day yesterday and then rained some. It was one of the worst rain storms of the year and up to last night at 8 o'clock when the skies began to clear and the weather to turn cold, the Weather Bureau had recorded 1.63 inches. The rain followed the storm reported central in Alabama Sunday and quite effectively in this State broke the long drought under which the country has suffered. A few telephones were put out of commission by the storm and the streets were washed badly in places, but otherwise the damage was not great.

Steamer Arrived Yesterday.

The British steamer Friederike, Capt. Ofsthum, arrived yesterday from Hamburg via Savannah with part cargo of fertilizer constituents for the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. The vessel arrived at Southport yesterday about noon and came up the river late in the afternoon. The steamer brings 2,297 tons and will discharge 1,500 here and the remainder in New York. The vessel is to Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Funeral of Mrs. King.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary A. King, whose death occurred Saturday morning, was held from Grace Methodist Church Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Thos. A. Smoot. The deceased was a consistent member of Grace Church for a long number of years. The interment was in Oakdale cemetery.

Popular Ball Player Here.

Maurice Rath, member of the 1908 Wilmington baseball team, but now signed with the Philadelphia Americans, is here to spend a few days and is being greeted by his many friends, who have followed closely his spectacular rise in the baseball world.

THE WAY TO KEEP A COOK is to give the best materials, among them SAUER'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. U. M. Robinson left last night for Savannah, where he will spend several days on business.

—Mr. J. O. Brown and daughter, Miss Maxie, have returned from a pleasant visit of a few days to friends and relatives in Onslow county.

—Among yesterday's guests at The Orton were Capt. W. E. Kyle, Fayetteville; Mrs. W. P. Jobson and Mrs. W. B. McNeal, Burgaw; W. E. Jackson, Kingsdale, N. C.

—Among the guests at The Orton yesterday were: W. E. Kyle, Fayetteville; W. P. Jobson and W. B. McNeal, Burgaw; D. R. Burch, Durham.

Charged With Larceny.

A negro who refuses to give his name was arrested about 8 o'clock last night by Patrolman E. C. Allen on the charge of stealing sardines from the Wilmington Produce Company. Mr. C. Hewett, of the firm, stated to the police that he had been missing can goods and other things from the store for some time but had been unable to detect the robbers. Last night the negro arrested was seen to slip one or two cans of sardines in his pockets. Officer Allen was called in and the negro was placed under arrest.

PRESIDENT GOES SHOPPING.

Accompanies Mrs. Taft and Buys Christmas Presents in New York.

New York, Dec. 13.—President and Mrs. Taft went shopping in Fifth avenue today. The rain poured down in torrents, the aftermath of a snow storm last night—but this made no difference to them. They arrived in New York from Washington shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon. Mrs. Taft was accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Thomas K. Laughlin, of Pittsburg.

It was thought for a time that the rain might interfere with the plan but neither the President nor Mrs. Taft would listen to a postponement. So, direct from the ferry house they drove through the pelting rain to a jewelry establishment on the upper avenue. The advent of the President at the shop was entirely unexpected and the holiday throng forgot the problem of Christmas presents for the time being when word of the arrival of the distinguished new-comers spread about the place.

President and Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Laughlin went in a private room on the main floor of the establishment and a battery of salesmen was placed at their disposal. Tray after tray of glittering gold and silver trinkets was borne into the room and from these a variety of Christmas presents for the White House were selected and a watch for Charlie Taft, a bracelet and other things for Miss Helen, scholarly present for Robert Taft, who holds the youthfully dignified position of a Yale senior, and a score or more of gifts for various members of the Taft family were purchased.

The President is spending the night at the home of his brother, Henry W. Taft. He goes to New Haven early tomorrow morning to attend a meeting of a Yale corporation of which he is a fellow and to be the guest of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce at a banquet tomorrow night. Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Laughlin will remain in the city, shopping, until Wednesday or Thursday. The President will be back at the White House Wednesday forenoon.

President Taft was the guest at dinner tonight of Dr. John Wesley Hill, pastor of the Metropolitan Temple, where he met a number of distinguished churchmen of all denominations. The dinner was preliminary to the closing rally of the Africa Diamond Jubilee celebration of the Methodist church in Carnegie Hall tonight where the President made one of the principal addresses.

SOCIAL and PERSONAL

Brief Mention, News of Societies, Meetings, Etc.

Baltimore Sun: "Mr. Richard Bradley, of Wilmington, N. C., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Price, of North Calvert street."

* * *

Capt. and Mrs. R. O. Crisp, who recently came to Wilmington to live are at home for the present at The Orton. Capt. Crisp is the clever commander of the United States revenue cutter Seminole.

* * *

Rev. F. A. Fetter, of Monroe, N. C., has arrived and will spend some weeks at the home of his son, Mr. F. A. Fetter, Jr., at his pretty home into which the family has recently moved at Carolina Heights.

* * *

Mrs. Paul Baker Bell entertained a few friends informally yesterday afternoon at the home of her mother, 115 North Fourth street. Tea was served at a quaintly decorated table in the reception hall and her guests spent a most delightful afternoon.

* * *

The Ladies Foreign Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian church will hold its regular monthly meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the church parlors. All the ladies of the congregation are cordially invited to be present.

* * *

Friends will be interested in the announcement of the marriage of Miss Mary A. Rhodes, daughter of Mr. I. B. Rhodes, of this city, to Mr. James S. Roxburgh, of Washington, D. C., on Saturday, December 11th. The announcement comes from Washington, D. C., and will be received with much interest by friends here.

* * *

The Christmas sale of St. Agnes Guild of St. James' Episcopal church will be held tomorrow at the store No. 115 Market street, beginning in the morning at 10:30 o'clock. Dainty articles in fancy work and a large variety of other suitable gifts will be on sale for Christmas shoppers. The friends of the Guild are expected to attend and make purchases.

* * *

L'Arioso and L'Agile german clubs have agreed upon an exchange of dates by which the Christmas dance of the first named will be on the evening of December 29th while that of L'Agile will be on the evening of December 31st. These with the Sigma Nu Fraternity dance on the evening of December 30th will make the terpsichorean features of the yuletide quite gay indeed.

* * *

There will be an important meeting of the alumnae of the State Normal and Industrial College this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of Miss Lydia Yates, No. 110 North Fourth street. Matters of vital importance to the alumnae of the college in New Hanover county will be taken up at this meeting and it is certainly hoped that nothing will prevent a large attendance. The alumnae are succeding well in their efforts toward the McIver loan fund and this alone should encourage a large attendance this afternoon.

* * *

The formal announcement of the marriage of Mr. Alban Brooks Pleasants and Miss Mary Josephine Mathias, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Swope Mathias, of Baltimore, which was solemnized on November 18th, is being received by friends in the city. Mr. Pleasants is a former resident of this city and is a son of Mr. E. B Pleasants, chief engineer of the Coast Line. Young Mr. Pleasants has been engaged in construction work on the Coast Line at Cheraw, S. C., on the line being rebuilt from Wadesboro to Florence. The bride is a prominent young lady of Baltimore.

SMITH TROPHY AWARDED.

New Orleans and Memphis Golf Clubs Were the Winners.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 13.—President H. F. Smith, of the Southern Golf Association, this afternoon announced that the Audubon Club of New Orleans and Memphis Country Club were the winners, respectively, of the H. F. Smith trophy and the George Adair cup, the first and second prizes in the Association's bogey Thanksgiving contest. The play was between teams of Tennessee and was conducted over the home courses of the respective clubs.

The first ten teams finished in the following order: Audubon Golf Club, of New Orleans; Nashville Golf & Country Club; Chattanooga Golf & Country Club; Charleston Country Club; Atlantic Athletic Club; Louisville Golf Club; Cape Fear Golf Club, Wilmington, N. C.; Oudubon County Club, Louisville.

The score of the Nashville team was 59 down on bogey. President Smith declined to give out individual scores.

Fire in East St. Louis yesterday destroyed the warehouses of the Corno mills on the levee three blocks north of the Eads Bridge. About 100 carloads of grain were burned, the loss being $100,000.

Cats in the Navy.

The ships of the navy carry more dogs than cats because the dog is a better sailor and more easily trained, but a good many grimalkins go to sea under the stars and stripes. The discipline of the service is not relaxed in their favor, and when they become overfed and lazy they are put ashore to shift for themselves. A cat does not stand rough weather so well as a dog or a monkey, and one battleship that started on the voyage round the world with ten cats returned with only one, all the rest having died on the way.

DIED.

WITCOVER—At the James Walker Memorial Hospital, in this city, 6:30 A. M. Monday, December 13th, CECELIA H. WITCOVER, wife of H. Witcover, of Marion, S. C.

Funeral at Florence, S. C., Tuesday, December 14th, 11 A. M.

Stopping the "Fire Wagon."

When the first railroad was laid over the western plains and the cars began running to San Francisco the Indians viewed the locomotive from the hilltops at a distance, not daring to come nearer the "fire wagon." A train of cars was to them "heap wagon, no hoss." An Apache chief gathered a party of warriors in Arizona and went several hundred miles to see the terrible fire wagon that whistled louder than the eagle's scream and poured out dense black smoke. W. M. Thayer says in his "Marvels of the New West" that the redskins grew bolder and once attacked a fire wagon, expecting to capture it. When they failed and many were injured they said, "Fire wagon bad medicine!"

The Indians stretched a lariat across the track, breast high, each end being held by thirty braves.

"When the engineer first saw it he didn't know what on earth was the matter," said the narrator, "but in a minute more he burst out laughing. He caught hold of that throttle, and he opened her out.

"He struck that lariat going about forty miles an hour, and he just piled those braves up everlasting promiscuous."

They're All Good.

Burne-Jones, the famous artist, made many sketches for the children of his friend, J. Comyns Carr. He once laughingly proposed to instruct the eldest boy in the principles of anatomy, and there and then made for him two beautiful drawings representing the anatomy of the good man and the good woman, in both of which the heart, magnificently large, winged and backed by spreading flames, is the central detail.

By special request he made another drawing, illustrating the anatomy of the bad man. On being met with the reproach that the third drawing showed nothing of the details of internal structure he replied:

"There are none. The bad man is quite hollow."

On being challenged to illustrate the anatomy of the bad woman he gravely replied:

"My dear boy, she doesn't exist."

Plymouth Rock.

Plymouth rock has become an object of veneration in the United States because of its interesting historical associations. As is well known, it is the rock or ledge on which the pilgrims are believed to have landed when they first stepped from their boats in the harbor of what is now Plymouth, Mass. In 1775 part of the rock was removed to the vicinity of Pilgrim hall, but was afterward restored to its original site and is now under the stone canopy that surmounts the main rock on Water street. Charles Sumner said, "From the deck of the Mayflower, from the landing at Plymouth rock, to the senate of the United States is a mighty contrast, covering whole spaces of history hardly less than from the wolf that suckled Romulus and Remus to that Roman senate which on curule chairs swayed Italy and the world."

The Hypocrite a Genius.

Really to be a hypocrite must require a horrible strength of character. An ordinary man such as you or I generally fails at last because he has not enough energy to be a man. But the hypocrite must have enough energy to be two men. It is said that a liar should have a good memory. But a hypocrite must have not only a good memory of the past, but a consistent and creative vision of the future; his unreal self must be so far real to him. The perfect hypocrite should be a trinity of artistic talent. He must be a novelist like Dickens to create a false character. He must be an actor like Garrick to act it. And he must be a business man like Carnegie to profit by it. Such a genius would not be easy to find in any country.—G. K. Chesterton.

A Story of Gambetta.

It is told of Gambetta that once, when in the heyday of his power, when he went to some agricultural department to oust a reactionary candidate in favor of one of his friends, he inquired about the agriculturists' wants. "We are sadly in need of rain," came the answer. "I'll see about it when I get to Paris," promised Gambetta. And his listeners believed in his promise. The record runs that the rain came down in torrents a day or two after and that when the reactionary candidate presented himself he was hooted at. "Let your party do as much for us as Gambetta, and we'll elect you," they said.

Anatomical Expert.

When a butcher answered the bell of his telephone instrument one day the shrill voice of a little girl greeted his ears. "Hello! Is that Mr. Wilson?"

"Yes," he answered kindly.

"Well, can you tell us where grandpa's liver is? We've got to put a hot flannel on it, and we can't find it!"—London Telegraph.

Her Train.

"I shall miss my train," she said petulantly.

"Oh, no, you won't," the dressmaker assured her. "You will soon get used to these gowns which haven't any."—New York Journal.

His Share.

Councilman—I've come to see if you will subscribe anything to the town cemetery. Old Resident—Good gracious! I've already subscribed three wives.—London Telegraph.

Varied Formula.

"Did he tell the whole truth?"

"Practically. He told the truth with a hole just large enough for him to crawl out of it."—Puck.

The "bargain hunter" is no longer the woman who merely haunts the stores. She is the woman who watches the ads and goes to the stores strictly on business.

The Stuart Penny.

A pamphlet published in 1677, entitled "The Worth of a Penny; or, A Caution to Keep Money. With the Causes of the Scarcity and Misery of the Want Thereof in These Hard and Merciless Times," contains a list of articles obtainable for a penny in the days of Charles II. These include "a dish of coffee to quicken your stomach and refresh your spirits," "a fair cucumber" and "portions of such commodities as nuts, vinegar, grapes, cake, onions and oatmeal." The catalogue of pennyworths obtainable at an apothecary's is a lengthy one and includes "lettuce to make you sleep, mithridate to make you sweat and aniseed, which may save your life in a fainting or swound."

This in the way of recreation "for a penny you may see any monster, jackanapes or those roaring boyes, the lyons; you may hear a most eloquent oration upon our English kings and queens if you listen to him who keeps monuments at Westminster; you may have all the news in England and other countries of murders, floods, witches, fires, tempests and what not in the weekly newsbooks."—London Scraps.

The Mahogany Tree.

There is no such thing as a forest of mahogany. The mahogany tree lives by and for itself alone. It stands solitary of its species surrounded by the smaller trees and dense undergrowth of the tropical forest, rearing its head above its neighbors. Two trees to the acre is a liberal estimate for mahogany "finds." More frequently perhaps only one tree will be found over a larger stretch of territory. True mahogany is the only species of the Swietenia mahogani, the name Swietenia having been given to it in honor of the celebrated Baron von Swieten, physician to Maria Theresa. It is distinctly a native of tropical America and frequently towers to a height of 100 feet, the trunk being often twelve feet in diameter. It is of exceedingly slow growth, and the time of its arriving at maturity is probably not less than 200 years. Occasionally small specimens have been found in southern Florida.

British Julius Caesars.

Julius Caesar, who on one of the closing days of August in 55 B. C. landed on the Kentish coast, has had many British namesakes, including a great cricketer, but the best known is Julius Caesar, master of the rolls under James I., about whom Lord Clarendon in the first volume of his history tells the amusing story. "Remember Caesar." The unpopular Earl of Portland sat up all night in a barricaded house with his friends and retainers armed to the teeth because he found in his pocket a slip of paper bidding him "Remember Caesar," which really had reference not to the assassination of the Roman statesman, but to some preferment promised to a son of Sir Julius Caesar. The tomb of Sir Julius Caesar, with a quaint epitaph in legal phraseology, is among the many curious monuments of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.—London Family Herald.

Parent and Prodigal.

In a Hongkong paper a short time ago there appeared a paragraph reciting that a wealthy young Chinese whose mother controlled a large business in Canton had been spending the money of the firm too lavishly, the attraction of motorcars and other vehicles of extravagance being too powerful for him. After various endeavors to control him the mother at length prepared chains and fetters and had him locked up. He, however, escaped, and the irate mother announced her intention to exercise her maternal rights on his return by cutting the tendons of his ankles and thus crippling him. The account proceeded to say that this treatment is often resorted to by irate parents with prodigal sons.—From "China," by Mortimer Menpes and Sir Henry A. Blake.

Turtles of the Amazon.

The fresh water turtle of the Amazon grows to a great size, especially on the upper river, where full grown ones three feet in length, two in width and weighing 200 pounds are often seen. Every house has its little pond or corral to hold a stock of these animals through the season of dearth, the wet months. Those who have Indians in their employ send them out for a month when the waters are low to select a stock; others purchase their supply.

Knew of One.

"Suggestion? H'mp! Did you ever hear of a real cure effected by 'suggestion?'"

"I personally knew of one. I once suggested to a young fellow that if he didn't want to have a big dog chasing him off the premises he'd better quit coming to my house, and it cured him of the habit."—Chicago Tribune.

Something Left.

Brown (at the club)—Yes, by Jove, there's very little you can teach me. I've been everywhere, done everything, seen everything. The Scotch Member—Young man, did ye ever have D. T.'s? Brown—D. T.'s! Great Scott, no! The Scotch Member—Then ye've seen nowt.—Sketch.

Sarcastic.

"I can recommend this horse, sir," said a dealer, "as a strong, sound animal."

"It must be," agreed the customer, "to have attained its present age!"

A Cinch.

Dubbins—Do you know where I can find a lot facing south? Stubbins—Why not try around the north pole? That's a very likely place.—Judge.

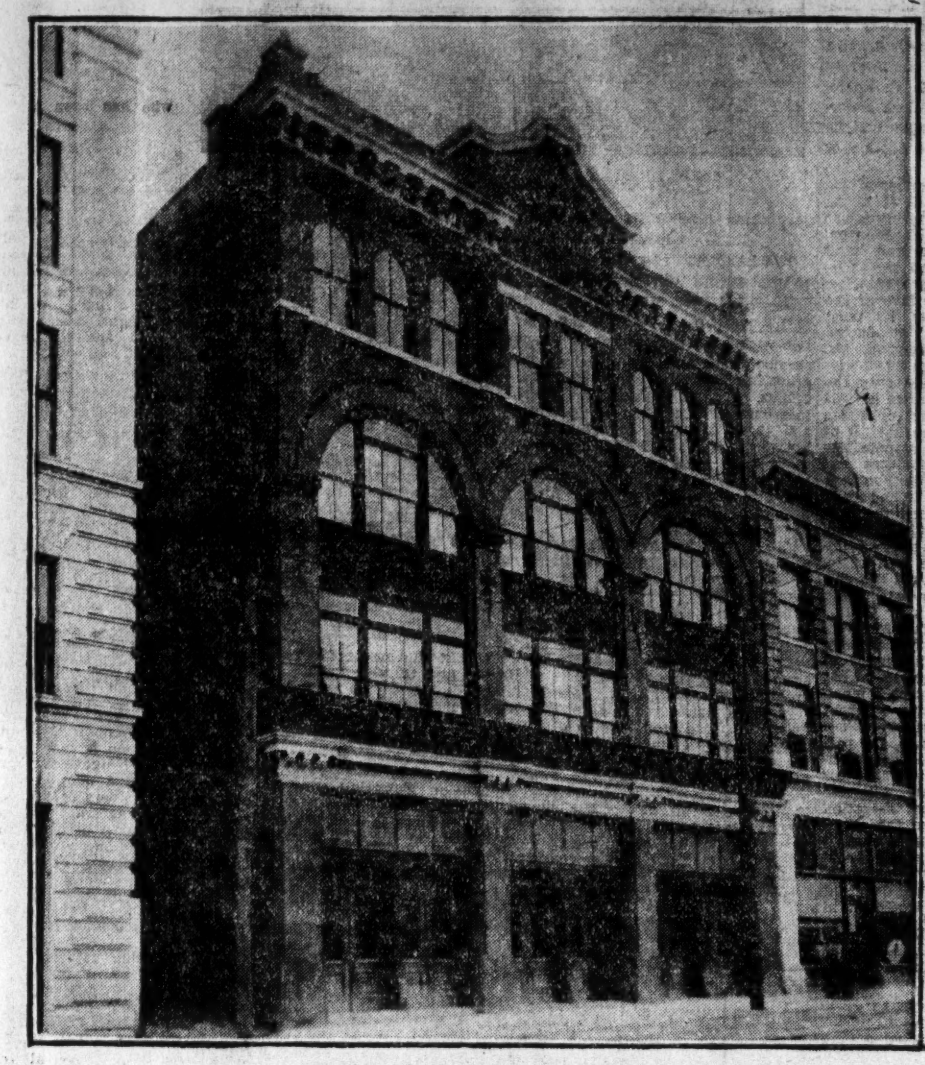
Malaria Makes Pale Sickly Children. The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 50c.

The Rheinstein Dry Goods Company

Wholesalers and Importers of

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

1865 1909



We have made extensive preparations for a large business during the coming **Spring Season** and solicit the patronage of the retail merchants of

NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

We draw your attention to our strong lines of Southern-made Cotton Goods, but we also carry a complete stock of domestic and imported Suitings and Woolen Goods.

We have a full line of shades of Suesine and Japonica Silks and point with pride to our mammoth collection of

WHITE GOODS AND FANCY WASH FABRICS.

Last, but not least, we wish to emphasize that our lines of **Fancy Shirts, Underwear, Overalls,** etc, compete favorably with those of any Northern Jobbing House.

Write for one of our large force of **Traveling Salesmen.**

NOTE WILL SOLVE MYSTERY

Expert Will Tell Court Whether it Was Written by Ocey Snead.

New York, Dec. 13.—By the time the New Jersey authorities present the case of Ocey Snead, the East Orange bath tub victim, to the grand jury at Newark tomorrow William J. Kinsley, a handwriting authorities, expects to be able to testify definitely whether the note which was pinned to the young yoman's gown was written by her.

The case of the prosecution of Mrs. Snead's elderly aunt, Miss Virginia Wardlaw, now held by the coroner on a charge of murder, depends on the authenticity of this note, as its contents indicates the intention of the writer to commit suicide.

Expert Kinsley has obtained so far only two bona fide signatures of young Mrs. Snead and as both were written while she was ill in bed they are not considered fair examples. But Mr. Kinsley has already reached the conclusion that the note was written by one person and the signature by another.

SAYS EARLY IS WELL MAN.

Man's Inhumanity to Man Thought of Dr. Bulkley's Address.

New York, Dec. 13.—Man's inhumanity to man was the controlling thought of an address delivered to the Society of Medical Jurisprudence tonight by Dr. L. Duncan Bulkley, the expert in skin diseases, who is championing the cause of John R. Early, whom some pronounce a leper, but whom Dr. Bulkley believes whole and sound. Early himself, who had been obliged to ride in box car like an animal to get to New York from Washington sat by his defender and mingled apparently in perfect health with the audience. A committee of three physicians and two lawyers has been appointed to obtain for him if possible a clean bill of health.

"This case," said Dr. Bulkley tonight, "is one in which a gross error was made and has been persisted in, a case which should be carefully considered by men competent and unbiased both in regard to the responsibility of those who made the error, and as to the means to prevent its recurrence."

The Way Out.

Mr. Hall in his book "Notes From a Painter's Life" tells an amusing story of the celebrated caricaturist Carlo Pellegrini.

He borrowed £5 from the author.

"When he had got it and put it in his pocket he said these memorable words in his broken English: 'Halle, my fellow, if I take this £5 as a loan every time I see you I say: "Dere dat tiresome Halle. I owe him £5." And you say: "Dere dat tiresome Pelican. He owe me £5." It make unpleasant between us. So I take dis as gift.'"

ODD THINGS NOT FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Diamond Jewelry of Unusual Merit

Only pieces that combine intrinsic worth with genuine artistic merit are allowed to find place in our collections of precious stone jewelry. It is not sufficient that each piece should be a faultless specimen of its kind—you naturally expect tnat—but the mountings must be equally good and exhibit both beauty of design and originality.

Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, Neckpieces, Pendants, and other articles are shown in great profusion, mounted in diamonds or other gems—among them some Pearl Collars in very tasty effects which are particularly attractive. There are many new pieces to select from added to our stock for Christmas Gifts daily, and we advise you strongly to make an early choice. You must remember that many of our choicest pieces have no duplicates.

WE CAN PLEASE YOU BY MAIL JUST THE SAME.

August O. Schuster

Successor to

Victor E. Zoeller & Co.

104 North Front Street.

NIGHT RIDERS' TRIAL.

Slow Progress Made at Union City.—Johnson and Cloar on Trial.

Union City, Tenn., Dec. 13.—Slow progress was made today in the trial of Garrett Johnson and Arthur Cloar for the alleged murder of Captain Quentin Rankin. Court did not convene until afternoon and only three minor witnesses were heard.

F. J. Buchard, who was a guest at Ward's hotel, the night Captain Rankin was murdered, re-told the story of the events which led up to the murder itself.

Dolph Hicks, a confessed member of the Reel Lake night riders' organization, told of its meeting and further related how Captain Rankin and Colonel Taylor was captured. He remained with the horses ridden by the band and did not witness the actual crime.

MARINES GOING TODAY.

Ordered From Various Navy Yards to Go to Central America.

New York, Dec. 13.—All was hustle and bustle in the marine barracks at the Navy Yard here today in preparing 118 marines ordered out from the yard for their start tomorrow for Philadelphia, presumably to board the transport Prairie at the League Island navy yards and sail Nicaraguawards. All the men were subjected to rigid examination today to determine if they were in fit physical condition.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 13.—One hundred and twenty marines from the barracks at the Norfolk navy yard are all in readiness for their departure tonight for Philadelphia there to become a part of the auxiliary cruiser Prarie's full complement of 700 men destined for the Nicaraguan border via Colon.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 13.—Several small companies of marines started from the Charlestown and Portsmouth navy yards and from the training station at Newport today to join the large body which will sail from Philadelphia for Central America on the Prairie. The Portsmouth delegation numbered 27; there were 25 from the Charlestown yard, with two officers, and 20 from Newport.

The men will reach Philadelphia tomorrow morning.

CROUP

is the ghost that haunts every hour of a child's life. GOWAN'S PREPARATION gives instant relief and comfort. Just rub it in—don't weaken the stomach with drugs. Keep it in the home. 25c. All druggists.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

¶ The Latest Reports From the Important Trading Centers and From Local Dealers.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

STAR OFFICE, Dec. 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market steady $3.60 per barrel.

TAR—Market, firm $1.90 per barrel.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Firm, $2.30 per barrel for hard; $4.00 for dip and $4.00 for virgin.

Quotations same day last year—spirits turpentine, nothing doing; rosin steady $2.50; tar firm $1.50; crude turpentine firm $1.50; $2.00 and $2.75.

Spirits turpentine	4
Rosin	292
Tar	116
Crude turpentine	64

Receipts, same day last year 45 casks spirits turpentine; 234 barrels rosin; 151 barrels tar; 109 barrels crude turpentine.

COTTON MARKET.

Market—Middling quiet 14 3-4 cents.

Same day last year—Quiet, 8 7-8 cents.

Receipts—2,312 bales, same day last year 1,394 bales.

PRODUCE MARKET.

(Quoted by W. J. Meredith Dec. 11th.)

PEANUTS—North Carolina prime 65@70; extra prime, 72 1-2; fancy 75@80c; Virginia, prime 65@70; extra prime 75@80s; Spanish $1.00@$1.05.

CORN—Firm 90@95c per bushel for mixed.

N. C. HAMS—Good demand; hams 18c; shoulders 14@15; sides 14@15c.

EGGS—Good demand 27@28c per dozen.

CHICKENS—Spring 20@30; grown 35@40c; scarce.

BEESWAX—Firm at 28c.

TALLOW—Firm at 4 1-2c per pound.

BEEF CATTLE—Good demand at 2@3 1-2c per pound on foot.

HIDES—Dr. flint 14c; green 9c per pound.

SWEET POTATOES—Dull 40@45c per bushel for new yams.

WOOL—Burr 18c.; free of burr 24c.

CHEESE—50@53 per head.

PORK—Small 10c per pound; large 9c.

SHEEP—Old no demand; Lambs, dull $1.25@$2.50.

TURKEYS—Good demand 15@16c on foot; dressed 18@22c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

New York, Dec. 13.—The cotton market continued very active today with fluctuations sensational nervous and erratic. A big early break was recovered in the early tarding however, and the closing tone was very steady with prices showing a loss of 2 points to an advance of 14 points as compared with the closing figures on Saturday. The opening was easy at a decline of 9 to 25 points and most of the active months sold 10 to 30 points net lower on or immediately following the call, under tremendous liquidation and selling by local professionals which was encouraged by weakness in Liverpool and an idea that the speculative demand created by the low bureau figures of Friday had been practically exhausted. There was big buying at the decline to 14.75 for January and 13.40 for May, however, the way the market absorbed offerings seemed encouraging from a bullish standpoint and during the afternoon prices advanced sharply on renewed covering and indications that some of the big bulls who had taken profits on the government report were repacing their cotton at a decline of about 30 to 40 points from the record figures. January contracts sold at 15.05 and May at 13.72 in the late trading or about 7 to 11 points higher and the active months closed within 3 or 4 points of the top. Some large blocks changed hands during the day with transactions in lots of from 5,000 to 15,000 bales noted around the ring and the character of business generally indicated activity on the part of some of the very largest operators while the ordinary commission house business was less active than last week. Wire trouble with the south restricted the news from that section to some extent, and May have interfered slightly with the volume of business. Southern spot markets reported early were unchanged to 1-8c lower.

Receipts at the ports today were 30,092 bales against 30,375 last week and 59,030 last year. For the week 200,000 bales against 189,236 last week and 411,672 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans 4,271 bales against 11,677 last year and at Houston 13,714 bales against 17,483 last year.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 15.20; middling gulf 15.45; sales 2,400 bales.

Futures opened easy and closed very steady.

Month.	Open.	Close.
December	———	14.93
January	———	13.92
February	14.79	15.10
March	15.20	15.30
April	———	15.46
May	15.48	15.68
June	15.25	15.50
July	15.45	15.52
August	15.29	15.54
September	13.79	14.02
October	13.15	13.42

PORT MOVEMENT.

Galveston—Steady, 15; net receipts 11,105; stock 213,414.

New Orleans—teady, 15; net receipts 4,271; stock 152,028.

Mobile—Quiet, 15; net receipts 2,037; stocks 46,921.

Savannah—Steady, 14 5-8; net receipts 3,089; stock 123,502.

Charleston—Firm, 14 3-4; net receipts 1,468; stock 31,894.

Wilmington—Quiet, 14 3-4; net receipts 1,468; stock 31,824.

Wilmington—Quiet, 14 3-4; net receipts 2,312; stock 17,541.

Norfolk—Steady, 15; net receipts 4,003; stock 38,286.

Baltimore—Nominal, 15 1-8; stock 15,454.

New York—Quiet, 15.20; stock 124,730.

Boston—Quiet, 15.20; net receipts 100.

Philadelphia—Steady, 15.45; stock 1,964.

Port Arthur and Sabine Pass—Net receipts 360.

Jacksonville—Net receipts 1,338.

Total today, at all ports, net receipts 30,092; Great Britain 2,145; France 3,031; Continent 22,272; Stock 774,007.

Consolidated, at all ports, net receipts 30,374; Great Britain 3,967; France 3,031; Continent 23,065.

Total since September 1st, at all ports, net receipts 4,545,094; Great Britain 1,223,103; France 666,767; Continent 1,360,881; Japan 18,094; Mexico 8,775

INTERIOR MOVEMENT.

Houston—Steady, 15; net receipts 13,773; stock 105,388.

Augusta—Steady, 15 1-16; net receipts 1,850; stock 65,873.

Memphis—Steady, 15 1-4; net receipts 3,258; stock 209,987.

St. Louis—Quiet, 15 3-8; net receipts 507; stock 40,529.

Little Rock—Quiet, 14 3-4; net receipts 445 stock 51,204.

Louisville—Firm, 15 5-8.

Total today—Net receipts 19,832; gross receipts 25,888; shipments 18,700; sales 8,210; stock 474,263.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 13.—Spot in limited demand, prices 15 points lower. American middling fair 8.47; good middling 8.23; middling 8.11; low middling 8.01; good ordinary 7.75; ordinary 7.50.

The sales of the day were 6,000 bales of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 5,700 American.

Receipts 30,000 bales including 27,100 American. Futures opened easier and closed barely steady. December 7.84 1-2; December and January 7.83 1-2; January and February 7.86; February and March 7.89; March and April 7.92; April and May 7.98; May and June 7.93 1-2; June and July 7.93; July and August 7.91 1-2; August and September 6.62; September and October 7.12 1-2; October and November 5.92; November and December 6.81.

DICK BROS. & CO., COTTON LETTER.

New York, Dec. 13.—The cotton market today showed considerable nervousness and reflected a puzzled attitude on the part of traders in general. So many had expected the market to go through 16 cents on the government estimate that they were surprised to see the market have a wide open break this morning, carrying prices from 40 to 50 points below the high level of Saturday morning. It looked as if the big bulls had been trying to test the stability of the market and after satisfying themselves of the thorough state of liquidation took hold of the market and started to renew their lines. Aside from the news of professional character regarding the buying and selling there was little to throw light on the situation. The yarns and dry goods market appeared to have received new life as a result of Friday's government estimate and if the raw material markets holds fairly steady both jobbers and mill people alike feel that they will soon be able to get advances on goods that will compensate in part at least for the increased cost of cotton.

DICK BROS. & CO.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, Dec. 13.—The dry goods market were steady at the opening. Cotton goods are firmer with converters and printers bidding for more cloths. Jobbers are busy in their inventories and shipping departments are active on advance orders. Immediate dress goods trade is quiet but repeated orders for Spring are being received in some quarters. Yarns are firm; raw silk is a shade higher.

THE STOCK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 13.—Beyond the mere chronicle of the fact of a desultory advance in prices of stocks today there was little of interest in the market. The trading fell into absolute stagnation at times in the afternoon. The intense dullness was ascribed in part to the interruption of wire service by the bad eather. Feeble as the general demand was, there was a fairly comprehensive show of strength by stocks. This was largely accomplished by a sympathetic effect of disproportionate advances in a number of special stocks. The most conspicuous of these were Rock Island which rose to 45 1-4 the highest in a period of several years. The recent entry into the Lehigh directorate of the dominant figures in the Rock Island property of course came into renewed discussion in connection with the movement. The allegation that Wabash was to be concerned in the linking of the two properties also played a part in the day's discussion. A new suggestion was that the Rock Island preferred stock might be retired in exchange for a bond issue and the property put into the hands of the common stockholders. The violent advance in Western Maryland securities pointed to another field for 'deal' rumors, which were left in the rumor stage, without authentic confirmation. The rise in United States Steel to above 92 again was a strong sustaining factor for the whole market Call money touched 5 per cent. Bonds were steady. Total sales par value, were $3,778,000. United States 2s advanced 3-8 and the 3s 1-8 per cent. in the bid price on call. Total sales of stocks today were 906,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKET.

New York, Dec. 13.—Money on call firm 4 1-2 to 5 per cent; ruling rate 4 3-4; closing bid 4 3-4; offered at 4 7-8. Time loans easier; sixty days 4 3-4 to 5 per cent., and ninety days 4 3-4 per cent., six months 4 1-2 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 5 to 5 1-2 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers bills at 4.8410 to 4.8420 for sixty day bills and at 4.8780 for demand. Commercial bills 4.83 3-8 to 4.84. Bar silver 52 5-8. Mexican dollars 44.

N. Y. BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s registered	100 3-4
U. S. ref. 2s coupon	100 3-4
U. S. 3s registered	101 5-8
U. S. 3s, coupon	101 5-8
U. S. 4s, registered	114 1-2
U. S. 4s, coupon	115 1-2
Allis Chalmers 1st 5s	84 3-4
American Agricultural 5s	101 3-4
American Tel. & Tel. cv 4s	105 3-4
American Tobacco 4s	78 1-4
American Tobacco 6s	106 1-2
Armour & Co. 4 1-2s	94 1-2
Atchison gen. 4s	100
Atchison cv 4s	122 1-8
Atchison cv 5s	112 1-4
Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s	94
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	90
Baltimore & Ohio 3 1-2s	92 7-8
Baltimore & Ohio, W. 3 1-2s	80 7-8
Brooklyn Transit cv 4s	87
Central of Georgia 5s	107 7-8
Central Leather 5s	98 3-4
Central R. R. of N. J. gen. 5s	124 1-2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4 1-2s	102 3-4
Chesapeake & Ohio ref. 5s	104 7-8
Chicago & Alton 3 1-2s	74
Chicago, B. & Q. joint 4s	96
Chicago, B. & Q. gen. 4s	99 3-8
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. gen. 3 1-2s	85 1-2
Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R. col. 4s	81
Chicago, R. I. & P. R. R. col. 5s	102 3-8
Chicago, R. I. & P. Ry. rfg 4s	91 1-4
Colorado Industrial 5s	83 1-2
Colorado Midland 4s	80 7-8
Colo. & Southern ref & ext. 4 1-2s	97 1-2
Delaware & Hudson cv 4s	103 3-4
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	90
Denver & Rio Grande ref 5s	94 1-8
Distillers 5s	74 1-2
Erie prior lien 4s	85 3-8
Erie gen. 4s	76 1-2
Erie cv. 4s series "A"	82 1-2
Erie cv 4s series "B"	73 3-4
General Electric cv 5s b.	148
Illinois Central 1st ref 4s	96
Interborough Met 4 1-2s	84
Inter. Merc. Marine 4 1-2s	70 3-4
Japan 4s	88
Kansas City Southern 1st 3s	73 1-2
Lake Shore deb. 4s (1931)	94
Louisville & Nash. Un. 4s	99 3-4
Missouri, Kan. & Texas 1st 4s	90 1-4
Mo., Kan. & Texas gen. 4 1-2s	91 5-8
Missouri Pacific 4s	81 1-2
National Rys. of Mexico 4 1-2s	84 1-8
New York Central gen. 3 1-2s	91 1-8
New York Central deb. 4s	95 3-4
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford cv. 6s	134 1-2
Norfolk & Western 1st con 4s	96 1-2
Norfolk & Western cv 4s	102 3-8
Northern Pacific 4s	102 3-4
Northern Pacific 3s	72 3-4
Oregon Short Line rfdg 4s	93 5-8
Penn. cv. 3 1-2s (1915)	90 1-4
Penn. Con. 4s	104 1-4
Reading Gen. 4s	99 3-4
St. Louis & San Fran. fg 4s	85 1-4
St. Louis & San Fran. gen. 5s	80
St. Louis Southwestern con. 4s	80
St. Louis S'western 1st gold 4s	93 1-4
Seaboard Air Line 4s	86
Southern Pacific col. 4s	90 3-4
Southern Pacific cv 4s	103 1-2
Southern Pacific R. R. 1st ref 4s	94 3-4
Southern Railway 5s	111
Southern Railway gen. 4s	81 1-2
Union Pacific 4s	102 1-8
Union Pacific cv 4s	114 1-8
Union Pacific 1st and ref 4s	97 3-8
U. S. Rubber 6s	104
U. S. Steel 2nd 5s	103 1-4
Virginia Car. Chemical 5s	99
Wabash 1st 5s	111 5-8
Wabash 1st and ext 4s	76 1-8
Western Md. 4s	85 3-4
Westinghouse Electric cv. 5s	93 7-8
Wisconsin Central 4s b.	94 1-4

CLOSING STOCK LIST.

Allis Chalmers pfd	53 1-2
Amalgamated Copper	88
American Agricultural	46
American Beet Sugar	47
American Can pfd	84 1-4
American Car & Foundry	72 1-2
American Cotton Oil	66
American Hide & Leather pfd	46 1-4
American Ice Securities	24 3-4
American Linseed	15 1-2
American Locomotive	61 1-2
American Smelting & Refng	101 3-4
Amer. Smelting & Refng pfd	111
American Sugar Refning	123 1-2
American Tel. & Tel	142 7-8
American Tobacco, pfd	97 3-8
American Woolen	37 1-2
Anaconda Mining Co.	49 3-4
Atchison	122 1-4
Atchison pfd	104 3-8
Atlantic Coast Line	136 1-2
Baltimore & Ohio	118 1-8
Baltimore & Ohio pfd	91
Bethlehem Steel	34
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	80 1-8
Canadian Pacific	180 1-1
Central Leather	49 3-4
Central Leather pfd	105 1-2
Central of New Jersey	315
Chesapeake & Ohio	87 3-8
Chicago & Alton	67 1-2
Chicago Great Western	21 1-4
Chicago & Northwestern	180
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	157 3-8
C. C. C. & St. Louis	77 1-2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	52
Colorado & Southern	56 1-2
Colorado & Southern 1st pfd	81 1-4
Colorado & Southern 2nd pfd	80 1-4
Consolidated Gas	151 3-8
Corn Products	23
Delaware & Hudson	182 1-2
Denver & Rio Grande	30 3-8
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	86 3-8
Distillers' Securities	37 3-4
Erie	34 1-8
Erie 1st pfd	50
Erie 2nd pfd	41
General Electric	100 1-2
Great Northern pfd	143 7-8
Great Northern Ore Ctfs	82
Illinois Central	148
Interborough Met	24 5-8
Interborough Met pfd	61 1-2
Inter Harvester	100 3-4
Inter Marine pfd	23 3-8
International Paper	15 1-2
International Pump	51
Iowa Central	20 3-4
Kansas City Southern	25 5-8
Kansas City Southern pfd	70 1-4
Louisville & Nashville	133
Minneapolis & St. Louis	33
Minn., St. P. & Sault St. M.	142 3-4
Missouri Pacific	72
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	29 5-8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, pfd	74 3-8
National Biscuit	116 3-4
National Lead	58
Nat'l Rys. of Mexico 1st pfd	58 7-8
New York Central	124 1-2
New York, Ontario & Western	49 1-8
Norfolk & Western	100 1-2
North American	85 1-8
Northern Pacific	146
Pacific Mail	43
Pennsylvania	134 5-8
People's Gas	114 1-4
Pittsburg, C. C. & St. Louis	97 1-2
Pressed Steel Car	32 1-2
Pullman Palace Car	190
Railway Steel Spring	51 1-2
Reading	171 1-4
Republic Steel	46 1-2
Republic Steel pfd	103 1-2
Rock Island Co.	45 1-8
Rock Island Co. pfd	92
St. Louis & San Fran. 2nd pfd	59 3-4
St. Louis Southwestern	33 3-4
St. Louis Southwestern pfd	80 3-8
Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron	88 1-2
Southern Pacific	131 3-8
Southern Railway	32
Southern Railway pfd	72
Tennessee Copper	38 5-8
Texas & Pacific	35 3-4
Toledo, St. Louis & West	33
Toledo, St. Louis & West. pfd	70 1-2
Union Pacific	202 7-8
Union Pacific pfd	102 1-2
United States Realty	82
United States Rubber	53
United States Steel	91 3-4
United States Steel pfd	125 1-2
Utah Copper	61 3-4
Virginia Carolina Chemical	50 7-8
Wabash	21 1-8
Wabash pfd	37 7-8
Western Maryland	35 1-4
Westinghouse Electric	83 3-4
Western Union	78 1-4
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8 1-2
Wisconsin Central	48
Standard Oil Co.	660

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

New York, Dec. 13.—Flour nominally higher with a moderate jobbing demand.

Rye Flour—Firm.

Buckwheat Flour—Dull.

Corn Meal—Firmer.

Rye—Quiet.

Wheat—Spot strong; No. 2 red 1.27 nominal elevator; No. 2 red 1.26 1-2 nominal fob afloat. Options closed 1 to 1 3-4c net higher. December 1.22 1-2; May 1.17 3-4; July 1.07 7-8.

Corn—Strong; No. 2, 72 1-2 elevator domestic, 73 delivered and 68 1-2 fob afloat, all nominal. Options closed 7 8 to 1c net higher. December 71 1-4; May 72.

Oats—Spot firmer; mixed 26 to 32 No. 2 36 1-2 bid.

Lard—Strong.

Pork—Firmer.

Tallow—Steady.

Petroleum—Steady.

Rice—Quiet.

Molasses—Firm.

Peanuts—Steady.

Sugar—Raw quiet; fair refining 3.81 1-2; refined quiet.

Butter—Strong; creamery specials 35; extras 34; third to first 27 to 33; held 28 to 38 1-2; state dairy, common to finest 25 to 33; process 25 1-2 to 28.

Cheese—Firm; state, new full cream, special 17 1-2 to 18; do September fancy 17; do October best 16 1-2; late made, best 15 1-2; common to good 13 to 15 1-4; skims, full to special 5 to 14 1-2.

Eggs—Firm; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery white fancy 45 to 52; do gathered white 35 to 40; do hennery brown and mixed fancy 38 to 40; do gathered, brown fair to prime 32 to 38.

Coffee—Futures closed steady, net unchanged to 5 points higher. Spot quiet Rio No. 7, 8 1-2 nominal; Santos No. 4, 8 3-4, mild quiet; Cordova 9 to 11 1-2.

Potatoes—Weak; Bermuda per barrel 3.50 to 5.00; Maine 1.85 to 2.00; state and western 1.40 to 1.75; Long Island 2.50 to 2.75; Jersey 1.50 to 1.75; Southern sweets 1.00 to 2.75; Jersey sweet 2.50 to 2.25.

Cabbages—Firm; Danish seed per ton 12.00 to 16.00; domestic 7.00 to 10.00; red 20.00 to 25.00.

Freights to Liverpool—Steady; cotton by steam 14c; grain by steam 2 1-2.

Peanuts—Steady; fancy handpicked 5 1-2; Virginia shelled No. 1 and 2, 2 3-4 to 6 1-2.

Cotton Seed Oil was more active with sales of 15,400 barrels and prices were firm at 10 to 11 points net advance but covering by shorts and new buying on the advance in lard and crude oil was offset by liquidating sales. January 7.13 to 7.15; March 5.31 to 7.32; May 7.43 to 7.45; July 7.40 to 7.50. Prime crude 6.13 bid; do summer yellow 7.10 to 7.35; do winter yellow 7.10 to 7.20; do summer white 7.25 to 7.70.

THE GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—New high records for wheat and corn for the crop were established here today during a session of unusual activity and strength. Wheat for December delivery advance to 1.13 1-8 and the May option to 1.11 1-4.

The December delivery of corn touched 64 1-8 and the May 67c. Oats and provisions also scored material advance.

	Opening.	Highest.	Closing.
Wheat—			
Dec.	1 11 1-2	1 13 1-8	1 12 3-8
May	1 10 1-4	1 11 1-4	1 11 1-4
July	1 00 1-8	1 00 1-4	1 00 1-2
Corn—			
Dec.	32 1-2	64 1-8	64 1-8
May	67	67	67
July	66 5-8	66 3-4	66 3-4
Oats—			
Dec.	44 1-8	44 3-4	44 1-2
May	43 3-4	45 3-4	43 3-8
July	42 7-8	43	43
Mess Pork, per bbl.—			
Jan.	21 75	22 35	22 32 1-2
May	21 30	21 97 1-2	21 97 1-2
Lard, per 100 lbs.—			
Jan.	12 80	13 15	13 05
May	11 90	12 07 1-2	12 07 1-2
July	11 75	12 00	12 00
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs.—			
Jan.	11 90	12 00	11 90 1-2
May	11 17 1-2	11 35	11 32 1-2
July	11 30	11 32 1-2	11 32 1-2

CHICAGO CASH GRAIN.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Cash wheat. No. 2 red 1.24 to 1.26; No. 3 red 1.17 to 1.22; No. 2 hard 1.12 to 1.16; No. 3 hard 1.08 to 1.13; No. 1 northern 1.13 to 1.15; No. 2 northern 1.11 to 1.14; No. 3 spring 1.08 to 1.12.

Corn—No. 3 61 1-4; No. 3 white 61 to 61 1-2; No. 3 yellow 61 1-2; No. 4 50 to 50 1-2; No. 4 yellow 59 to 59 3-4.

Oats—No. 3 white 44 1-2 to 45 1-2; No. 4 white 44 to 45; standard 45 1-2.

NAVAL STORES.

New York, Dec. 13.—Turpentine quiet 58; rosin steady.

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 13.—Turpentine dull 55 1-4; sales — ; receipts 586; shipments 243. Rosin firm; sales 2,803; receipts 2,247; shipments 5,131; stocks 135,105. Quote: A, B, C, 3.82 1-2 to 3.90; D, 3.85 to 3.90; E, 3.87 1-2 to 3.90; F, 3.92 1-2 to 3.95; G, 3.95 to 4.00; H, 4.10 to 4.15; I 4.55 to 4.60; K, 5.60; M, 5.85; N, 6.10 to 6.15; WG, 6.25; WW, 6.75.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 13.—Turpentine 55 1-4. Rosin firm. Quote: A, B, C, 3.82 1-2; D, 3.85 to 3.87 1-2; E, 3.87 1-2; F, 3.90 to 3.92 1-2; G, 3.92 1-2 to 3.95; H, 4.10; I, 4.60; K, 5.60; M, 5.95; N, 6.10; WG, 6.25; WW, 6.75.

MARINE

ARRIVED.

Str. Carib, Packer, New York, H. G. Smallbones.

Br. str. Friederike, 2,297 tons, Ofsthum, Hamburg, via Savanah, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Schr. Herbert May, 313 tons, Black, New York, C. D. Mafitt.

Str. Duplin, Stokes, Smith's Bridge, J. A. Munn.

BY RIVER AND RAIL

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 13, 1909.

C. C. Railroad—170 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 27 barrels rosin, 15 barrels crude turpentine.

W. & W. Railroad—482 bales cotton, 26 barrels tar, 5 barrels crude turpentine.

W., C. & A. Railroad—1,281 bales cotton, 30 barrels tar, 44 barrels crude turpentine.

A. & Y. Railroad—115 bales cotton, 1 cask spirits turpentine, 100 barrels rosin, 30 barrels tar.

W. & N. Railroad—54 bales cotton, 113 barrels rosin.

Str. Whitlock—32 barrels rosin, 24 barrels tar.

Total—2,312 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 292 barrels rosin, 116 barrels tar, 44 barrels crude turpentine.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels Now in Port at Wilmington, N. C.

Steamers.

West Point (Br.) Roche, 3,074 tons, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Monviso (It.) 2,322 tons, Revello, Heide & Co.

Friederike (Br.) 2,297 tons, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Schooners.

Herbert May, 318 tons, Black, C. D. Mafitt.

F. & T. Lupton, 797 tons, Longstreet, C. D. Mafitt.

Blanche (Br.) 163 tons, Albury, Springer Coal Company.

Mary A. Hall, 341 tons, Haskell, C. D. Mafitt (in distress.)

Wm. Thomas Moore, 261 tons, Griffith, C. D. Mafitt.

Millie R. Bonhangan, 379 tons, Little, C. D. Mafitt.

Pastor Craven Pounded.

Henderson Gold Leaf: Pelted or "pounded", not with fists or canes, but with things fit for the inner man, were Rev. R. C. Craven, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church and his good wife Monday night. Members of his congregation descended in force upon the Methodist parsonage and left various and sundry packages suitable to a well stocked larder, and givers and receivers were better for the spirit of brotherly love and friendship thus manifested. By concerted action a goodly company of ladies and gentlemen, old and young members of Mr. Craven's congregation, met in a body, made a raid on the home of the pastor, taking him and his family completely by surprise. But the nature of the "attack" was no less agreeable because of its suddenness and surprise. Verily, it is more blessed to give than to receive.

Private Car Burned.

Henderson Gold Leaf: The private car of the William Todd Vaudeville Company was burned at Timmonsville, S. C., last week, together with most of the effects belonging to the company. The car was standing on a side track when it was backed into and upset by a freight train, overturning the stove and lamps and setting it on fire. Members of the company lost their clothing and other personal effects. The show being in progress at the time, no one was at the car when the fire occurred, hence the inability to save anything. Young Harry Harper is with the show, having engaged with them as ticket agent when they played Henderson last July. He was a loser by the fire in common with the others.

Indistinguishable Twins.

Washington News: Mr. Joseph F. Tayloe visited the Daily News office this morning and on entering exclaimed, "I want to show you all the prettiest pair of boys in Beaufort county." Of course, this announcement caused all from the editor down to give attention. Standing before us were Masters Raby and Rae, the 4-year-old twins of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bowen, of Small, visiting in the city today. The entire force without argument agreed fully with Mr. Tayloe in his statement. Both are so much alike that the mother has trouble very often in telling which is Rae and which is Raby. They are certainly two fine specimens of childhood. They were taken to Baker's studio for a picture.

While buying your Christmas gifts don't forget the reliable and suitable line to be found at J. T. Burke's, 27 South Front street. dec9tf.

HOLIDAY GOODS

75 Barrels Baldwin Apples.

50 Crates Oranges,

125 Boxes Raisins.

75 Sacks Cocoanuts.

50 Boxes Mixed Nuts.

50 Boxes Stick Candy.

25 Pails Mixed Candy.

25 Pails Crescent Creams.

20 Cases Fancy Candy.

75 Small Cheese.

60 Small Tubs Butter.

75 Half Barrels Mott's Cider.

100 Barrels Medium Sized Mullets.

2,000 Sacks Rice, all grades.

8,200 Barrels Flour, in stock and to arrive.

The above goods were bought on lowest market, especially the flour and mullets, all of which will be sold on a close margin and I respectfully invite purchasers to see me before placing their orders.

J. W. BROOKS

Wholesale Grocer.
Wilmington, N. C.

de 12 tf

Hopkins

MOTOR BOAT & YACHT SUPPLIES
Send for Catalogue and Save Money
119 Chambers St., New York.
no 16 13t tu thu su

Can't Be Separated

Some Wilmington People Have Learned How to Get Rid of Both.

Backache and kidney ache are twin brothers.

You can't separate them.

And you can't get rid of the backache until you cure the kidney ache.

If the kidneys are well and strong, the rest of the system is pretty sure to be in vigorous health.

Doan's Kidney Pills make strong health kidneys.

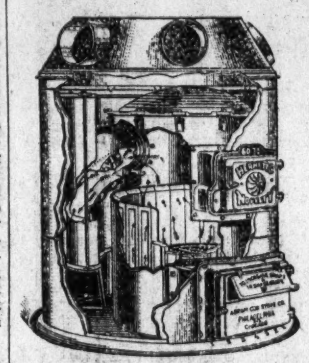
B. R. King, police sergeant, 808 Wooster St., Wilmington, N. C., says: "I know Doan's Kidney Pills are a valuable remedy. I used them and they proved of great benefit in relieving the pain in my back and soreness over my kidneys. This remedy stopped these troubles after plasters and liniments had failed. I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Robert R. Bellamy's drug store and gladly give them my recommendation."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Mulburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

COMFORT.

Few houses are comfortable these cold mornings, but with a Fresh Air Heating Ventilating System you can have your room comfortable within three minutes Without getting from your bed.



We can put a system in your home without any inconvenience. Let us give you our estimate. We guarantee satisfaction.

S. L. Smith & Son

Wilmington, N. C.

Blue Prints and Estimates made free.

"Rouse yourselves! Consider that God has given us an atmosphere of pure, salubrious, health-giving air—ventilate your houses."—PROF. A. J. DOWNING, in "Rural Essays."

no 28 tf

EXECUTRIX NOTICE.

The undersigned having qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Thomas C. Lewis, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to his estate to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate must present them for payment on or before the 23rd day of November, 1910, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

This 23rd day of November, 1909.

MARY H. LEWIS,
Executrix of Thomas C. Lewis.
no 23 oaw 6w tu

ACADEMY

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14TH.
FRANCIS X. HOPE
Presents
ADELAIDE THURSTON
in
"CONTRARY MARY"
A Comedy of Today.
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.
Seat sale opens Monday at the Palace.
de 11-3t.

Good Things to Eat

Fat Turkeys and Chickens. Extra choice Beef, Veal, Lamb. Our country pig Pork is delicious. We are headquarters for those fine honey-cured Hams and Bacon. Best Butter and fresh Eggs.

HOPKINS & DAVIS

Front Street Market.
Phones 141 and 128.
Stalls—No. 1 and 2 north side; No. 1 and 3 south side.
de 11-tf.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY RATES VIA SEABOARD.

The Seaboard announces Low Round Trip Christmas and New Year Holiday Rates; tickets will be sold on basis of 80 per cent. of Double Local Fares, December 17th-18th-21st-22nd-23rd-25th-31st, 1909, and January 1st, 1910 with Final return limit January 6th.

For further information relative to rates and schedules apply to ticket offices or address the undersigned.

C. H. GATTIS,
District Passenger Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.
de 8 tf.

NEW MODEL No. 10
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER
$84.50
RAMOS TYPEWRITER CO.
WILMINGTON, N. C.
de 2 tf

WHY NOT TRY?
POPHAM'S
ASTHMA REMEDY
Gives prompt and positive relief in every case. Sold by druggists, price $1.00. Trial package by mail 10 cents.
WILLIAMS' M'F'G. CO., Props.
CLEVELAND, O.
Sold by R. R. Bellamy.

Santa Claus

Has Arrived and Is Stopping at

GAYLORD'S

BIG DEPARTMENT STORE

and such things as he did not bring with him will come on this week's steamer. There will be beautiful Toys for the little children.

Splendid things for big children in rare and lustrous Furs, from $1.98 to $35.00

Also a large and magnificent assortment of Ladies Coat Suits from $5.98 to $35.00

Evening Capes, $1.75 to $10.00

One-piece Dresses of exquisite style and shape.

The season's Bargain in Ladies' Hats.

Monday's steamer will bring from New York 200 black silk velvet Hats of the newest shape and style. (I bought them while in New York last Wednesday at a great reduction.) These Hats are worth in any market $5.00 to $7.50. We shall sell them from $2.25 to..$3.50

No such hat value has everbefore been offered in this city.

We picked up many a bargain while in New York during the last ten days and they will all come by this week's steamer, in time for the holiday trade.

GEO. O. GAYLORD

210, 212, 214 N FRONT ST.

American Steel & Wire

ROYAL FIELD WIRE FENCING

The best on the market. Have now in stock, ready for delivery,

3,100 RODS

26 TO 48 INCHES HIGH

Both 6 and 12-inch stays. Can make satisfactory prices.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.

Sole Agents.
Purcell Building. Wilmington, N. C.

the finest product of the vine

is "Belle of Carolina" wine. It's a rich, dark red wine, light in alcohol, and made from the largest and choicest Flowers Grapes. Its flavor is delightful.

Connoiseurs all over the country unite is praising this product of Carolinas' sunny vineyards.

Bear's "Belle of Carolina," served with any informal dinner, adds much to the pleasure of the occasion.

Scuppernong. Bell of Carolina.
Port. Blackberry. Sherry.

SOL BEAR AND CO.,
Phone 866. Wilmington, N. C.

REMEMBER, we are allowed to sell quantities of 2 1-2 gallons or more here in the city.

COLUMBUS BUGGIES

The $135. Kind. Top, Rubber Tires for one week $115.00 is the offer we are making to cash buyers.

CITY LIVERY COMPANY

Repository 112 North Second Street.

no 30 tf

THE WEATHER

U. S. Department of Agriculture Weather Bureau.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 14, 1909.

Meteorological data for the 24 hours ending 8 P. M. Monday, Dec. 13th:

Temperature at 8 A. M. 64 degrees; 8 P. M. 59 degrees; maximum 68 degrees; minimum 52 degrees; mean 60 degrees.

Rainfall for the day, 1.63; for the month, 1.75 inches.

Stage of water in Cape Fear river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. Sunday 1.9 feet.

Weather Forecast.

For North Carolina—Fair Tuesday, colder in east portion; Wednesday fair.

Port Calendar—Dec. 14.

Sun Rises.....7:10 A. M.
Sun Sets.....5:04 P. M.
Day's Length.....9 hrs. 45 min.
High water at Southport 8:48 P. M.
High water at Wilmington 11:48 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

St. John's Lodge—Communication.
Universal Oil & Fertilizer Co.—Cattle Feed.

Business Locals.

Lost—Set of Furs.
W. F. J.—Wanted.
Christmas—Stieff Piano.
Lost—Auto Driving Glove.
Lost—Pair of Eye Glasses.
For Rent—Several Nice Flats.
St. Agnes Guild—Annual Sales.
Parish Guild of St. John's—Sale.
Sam Levy & Co.—Waist Patterns.
E. F. Grossman & Co.—Bids Wanted.
Palace Market—Wild Turkey Wanted.

KING HAS FIGHTING CHANCE.

Ruler of Belgians in Sinking Condition—Last Resort.

Brussels, Dec. 13.—Leopold II., King of the Belgians tonight is making a desperate fight with death and the odds are strongly against the aged monarch. As a last resort the surgeon's knife will be tried tomorrow. If the operation is successful King Leopold may live. If it fails the end is inevitable. All will depend upon the King's strength and vitality which are fast ebbing.

Rheumatism has already conquered the aged and wasted frame. Dropsy has developed and an obstruction of the intestines, which must be removed, has greatly aggravated his condition.

The general opinion is that the King will not survive the operation. Indeed he may die at any moment. The monarch himself is rather optimistic and today exclaimed to his physician: "Operate, and the sooner the better." But he added with a wan, wistful smile: "Perhaps, doctor, the long, long journey is at hand."

King Leopold is still as lucid of intellect as ever. This masterful mind which conceived and carried out the gigantic Congo project and roused the whole world into bitter indictment and discussion calmly directed what seems to be the final chapter in his spectacular career. The picture was pathetic enough. Separated from his two eldest daughters by a tragic skein of events, with scandals of his own personal life whispered by every tongue, Leopold lay tonight in "the palms" a little pavilion of six rooms, close to the great empty Laeken Castle, surrounded by his faithful daughter, Princess Clementine, Crown Prince Albert, and the royal household. The castle is empty for the King sold all the furniture, dismissed the servants and withdrew to the pavilion.

The day was a mixture of anxiety, hope and despair, and, as his strength failed, the king whispered to his chaplain and the aged and devoted priest with tears wetting his cheeks, approached the bed and heard his confession and administered communion and extreme unction.

During the morning the King, assisted by a notary and solicitors, settled his private affairs. He discussed points in his will with perfect composure. In the afternoon he took farewell of the court officials. To Count Quitremant, marshal of the court, His Majesty said: "You have served me well for more than 20 years. I am grateful. Before I die I want to tell you so and give you my thanks.'

The King then summoned Princess Clementine, whom he kissed several times, telling her not to cry. She was led fainting from the room. Other relatives including Prince Albert followed.

MYSTERY ABOUT JEWELRY.

Mrs. Jenkins Says Stolen, Police Believe It Was Pawned.

New York, Dec. 13.—Skeptical and analytically-inclined detectives, after a day of investigation, styled as an "Arabian Knights Mystery" the reported jewel theft from the Hotel Lorraine, in this city, in which Mrs. John William Jenkins, of Chicago, at first appeared as the loser of gems valued at $300,000.

This value was later cut in half while subsequent inquiry brought from Inspector McCafferty, of the detective bureau, the announcement, "We are making a thorough and rigid investigation into the case, but not along the lines of a robbery."

Mrs. Jenkins remains in seclusion in her apartments. Her husband, it is said, is out of the city. If stolen the jewels were taken from her rooms during her absence on Saturday afternoon last. A description of them has been sent to pawn shops throughout the city and it is understood that part of the consignment has been traced to three different shops. The police are reticent about this feature, although it is understood that the articles were pawned several days before the robbery was reported.

Going to Turkey.

Mr. Charlie Gary has been here spending a few days with his parents Col. and Mrs. W. E. Gary, previous to leaving for Turkey where he goes to join the colony of American Tobacco Company employes under Mr. Henry Alston at Cavalla. He left for New York Wednesday and Saturday in company with Mr. Alphonso Walker he will sail for his future field of labor to be gone probably two or three years. Mr. Walker, who has been in Turkey for some time is returning after a three months' stay in this country.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinin Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

STEERAGE REPORT

(Continued From Page One.)

quate and all that is bad.

Good conditions are described in connection with investigations of some steamships and it is declared that competition was the most forceful influence that led to the development of the improved type of steerage. Under existing conditions on some of the steamships where the old type of steerage prevails the report says it is impossible for a woman to keep even reasonably clean. An agent says: "No woman with the smallest degree of modesty and with no other conveniences than a wash room, used jointly with men, and a faucet of cold water can keep clean amidst such surroundings for a period of 12 days and more. It was forbidden to bring water for washing purposes into the sleeping compartments, nor was there anything in which to bring it. On different occasions some of the women rose early, brought drinking water in their soup pails and thus tried to wash themselves effectively, but were driven out when detected by a steward. Others resorting to extreme measures, used night chambers which they carry with them for the children as wash basins.

Even hair was washed with these vessels. No soap and no towels were supplied."

Senator Dillingham, chairman of the Immigration Commission, introduced in the Senate today two bills intended to correct much of the evil of which complaint is made.

A FIGHT AGAINST WARD

Would Mean War Between the Leaguess Says Ban Johnson.

New York, Dec. 13.—The American League simply will not stand for John M. Ward being elected president of the National League to succeed John A. Heydler according to Ban B. Johnson, the American League president, who arrived in New York today. If he is elected says Johnson, it means war.

As outlining his position in the matter on the eve of the National League meeting, Johnson gave out a lette dated Chicago November 30 which he has sent to August Herrmann, at Cincinnati, chairman of the National Commeeting, Johnson gave out a letter dating the war between the National and American Leagues in 1903.

The letter says:

"When information was brought to me from an authentic source that John M. Ward was seriously considered for the Presidency of the National League, it occasioned me much surprise, and raised the question as to the sincerity of the purpose of your organization. Since the signing of the peace pact and the creation of the National agreement organized baseball has moved along in a broad, straight channel with moderate friction.

"The chief snag encountered was our effort to recover player George Davis after he had been awarded to the Chicago American League at the Cincinnati peace conference. Mr. Ward acting as the attorney for Player Davis, drew up the original contract with the Chicago Club. It was a three year agreement, iron bound and riveted. At a subsequent date Davis signed another contract with the New York National League Club.

"The New York club sought to retain Davis, regardless of the Cincinnati award and in fact did play him in one game, despite a vigorous protest from the American League.

"The Chicago club was finally obliged to go into the courts to enforce its contract, and John M. Ward represented the player in the proceedings.

"Davis was check mated, but the Chicago Club did not have his services during the entire season. The cost of litigation to the Chicago club exceeded $3,1000. The entire transaction was clearly conspiracy, and a wanton violation of the peace pact entered into at Cincinnati, American League interests must be considered and weighed in the construction of the National Commission each year.

"It is far from our purpose to say, or even suggest, who the National League should elect as its president, but common sense, and the interests of other parties to the agreement, should be considered if the present cordial relations are to continue.

"The unbounded prosperity the game has enjoyed under its present government should serve as a safety valve to any prejudicial act that might lend to destroy a healthful, sound, and sportsman-like condition in baseball."

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Ninety-Six of the Ninety-Eight Counties Had Institutes Last Year.

(News and Observer.)

The report of Demonstrator T. B. Parker, of the Department of Agriculture, director of farmers' institutes, on institute work during the past year, has been issued as a bulletin by the department. It contains the lectures delivered before the men's and women's institutes, the Farmers' State Convention, or round-up institute, resolutions adopted at the convention, the farmers' platform, and special articles on orchard spraying, demonstration railway cars with the general reports on the institute work. During the year from December 1st, 1908, to December 1st, 1909, 247 institutes were held and the department assisted in 16 after institutes held under the auspices of the land and industrial agents of the Southern Railway. Of the regular institutes 159 were for men, 73 for women, 12 orchard demonstration institutes, two corn judging institutes, and one three days' round-up institute. Ninety-three of the 98 counties had institutes, not counting the 12 held by the Southern Railway's representative. There are farmers' institute committees in 96 of the 98 counties and in a number of counties where more than one institute has been held annually for several years there are also organized local committees.

In an effort to enlist the sympathies of the people of the South in a movement to bring about legislation that will provide for American ambassadors, homes comparing favorably with [illegible] of other countries, it is proposed to inaugurate a campaign in New Orleans next Thursday and extend it to other Southern cities.

Pale Delicate Women and Girls.
The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 50c.

REBELS MAY BE DEFEATED

(Continued From Page One.)

ernment to place guards along the border. Persistence in these attacks, Nicaraguan informs, Costa Rica might rise in reprisals.

Reign of Terror.

San Salvador, S. S., Dec. 13.—The reign of terror coninues at Managua, the capital of Nicaragua.

President Zelaya is ruling with a hand of iron. Political offenders, real and suspected, crowd the jails. The government's allowance for the food of these prisoners is absurdly small and as a result many of them are half starved. The government will not permit them to receive food from their friends. The routine of their prison existence is broken by beatings which the authorities order from time to time for such of the prisoners as have incurred the special displeasure of the ruling power.

Situation Is Alarming.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Because of the renewed activities of the so-called agents of Zelaya in the United States the Central American colony here was thrown tonight into a frenzy of excitement. These agents, they declare, have managed to prevent a decisive victory for the revolutionists.

The principal one of the so-called Zelaya agents is said to be here, but he is keeping himself out of the way.

"This man," said one of the Nicaraguans in discussing the agent's alleged arrival, "is detested by those who believe in a new regime for Nicaragua. He had been in this country some time where he was entrusted with funds from the Estrada party with which to purchase the arms shipped on the Norwegian steamer Utrecht. He did so. His good intentions were not doubted until the arms arrived in Nicaragua, when it was found that the rfles and rapid-fire guns were useless, because ammunition that would not fit their bores had been sent along.

When the discovery was made a second shipment of arms and ammunition was forwarded the munitions of war in this case being carefully selected and the arms being of the latest pattern.

A cable dispatch from General Estrada, leader of the revolutionary forces in Nicaragua to Senor Castrillo, representative in Washington of the Nicaraguan revolutionists was received by the latter today in which General Estrada declares unequivocally that Dr. Madriz will not be acceptable to the revolutionary forces as a successor to President Zelaya. The rebel leader states that such a step would mean merely a continuation of the Zelaya regime.

A Mexican gunboat is en route to Corinto, according to an official dispatch from Managua received by the State Department today. In the absence of specific information on the subject this fact seems to indicate that the Mexican government is actively co-operating with the United States in its aggressive policy toward the Zelaya faction in Nicaragua.

Senor Castrillo, representative here of Estrada, received late tonight a message from Diaz secretary of Estrada which he translated as follows:

"Zelaya's army does not wish to fight. We probably will take the offensive. We are very strong."

Mexico Sends Gunboat.

Mexico City, Dec. 13.—The Mexico gunboat Guerrero, with 115 men on board, will said at once, probably tomorrow morning from Slina Cruz for Corinto, Nicaragua. This statement was made here tonight by government officials. Orders have been sent to the commander of the vessel to proceed to Nicaraguan water without delay.

The gunboat has six guns and is the newest warship in the Mexican navy.

It was stated at the foreign office that she goes to Corinto to protect Mexican interests in the event of any complications and to furnish the Mexican government with information concerning affairs in Nicaragua.

FIRE AT STEDMAN.

Residence of Mr. David Sessoms Destroyed Saturday Noon.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 13.—Mr. David Sessoms, of Stedman, was here today and brought news of the burning of his residence, a large ten-room dwelling, Saturday at noon. Only a few articles were saved from the house and it was with difficulty that his barn and stables were saved, a smokehouse near also having been burned. His loss is several thousand dollars with only $1,000 insurance on building and $250 on furniture.

Senator Depew yesterday introduced a bill appropriating $250,000 in aid of the American emancipation exposition, which it is proposed to hold at Savannah, Ga., in 1913 in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the emancipation proclamation.

Senator Alexander S. Clay last night in Washington emphatically denied a report from Georgia which said the Senator is about to resign his seat and run for Governor of the State. "Outrageously false; never heard of such a thing," said the senator when told of it.

Highest Quality
Christmas Candies
Deliciously good—the finest, the purest candies in all the Southland—the *proper* kind for gifts—
Nunnally's
Shipped directly here by fast express, hence the guaranteed freshness and goodness of these 25-year famous confections.
J. HICKS BUNTING DRUG CO.
"None Like Nunnally's."

TAFT SELECTS JUDGE LURTON

(Continued From Page One.)

the news to the two judges, who sat beside him on the bench.

Meanwhile the case proceeded un interruptedly.

Parker Commends Lurton.

New York, Dec. 13.—Alton B. Parker, who was mentioned from time to time as likely to receive the Supreme Court appointment which now goes to Horace H. Lurton, said tonight:

"I know Judge Lurton both socially and professionally, and in my judgment, one better equipped for service in that greatest of all courts, the Supreme Court of the United States—could not be found. The country is to be congratulated."

Judge Lurton's Career.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 13.—Judge Lurton was born in Campbell county, Kentucky. He removed to Clarksville Tenn., at the close of the civil war and afterward attended the law school of Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tenn., graduating with the degree of Bachelors of Laws in 1867.

In January 1875 the Chancellorship of the district became vacant and Judge Lurton was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. The next year he was elected without opposition to the same office which he held until 1878 when he resigned. Judge Lurton was regularly elected to Tennessee Superior bench in 1886. He succeeded Judge Turney as Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court in January 1893. He was appointed to the federal bench by President Cleveland in March 1893.

He was a Confederate soldier in Morgan's cavalry and participated in the raid into Ohio where he was captured and held prisoner at Camp Chase until the war ended.

BROWNSVILLE SOLDIERS.

Four Members of Colored Infantry Examined by Military Court.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Four members of the guard on duty at the military fort at Brownsville, Texas, when it was "shot up" by members of the fifth infantry, were examined today by the special military court, now engaged in examining into the question of returning to service, some of the men discharged under order of former President Roosevelt.

All of the witnesses insisted that the testimony they gave before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and before other investigating committees was correct, and nothing was added to fix the blame on individuals.

EIGHTEEN BLOCKS BURNED.

Two Million and Half Fire at Santiago, Chile, Sunday.

Santiago, Chile, Dec. 13.—A disastrous fire occurred last night in the city of Valdivia. Eighteen blocks of buildings were destroyed and thousands rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at about 7,000,000 pesos, $2,500,000.

If you don't find it elsewhere, try J. T. Burke, the jeweler. dec9tf.

STAR BUSINESS LOCALS

Advertisements inserted under this head one cent per word for each insertion but no advertisement taken for less than 25c. Additional words, more than 25, one cent per word. Unless the advertiser has a regular account, all advertisements under this head are STRICTLY CASH IN ADVANCE, the amounts being too small to warrant a charge. The Star will send without charge, A. D. T. (Western Union) Messenger to any address in the city for advertisements in this department upon request by 'Phone to No. 51, A. D. T. Messenger will also call for telegrams for the Western Union Telegraph Co., or for notes or small packages to be delivered anywhere in the city. No charge for the telegrams but a small charge for strictly A. D. T. calls. For this service call Western Union, 'Phone No. 2. But for advertisements always call the Star office No. 51. Copy for Business Locals cannot be taken over the telephone but upon request Messenger will be dispatched to any part of the city for them.

LOST—Pair of rimless eye-glasses on Fourth, between Grace and Campbell streets. Finder please return to Mrs. A. D. McClure, 516 North Fourth street for reward. de 14 1t

LOST—Sunday afternoon on Market street road, set of furs. Finder will please return to N., care this office. de 14 2t*

FOR RENT—Several nice flats with all modern improvements. Water and sewerage free. Within three blocks of A. C. L. depot. Apply C. P. B. Mahler, Real Estate, 21 South Second street. Phone 184. de 14 1t*

BIDS WANTED for one two-story house. Plans can be had at E. F. Grossman & Co., architects, No. 21 South Second street. de 14 1t.

THE PARISH GUILD of St. John's church will have their annual Christmas sale in the Parish House, Third and Red Cross streets, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Come and bring your friends. de 14 1t*

CHRISTMAS—Give your daughter a Stieff piano. de 14 1t*

LADIES—This advertisement won't appear again, don't miss a lifetime opportunity, we have bought at a forced sale about 2,000 ladies' waist patterns, values from $5 to $15, the most beautiful new French designs, genuine pan silk and embroidery all-over front and cuffs with silk hand-made about four yards to the pattern; colors white, black, pink, cream, red, blue, etc. Very expensive goods, our sacrifice price while they last choice $1.35 a pattern. Send money orders and mention color desired, we will send it all charges prepaid in time for holiday. Money back, if not satisfied. Sam Levy & Co., Charlotte, N. C. de 14 1t

ST. AGNES GUILD will have a Christmas sale of dolls and fancy articles, Wednesday, December 15th beginning 10:30 o'clock, store 115 Market street. de 14 1t

BUSINESS—A white man that will work, desires employment at night, 6 to 12 o'clock. Have good reference. Address "W. F. J." No. 128 South Front street. de 14 1t*

WANTED to buy all the wild turkeys in the country. Palace Market. Phone 72. de 14tf

STAR BUSINESS LOCALS

GLOVE LOST—Finder of fur lined auto Glove will greatly oblige owner by returning to Auto Co., Second street. de 14 1t

FOR RENT—Large furnished front room. All modern conveniences, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, 'phone 1527 or address box 523. de 12 1t*

WANTED—Salesmen of ability and neat appearance to call on all merchants in their territory; elegant side line, convenient to carry; good commissions; prompt remittance. Belmont Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. de 12 su 1t*

FOR SALE—Pony, buggy, harness and cart D. B. Branch, No. 702 North Fourth street. de 12 2t*

WOOD—For good well seasoned wood, call up 346. W. W. Koch Shingle Mills. de 12 1w

SHIP ME your eggs, poultry, hams, hides, beeswax and any kind of produce. Will pay highest market prices and make prompt returns. N. C. Hams a specialty. C. B. Bellois, 16 North Second street. 'Phone 1576. de 12 tf

MEN—Our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach barber trade in few weeks, mailed free. Moler Barber College, Atlanta, Ga. de 12 1t*

LOST—Strayed or stolen, a white and black setter dog, nine months old. Answers to name "Bob." Had on plain leather collar. Reward for return. Dr. A. H. Harriss, 609 Dock street. de 12 3t*

PRACTICAL TAILORING in all its branches. Formerly located next to A. C. L. Railroad offices. Now in my new stand, 119 Princess street, South building, second floor. See my nice line of piece goods at most popular prices. Leger Meyer. de 12 su tf

FOUND—A place to have your gloves cleaned. Also French Dry Clean, dye and press. Coster, the Cleanser, 122 Market street. Fifteen years experience. de 11 3t*

A CHEERFUL FIRE first thing in the morning makes the whole day cheerful. Our Kiln Dried Blocks should be called "Cheerful Blocks." $1.00 per load, cash, delivered. Hilton Lumber Co., 'phone 321. de 10 1w.

TO THE PUBLIC—Fish, oysters, clams, open or in the shell. 'Phone 1788, third bench, Front street Fish Market. L. M. Sandlin. de 7 2w*

WANTED—The shaving public to know that we now have six white barbers at "The Orton" Sanitary Shop. We beg for a trial; it will be up to us to hold your trade. no 24 1m.

KEEP YOUR EYE on our show case. The display will be changed frequently. Every time we change it will be better. The Gem Studio, Foltz & Kendrick, 114 Market street. no 27 tf.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FIREWORKS—Let us have your orders, wholesale and retail. One car load must be sold. Prices very low. Farriss' Bakery. de 3 tf

PHOTOGRAPHS — Enlargements, copying, framing, viewing and fine photographic work of every description. At the U. C. Ellis Studio. no 18 tf

EVERY MAN, WOMAN and child that has no stock in the Hanover Building & Loan Association should have some, and we offer you an opportunity now to do so. January 1st, 1910, we open a new series and want you to own a few shares. This is the best possible way of saving money and at the same time have it well invested, where it will draw good interest and be absolutely safe; 25 cents per week, will be worth $100 at maturity. A good set of officers and directors are behind this company. For information apply to any of the following: John J. Fowler, president; J. W. Yates, vice president; H. E. Wilder, secretary and treasurer; C. D. Weeks, attorney; L. Shrier, N. E. Bunting, J. P. Quelch, B. F. Keith, H. Cole, J. O. Brock, Marsden Bellamy, J. O. Reilly, E. Norfleet, W. T. Smith. Office at Wilder's Real Estate office, No. 207 Princess street. de 5 tf

LOST MONEY LOUISE—In days gone by but now I'm wise. I've found where and how to make money by shipping my raw furs, hides, tallow, wool, beeswax, worm seed, produce etc. to C. D. Gilbert & Bro., 212 Market street. de 7 tf

WANTED—One salesman in each town to handle one of the best paying propositions on the market. Address Box 190, Statesville, N. C. de 8 6t*

FOR SALE—National Cash Register; practically new; price low. Address Cash, care Star. de 8 1w

QUIAL ON TOAST. Lynnhaven Bay Oysters and all other delicacies of the season with the usual substantials that go to make up a first class bill of fare at any cafe. The Junction Restaurant, "Just at the Corner," convenient to all trains, suburban line, etc. Open day and night, Sundays too. no 30 tf

SULTANA OLIVE OIL—Mr. Vadadi, the Sultana agent here, has arranged to have this oil distributed in the future by Hall's drug store, Fifth and Castle. Pints 50c. Quarts $1.00. Phone orders filled promptly. no 4 tf

COMFORT AT HOME when our Split Pine Wood is used. No soot and choked pipes. Cooks and house girls want it. $1.00 per load, cash, delivered. Hilton Lumber Co., 'Phone 321. de 9 1w

WANTED—To sell $5,000 worth of diamonds, watches, bracelets and all kinds of jewelry at Uncle Charles' Pawn Shop, 108 Market street. de 8 tf

ST. JOHN'S LODGE NO. 1.
A. F. & A. M.

Regular monthly communication this, Tuesday, evening at 8 o'clock, for business of the Lodge and presentation of Past Master Jewels. All members of this lodge, Wilmington Lodge, Orient Lodge and Pythagoras Lodge at Southport and all affiliated Masons are cordially invited to meet with us.

By order of the W. M.
A. S. HOLDEN,
Secretary.

Banquet at close of Communication. de 14-1t.

Good Things To Eat

119 Boxes L. L. Raisins.
61 Boxes Florida Oranges.
66 Bags of C. C. Nuts.
27 Boxes mixed Nuts.
11 Tubs Penny Candy.
27 Boxes Penny Candy.
10 Boxes Penny Stick Candy.
56 Jars Chewing Gum.
41 Boxes Chewing Gum.
211 10-lb Kits Butter.
211 Bags R. P. Seed Oats.
279 Bbl Voigt's Royal Flour.

W. B. Cooper,
Importer and Jobber.
de 12 tf

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
WILMINGTON, N. C.
The Live and Let Live Bank
4 per cent Paid in Savings Department
6 per cent Charged in Commercial Department. Learn the way and be Satisfied.
Front Street South-Next to Orton Hotel.
de 5-tf.

THE Springer Coal CO.
wishes to announce that they are better prepared this season than ever to supply
Coal AND Wood
of the highest grades
Our stocks and our equipment warrant us in promising the public everything they require in our line.
THE SPRINGER COAL COMPANY

Cattle Food
Peanut Cake and Meal. Finest food obtainable for cattle and hogs. Better than corn, corn chops, meal or wheat bran. Manufactured and sold by
Universal Oil and Fertilizer Co.
Wilmington, N. C.
de 14 tf

State Agency VICTOR Typewriters
AGENTS WANTED
Wholesale and Retail.
7,500 Victors Sold the International Correspondence School They bought the Victor because it Proved to be the Best Typewriter on Earth. This is the largest order ever placed for Typewriters.
Talk With Ramos
Ramos Typewriter Co.,
Phone 1134. P. O. Box 54.
401 Southern Building. Wilmington, N. C.
de 10 tf

J. W. Fleet Co.
Sole agent for Stein-Bloch and Michael Stern Clothing. Absolutely the best tailored and finest fitting clothing made. A full line of John B. Stetson's Stiff and Soft Hats, and the swellest line of Gents' Furnishings in the City. Give us a call.
7 N. Front St. Phone 673

THIRTY-FOOT WATERWAY SUPPLEMENT

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

PAGES 9 TO 16

VOL. LXXXV—NO. 71. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1909. WHOLE NUMBER 13,173.

WILMINGTON---CITY OF THE FUTURE

Its Destiny With That of the State for Commercial Greatness, Indissolubly Linked With Thirty-Foot Channel to the Sea.

WONDERFUL GROWTH AND RESOURCES

Cotton, Lumber, Banking, Groceries, Dry Goods, Naval Stores, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Real Estate and Insurance.

Sun of Wilmington's Prosperity Is Still Advancing, But Still Far From Its Zenith—Destined by Geographical Position to Become Great Commercial Metropolis.—It Is Fulfilling Its Natural Destiny.—Excellent Locations for Manufacturing Sites Can Be Had—Cheap Fuel, Raw Materials, Solid Banks—Splendid Shipping and Transportation Facilities—Salubrious Climate—Leading Port on Atlantic Coast.

"Thirty feet to the sea" might with the same appropriateness be the slogan of Greensboro, or Charlotte, as of Wilmington.

For commerce is in its last analysis aquatic.

Civilization is a matter of highways.

The highway of the Nations is the ocean.

Not to touch the ocean, therefore, by the highways adequate to present commercial needs is to suffer provincial isolation.

In the record of the world those nations have been powerful, those people have been energetic, wealthy and successful, who trusted to the wealth. To be alone is to be stag. It is the insular or maritime civilization that has left its impress upon the peoples of the world. It is communication that makes victories possible, and it is transportation that garners wealth .To be alone is to be stagnant. Progress and learning lie in the friction of new experience. Nothing is the service rendered the nation in making the sea the possession of the whole people that has made America a world-power measured by its domain rather than its coast line and its harbors. Ask a captain of railroads what is the chief end in view in railroad development and he will tell you to pierce the mountains and to reach the sea. Thus does commerce gather up the ends of the earth and roll the ball of progress. And, with the thousand strands of communication, each system of commerce seeks always the concentrating point of deep water. That reached, the world and its riches are ready for the harvest. Lacking that, the dream at best is incomplete, its possibilities without hope of realization.

To be on a parity and level with progress this State must have an adequate harbor. It must be a port to ward which competing railroads converge. It must be a port into which the great draught vessels of the nations may have an easy passage and a comfortable berth. It must be a point so fully in touch and so easy of access with and to the broad and economical world markets that its influence and prestige will carry with it the conjunction with commerce of the entire section of which it is representative. In other words, the port that should serve a state and bring it into commercial relationship with the world as a distinct and favored integer of trade should have within itself those capabilities of commerce which the whole broad system of transportation must, of necessity, recognize as imperious. In other words, in order to the broader prosperity of the commonwealth, it must have connection with a port which is big enough and important enough to stand alone. In such case railroad concessions are in fact no concessions but recognition merely. The principle of wholesale business means the principle of concession, but "concession" is a term and not a condition. It is the admission of a right which will not and cannot be denied.

What has hampered Wilmington and kept North Carolina struggling commercially against odds is the simple fact that the improvements of the harbor here and of the channel leading from the harbor to the sea have been kept a trifle behind the advance of commercial agencies. Since the war, when a vessel of eighteen-foot draught was the exception, the channel of the Cape Fear has been gradually increased from seven or eight to twenty-three feet. The draught of the ocean-going freighters of commerce has, on the other hand, deepened in greater ratio than the channel has been improved. As a result, commercial standards have outstripped the commercial tender of the port. As a result of that, the port itself has failed to rank with the first-class ports of entry in commercial grading. And, as a result of all these things, the condition that in some sense has hampered the growth and prevented the logical development of Wilmington has, even more stringently and disastrously, affected the interior points of a port-less State.

With water rates, Wilmington has in many respects distanced her competitors among North Carolina cities. Wilmington has the immense advantage of water transportation. But the transportation by water has not been of that character to make this a port open to the commerce of the world, as it is carried in deep bottoms, on the most economical basis. But where Wilmington has this disadvantage, cities like Raleigh, like Greensboro, like Charlotte, labor under the greater handicap of having to conduct their commercial relations upon an antiquated and isolated basis.

There is no intention here to discuss the question so much agitated in recent years of "discriminatory freight rates." The fact remains, however, that freight rates are the index upon which commercial activity must be predicted. Freight rates are the thermometer of trade. They are the stern limits to expansion, the determining factor in enterprise. And, whatever the cause, the fact remains that freight rates in North Carolina are not freight rates in Virginia, in Georgia, or in South Carolina. Products with us move from point to point at an all but prohibitive charge, competitively considered. To do business at all, the people of this State must commercially feed as it were upon each other. To do business at all in other States, the merchants of this State must do it at the expense of their legitimate profits, which means, of course, at the expense not only of themselves but of the people with whom they do business.

And the railroad answer to this is that North Carolina has no "gateway." What is a "gate-way," except a port so open to the highway of nations, so bound to world-commerce that it is independent of the railroads? What does it mean but that, by virtue of the great natural bond between the peoples, this favored port is able to stand on its own bottom, and thus to afford to the railroads, for the benefit of its section, that wholesale business which the railroads must recognize and to which they must make the ordinary "concessions" incident to volume of traffic?

Rightly or wrongly, the railroad situation as to rates, seems to be this, that, where a natural basing point exists, the rates are patterned upon the advantages incident to such a location. The principle of competition, gation for the wares that pour through it to the world. Ingenious, even farfetched, as this principle may seem, it is the principle upon which rates have been established. This port ought to be in the favored classes. After it, North Carolina ought to enjoy the advantage of that favor. That this is not so is due to a matter of seven feet in the depth of this river, from Wilmington to Southport. With thirty feet depth, with the ability to carry the average ship of large burthen of commerce, the gate-way basing would cease to be matter of hope and become matter of right. That conceded, there would be at once, without friction and without contention, an end of that "discrimination" throughout the State which has for so long seemed hopeless matter of litigation devoid of benefit. "Thirty feet to the sea" ought in reality to interest Greensboro and Charlotte wholesalers more than it does those of Wilmington.

How are these vital seven additional feet to be obtained? They will not be obtained if it be left to the enthusiasm of Wilmington, however great that may be, in the project. They will not be obtained if the matter be left to the efforts, however sincere, of one or two Congressmen from the Eastern section of the State to accomplish. It will not be obtained if the State delegation content itself with general well-wishes and perfunctory votes, however consistent and regular they maye be. It will not be obtained, even, as a demand of this particular State. But the way it can be obtained is by the concert of action of this State's delegation in Congress for what this State virtually needs more than all else. It can be obtained if, regardless of politics, regardless of sectional demands, the delegation from this State, from the mountains, from Central North Carolina and from the Eastern districts as well, shall make this matter the central aim and the constant insistence of this State's demands from Congress. It can be obtained if every commercial body in the State shall, for the time being sink other considerations in making this necessity to the State a special and an eternal hobby. It can be obtained if, in the many opportunities afforded for conscientious support of other measures, the Carolina delegation let it be known that, first of all it wants something and wants it badly; that their interest in other things is subordinate to their interest in this thing. It can be obtained if, in every discussion on the widely agitated subject of waterways, the North Carolina delegates bring the cause of Wilmington to the fore and seek endorsement for it before endorsing anything else. In this way, and this only, can it be confidently hoped that this truly State necessity may obtain the practical recognition by the Government that it deserves.

It ought to be recognized by the State at large that this is not in any sense a local interest. Wilmington is growing and expanding. Its commerce is broadening and lengthening by leaps and bounds. Its harbor is filled with ships from the four quarters of the globe. North Carolinians do not recognize the fact that here is a native city with cosmopolitan connections. They do not know that here is a city that has the world for its market. They do not know that here is a port that in ten years has quadrupled its business, its banking and its commercial activities; that there are one-half and more again people in a Wilmington that has had no territorial enlargement than there were a decade ago. It does not know the extent to which this people is ready to meet the new era that will follow the opening of the Panama Canal . Nor does it know that, in the way the sudden requirements and necessities of that sudden expansion are met, lies the not braggart hope of a Wilmington of a hundred thousand people, and the easy realization of a North Carolina millions of dollars wealthier and many times more commercially important than it is today.

In the passages that follow will be found statistics, detail and comparative notes of progress pointing the truth of these general statements. It is a glowing story, that it is naturally a pleasure for this paper to present. It means that, as the leading commercial center of the State, Wilmington has been meeting the proper expectations of its natural position; that its people are possessed of the courage, the enterprise, and the means to measure up to their future.

All this is matter of local pride. Matter of State pride, matter of State energy, should be, as a business proposition, to in every way advance the one need without which the energy and enthusiasm of this city will have to work under restraint and in despair of its full fruition.

And that matter—State-wide in importance—preeminent to the reasonable growth of Wilmington and necessary incident to the growth of the State is the "Thirty Foot Channel."

With this as an issue, in non-partisan and partiotic striving for the good of the commonwealth, there abides a purpose and an ambition that should be full inspiration to a concert of action, so strenuous, so devoted, that defeat will be impossible to its spirit.

Wilmington's Advantages.

It is not vain boasting, rather a simple statement of facts demonstrated, to say, that Wilmington has advantages for business which it would be difficult to parallel in any city of similar size in the United States. Yet Wilmington desires and expects to increase in size, wealth and population, but realizes that that increase must be based upon the solid foundation of financial integrity, intelligent industry, and that wise co-operation and public spirit, upon which alone any permanent prosperity can be founded. These are the sayings of one of Wilmington's progressive and prominent business men:

No branch of study is more productive of profit to the thoughtful than that presented by the history of this age and country ,and this is particularly true of that remarkable succession of events and circumstances through which great States have been evolved from a wilderness. In such connection one might aptly add that the growing city of Wilmington owes much of its importance to its historical associations, that, in reviewing briefly, but comprehensively, the records of the past as it relates to this city, the mind reverts to the aboriginal Indian, and to him must, therefore, be accorded the honor of being the precursor of the distinies of the particular site upon which Wilmington now stands. Thus in following its early settlement, its growth, and extraordinary commercial, political, mechanical and manufacturing development, it will be necessary to give such facts as have been handed down, both traditional and historical, of the race formerly identified with the ownership and occupation of the rich inheritance, a people now nearly extinct, but whose fading glory ushered in a new era of civilization and enterprise scarcely paralleled in the history of the world.

From those ancient times to the present, a long stretch of gradually increasing civilization intervenes, and it is the object of a portion of this paper to place in a concise form the many changes that have taken place since the Red Man was "monarch of all he surveyed" and further, to afford a short but reliable history of the city, from whence and through which the march of progress, so characteristic of this great country, has rapidly advanced.

Wilmington, indeed, is an historical city in a preeminent degree. Its vicinage was the scene of many sanguinary struggles, bloody battles during the Revolutionary and Civil wars; also the tomahawk, scalping knife, and the war club of the Indian have menaced it, and the annals of America and American advancement do not present a more notable example of all that which is interesting in the rise, progress and future of these United States than does the history of Wilmington. This section of the country, once a vast wilderness, is now the seat of a highly intelligent civilization, teeming with population, mills, factories, schools, churches, and railroads, all of which denote enterprise, intelligence and prosperity of its people.

Standing today, upon the threshold of a new era, fraught with unlimited possibilities for good, Wilmington looks earnestly and resolutely forward to the dawn of a day that shall bring to a glorious realization the present bright promises for the future. Her history is rich with the records of united endeavor, of broad-minded public sentiment, of resolute achievements in face of all obstacles. Upon these with unfailing faith and untiring industry, she has laid wide and deep the foundations of an edifice that shall never be overthrown, but that shall stand fair and firm until the end of time. What Wilmington is, and what it shall be, is as much the product of her energy and enterprise, as of her material resources, which are manifold.

As a city, Wilmington takes no second place in advantages; yet there have been incidents in her career, rather than props, on which her steps were stayed. She realizes that her shipping and transportation facilities, both by land and water, are unexcelled, but capable of vast development and that as a point for the location of manufacturing enterprises and the receiving point for fuel and raw materials and the distribution of the output of these factories, with these developments, the facilities cannot be excelled anywhere, and through the accomplishment of this the future prospects of the city are certainly very bright. Shipping facilities, by water, to any part of the globe, railroads, electrical agencies, the natural products of the forests, and soils and a surrounding country rendered fertile by an industrious and thrifty population—all these have swelled the tide of her advancement; but more than all these have been the intelligence, enterprise, ambition and public spirit of her citizens, the spirit of harmonious action born of that unity of purpose, from which springs common interests and high ideals steadily followed. These are among the causes that will combine to make Wilmington great.

There are manifold reasons, why at the present time, the eyes of the capitalist, the manufacturer, the merchant, artisan and the professional man should turn toward Wilmington, and why the splendid career of prosperity upon which the city has so recently entered should not be shared by all who will come into this midst.

It can be safely said that no city in the State, or for that matter in the South, has shown a more rapid advancement in the past ten years than Wilmington, and there is not a branch of its varied industries which has not shared in this advancement.

The First Settlers.

One hundred and seventy-four years ago the "woodland's grey arcades," the flickering umbrage and the half-tropical lights of the primeval forest covered the site, whereon today, in the grandeur of a great city stands Wilmington, the metropolis and natural distributing point of North Carolina. Where now the myriad feet of her cosmopolitan population are heard pressing on in pursuit of business or pleasure, where the wheels of commerce whirr, blended with the ceaseless hum of traffic, and the mighty music of machinery resound, once roamed the Red Man, following his chase through the pathless forests.

In 1728 New Hanover county was formed, and named in honor of the house of Hanover, then on the English throne. Wilmington, its capital, the most populous and the commercial center of Eastern North Carolina, was named in compliment to Spencer Compton, Earl of Wilmington, and is situated on the bank of the Cape Fear river, in north latitude 34 degrees and 12 minutes and longitude 77 degrees and 56 minutes west.

It is below the confluence of the Northeast and Northwest branches of the Cape Fear. The first runs up into the interior of the State, in the direction of Duplin, while the latter extends beyond the city of Fayetteville, 120 miles, to Halwood, in Chatham county, where it first acquires the name of Cape Fear, being formed by the junction of the Haw and Deep rivers.

Like many other places, Wilmington's fortunes have varied and at times its progress was slow. The first settlement was made about 179 years ago and was originally called Newton, then New Liverpool and finally Wilmington.

France having declared war against England in 1744 a fort was ordered built by the Legislature of North Carolina, to mount 24 pieces of cannon, on the seacoast, which was accordingly erected at what is now known as Southport, and called Johnson, in honor of Governor Gabriel Johnson. Upon the death of Governor Johnson, Rice succeeded to his authority, and upon his death, which occurred a very short time after he had assumed the office, Mathew Rowan, the senior counsellor, was qualified as governor, at Wilmington, February 1st, 1754.

About this time Rowan received an express from Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, informing him that the French had made an attack on the settlement along the Ohio river and that George Washington had been sent to investigate the state of affairs and report to him at once, and that he desired assistance from North Carolina. Governor Rowan, accordingly issued his proclamation for the Legislature to convene at Wilmington, on February 19th, 1754. The Legislature met according to the call and appropriated 1,000 pounds sterling, for the purpose of raising and paying such troops as might be sent to Virginia.

This company was headed by Colonel James Innes, of New Hanover. The troops proceeded to Virginia but upon arriving there it was found that no provision had been made for supplies and quartermaster's stores, so Colonel Innes returned to North Carolina with his men.

A London magazine, of 1761, reports that a storm occurred in North Carolina, which began on Monday, September 20th, and continued until Friday. During this storm many houses were blown down and all the vessels in the Cape Fear river, except one, were blown ashore. The storm forced open a new channel, at a place called the Haul-over, between the Cedar House and Bald Head, and that this new channel was found on sounding, to be nearly 18 feet at high tide and nearly a half a mile wide.

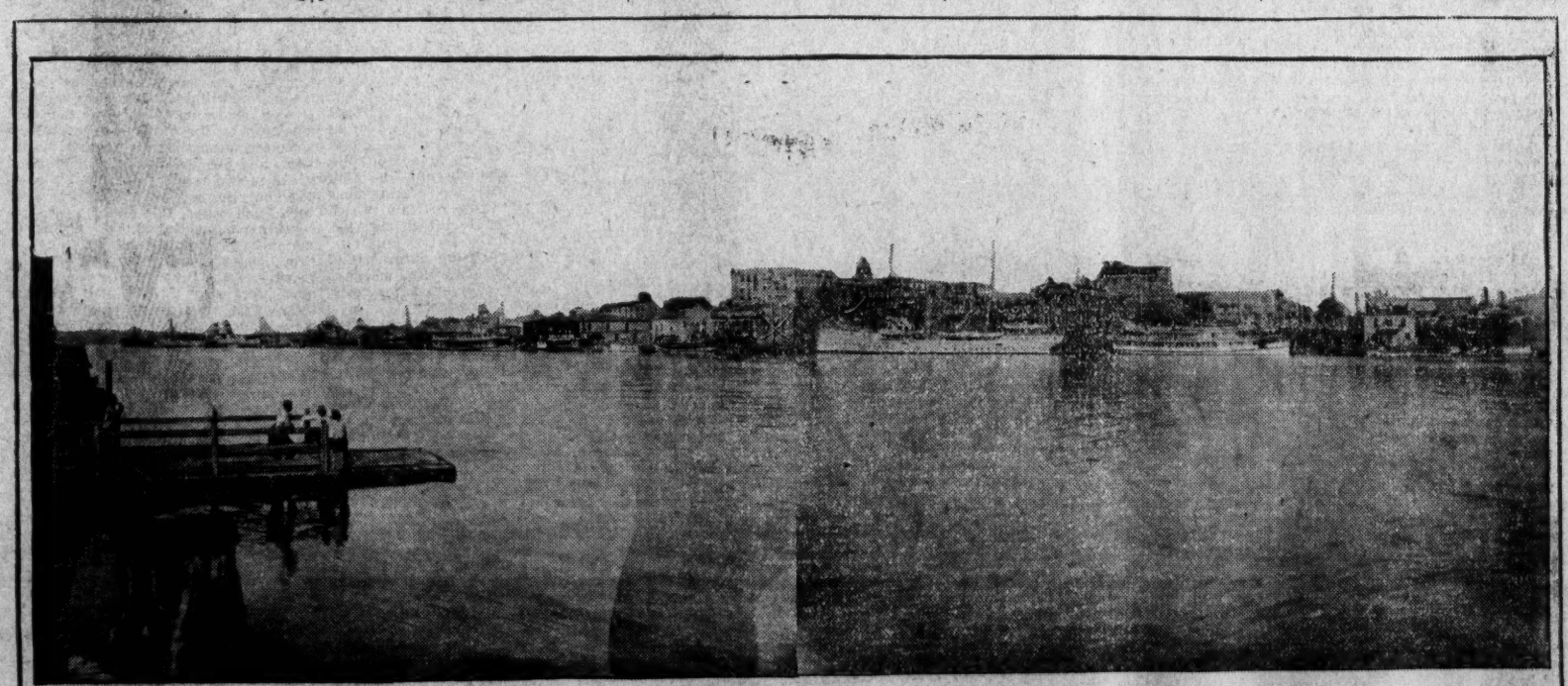
In the town of Wilmington, April 3rd, 1765, William Tryon qualified as Commander-in-Chief and Captain General of the Province of North Carolina. He first met the General Assembly, in the town of Wilmington, May 3rd, 1765, one hundred and forty-three years ago. It was during this session of the Assembly that its members became so wrought up over the Stamp Act, that Tryon prorogued it on May 18th of the same year.

The Speaker of the House, John Ashe, told Governor Tryon that this Act would be resisted to the death. Accordingly, upon the arrival of the sloop-of-war Diligence, in the Cape Fear river, Ashe, of New Hanover, and Colonel Waddell, of Brunswick, marched at the head of the men from these counties to Brunswick, before which town the ship lay, prevented the captain from landing the Stamped Paper, seized the sloop-of-war's boat, placed it on a cart, flew a flag from the mast-head and marched in triumph to Wilmington, where, at night, the town was illuminated. The next day the committee called upon Governor Tryon and demanded that he should desist from any attempt to execute the Stamp Act, and to surrender to them one, James Houston, the Stamp Master, who was an inmate of the Governor's Mansion. This the Governor at first refused to do, but ultimately yielded to the popular demand, but only after a threat was sent him to burn the Governor's Mansion and its inmates. The Governor reluctantly surrendered Houston to the popular demand, and he was taken to the market house, and there forced to take an oath not to execute the duties of Stamp Master.

In July, 1774, after the Boston Port Bill was enacted by Parliament, the citizens of Wilmington met and declared: "The cause of Boston is the common cause of America" and Park-

(Continued on Page 11)

COUNTY ROAD NEAR WILMINGTON.



PARTIAL VIEW OF WILMINGTON'S WATER FRONT.

Deep Waterways For the South

An Address By Iredell Meares, Esq., Recently Delivered Before North Carolina Retail Merchants' Association.

We reprint from the Merchants' Journal, of July, 1908, the following address, delivered by Iredell Meares, Esq., of this city, before the North Carolina Retail Merchants' Association, at its session in Charlotte, on June 4th, 1908, because:

1. It is a comprehensive presentation of the advantages of deep waterways for the State, the South and the Nation.

2. It quotes the figures showing the vast sums paid by European and South American nations for waterway development and shows how, in like progress, the United States is behind other nations.

3. It shows the advantages, in transportation facilities and freight savings, to the commerce and the agriculture of North Carolina, which would follow the greater development of her rivers.

4. It illustrates the argument by statistics of the commerce on the Great Lakes attending upon the Government's improvement of lake harbors, rivers and the Soo Canal.

5. It points to the greater possibilities of the State, with harbors and rivers deepened, canals and public roads built, and invokes state and national patriotism to their accomplishment.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the North Carolina Retail Merchants' Association:

I believe that you were to have heard today an address delivered by Major E. J. Hale upon this subject. I have the honor to be his substitute. I regret that Major Hale is not present for the reason that he has perhaps given as much attention to this subject of Waterways in North Carolina as any citizen of the State, and he is particularly well informed about it.

It is a great subject. It is one that is receiving the attention of this country as never before. It means a great deal to this country. We have drifted away in the last two or three decades from a great deal that would have made for the development of North Carolina. Our conditions of public life within that time have been such, not through any fault of ours, that public men have not had the inducement to give the attention which might have been given to the development of some of the greater interests of the State. Happily we have approached—certainly, we are approaching—a period in North Carolina history when the electorate of the State is giving more and more thought to the measures of constructive statesmanship. We are drifting away, too, from certain of the issues of the past, happily now settled, or in process of settling, to which in recent years we have devoted much unnecessary discussion. We are confronted today in this State with the duty and necessity of undertaking a greater development of our section. In my humble judgment, we have not done all that we might have done.

An Agricultural People.

We are an agricultural people. We have not thought of the great commercial questions of the world which indirectly affect us. And yet Germany in 1871 was an agricultural people, but, says her minister of Public Works 57 per cent of the German population are today engaged in industrial pursuits. As a result of what? The policy of that government in building her great docks, in building her canals, of which she has constructed some seven hundred miles, and making her ports formerly isolated ports, seaports. It may not be uninteresting, before we come to a more local discussion of the matter, to mention to you some of the things which have been done by the countries at large in regard to their waterways and their water powers.

Let me first call your attention to certain facts and statistics of general moment. We are accustomed to regard the American people as foremost in the development of industrial pursuits, in the conduct of commercial enterprises, and in our ability to compete with the world in any department of human endeavor. We have much reason to think that this is true, but we are inventing no machinery, we are inaugurating no new methods of handling the transportation business of our nation, we are creating no new principles in business or industrial construction, which will not sooner or later, if I may use the expression, become standardized. In other words, the machine which accomplishes the great result in any industrial pursuit, or the method of the work which is inaugurated in this country, may be taken up by all the commercial nations of the world, as in the inauguration and conduct of our business we draw from the experience and utilize the adaptable methods of other nations; so in the future, with the greater intercourse of the nations, with the greater commercial development of the world, it will not be altogether to the nation whose citizenship is most resourceful, that will come the supremacy in the business of the world, but it will come to the nation which will be able to handle and transport its products at the cheapest cost.

The Minimum Cost.

Underlying then, our civilization is the transportation at minimum cost of the products of the country. It makes no difference how many agricultural products we may raise in Mecklenburg or in Western North Carolina; it makes no difference what the demand may be for these products in Europe or in the Orient, the fact remains we cannot compete with the world in those markets on such products unless we can get to an equalized basis in the cost of transportation with out competitors. It was the remark of a Japanese writer some time since that the American statesman had manifested, as he conceived it, a dull indifference to, or want of appreciation of the importance of getting the products of this great nation transported at the lowest possible cost to the ocean. We cannot consume all that we make, or all that we produce, and we must look to the nations of the world for the consumption both of our manufactured and agricultural products. That being so, we must come to the question then of transporting our products to the ocean at the least possible cost. Once at the ocean the further cost of transportation is regulated by ocean freight rates equally open to all nations. We have today great granaries in the Northwest, and over in Canada. But for the Erie Canal, which fixes the rate of transportation from the lakes to the port of New York, our grain could not be as successfully handled, and, in the future, we are to be confronted in the development of South America, with the fact that they have granaries capable of suplying the whole of Europe with breadstuffs, and facilities which we have not for getting their products to the seashore. For instance, a ship the size of the Lusitania can go up the Amazon river from whose mouth there pours daily five times as much water as flows from the Mississippi—a ship, I say, of that size can go up the Amazon river 1,000 miles. She can only enter the port of New York in this country, and that, I think, would be an inland trip of not much more than twenty miles. Again, a vessel drawing twenty feet of water, after going one thousand miles up the Amazon river, can still continue her trip to the city of Iquitos, Peru, which is two thousand miles from the ocean ,and yet has all the advantages of a seacoast city.

The Cost Computed.

The great underlying business of civilization today is a question of transportation. What does water transportation mean? In this country in 1906, the average cost of transporting freight per ton per mile was 7.3 mills, by the railroads. The average cost of transporting freight over the lakes and rivers and waterways of this country for the same period of time was one mill per ton per mile, or seven-eighths less That indicates the value of water transportation.

Let me give you another fact stated some time since in an address which, at the time attracted my attention, by Mr. James J. Hill, the great financier and the great railroad builder of the Northwest. He was illustrating the relief which would follow the development of our waterways, in handling our great traffic and its movements to the ocean ports, and he said this:

"This relief would be greater than new railroad construction, on any scale now procticable, could furnish. The steamer Sprague has a record of handling 70,000 tons of freight in a single tow of barges, which would make a train fifteen miles long if each car carled thirty tons. Let such an agency as this be set to carrying the heavy traffic of the interior basin, and the relief will be like that which the road wagon of the farmer felt when the locomotive appeared."

One tug or steamer, transporting by means of barges tons of freight at one trip, which would require fifteen miles of railroad cars to haul at one trip! I don't suppose it is possible to have done that with any amount of engines or cars over any railroad track anywhere. So that this question of waterways, of transportation, of water facilities, after the inauguration of railroads in this country, is becoming one of the most important questions of modern civilization. Not only the question of waterways, of improving the navigable rivers, not only the question of building canals, but the question of building great docks, building great ports; all this is a part of doing the great transportation business of the world at the lowest possible cost.

The Progress of Europe.

That you may appreciate something that Europe is doing in this respect, let me say, as I believe I said before, that Germany in the recent years has constructed seven hundred miles of canals in her territory. France has improved five hundred miles of navigable rivers, and built four hundred miles of canals, and today France, as said recently by the French Ambassador, they have by a system of canals, locked all her rivers together, so that from river to river you can go practically all over France. The resulting benefit to that country is recognized as he states in the fact that the waterways have regulated the rates of freight all over the country.

In an address by Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, before the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, speaking of the effect upon France of her canal system, he said:

"That investment is valuable because of what it yields, of what it helps, and also of what it prevents. The best thing it prevents is the railroads raising their tariffs too high. As soon as the railroad companies raise the tariffs, quantities of goods find that they can very well afford to travel at a slower pace, and take the water route. Our canals act in a way as a kind of rate bill, an automatic self-regulating one."

It may be of some interest in grasping this great problem to refer briefly to something that the nations of the world are doing in the construction of harbor improvements, and, as illustrative of it, I will read these statistics, which are of recent date, and were presented in an illustrated lecture with stereopticon views of Europe's Great Seaports, before the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, by Mr. Thomas F. Anderson, of Boston:

Liverpool has improved her dock facilities, which cover 2,500 acres, and extend for thirty-six miles, at a cost of $225,000,000; and further improvements are projected or are under way to cost $100,000,000.

Manchester built a canal twenty-five miles to the Mersey river in order that she might get in touch with ocean navigation, at a cost of $100,000,000. The city itself contributed $25,000,000 of that amount.

Glasgow, with five miles of quays and docks, eighteen miles of river front, spent $100,000,000.

Belfast, docks, $15,000,000.

London, 613 acres of docks, $300,000,000.

Bristol, $15,000,000 with contemplated improvements of $10,000,000.

Newcastle and Shields, $30,000,000.

Southampton, $10,000,000.

Cardiff, the great English coal shipping point, $50,000,000.

Rotterdam, one of the leading continental ports, $30,000,000; including $17,000,000 for new waterway to the Hook of Holland.

Antwerp, which has now eight miles of quays, $300,000,000, and has now projected improvements of $53,000,000.

Hamburg has ten great tidal basins, covering 1,200 acres, upon which she expends $200,000 to $300,000 annually for dredging and harbor and river.

Copenhagen has expended $6,000,000.

Havre, with her dock system, has spent $40,000,000 accommodating ships 900 feet in length, in her docks.

In a paper published by the German Government, which I have here, attention is called at great length in the report of the Public Minister, to the resulting benefits which have come to Germany in the development of her manufacturing interests, within the interior ports, made possible by her waterways.

South America's Waterways.

Passing again from the question of what Europe is doing, it is worth while to listen to what South America is doing, and I will read this to you from an address delivered by Mr. John Barrett, Director of the National Bureau of American Republics, because we are wont to think that South America is a sort of unsettled and undeveloped country, chiefly devoting itself to revolution, and yet, he says, as a result of the investigation made by him in South America:

"Five of the Latin-American countries to the South of us, namely, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentine, Chile and Mexico, have now under way harbor and channel construction for which direct appropriation of not less than $100,000,000 have been made; and these same governments announce that they have only begun a vast scheme of improvements which they contemplate. They propose to take care of the commerce of the world.

"Now, my friends, surely if these Southern nations, of less population, wealth and commerce than the United States recognize the absolute necessity of such work, and are pushing it forward with gigantic strides ,it is high time that our great country, that vaunts itself on progress, and which considers itself a world-power, should awake to the vital importance of such projects and inaugurate their consummation.

"Everyone of these countries has initiated and is carrying out a plan by which expenditures are to be carried through a period of years, and these improvements are being made by them so that they can compete for the commerce of the world.

"Into Brazil you could put all the United States and still have room for the German Empire left over. Remember this, that out of the Amazon river every morning there flows five times as much water as flows out of the Mississippi. While our steamers have difficulty in going up as far as New Orleans, steamers as large as the 'Lusitania' can go a thousand miles up the Amazon, and find there a city of fifty or sixty thousand people equal to any town in the United States of the same population ,and with all the modern improvements and developments that characterize a city of that size here. If you are not satisfied, you can then take a smaller steamer, drawing twenty feet of water and go another thousand miles until you get to Iquitos, Peru, where you find an Atlantic port 2,000 miles from the Atlantic ocean! Today the Peruvian government is expending large sums of money in order to improve their facilities at Iquitos. Steamers leaving there go down 2,000 miles, the length of the Amazon, and then to New York, carrying cargoes of great wealth.

"In the port of Rio de Janeiro, the beautiful capital of Brazil, having a population of 850,000, the Brazilian government has now spent twenty-five million dollars in making harbor improvements and concrete basins and docks that will surpass anything in the United States, and rival any other harbor in the world.

"At Para, near the mouth of the Amazon, and almost on the equator, they have commenced channel dredging and dock construction that will cost $13,000,000 and provide for them docks and basins equal to the facilities of any harbor in Europe.

"If you go down to Santos, in the southern portion of the Republic, you will find they have already converted a swampy port into a magnificent harbor at a cost of $15,000,000, where the largest vessels can come. A little further south, at Rio Grande de Sul, they are about to spend $12,000,000 to make that such a deep seaport that the largest steamers that travel upon the high seas can come in there, and yet we are in the habit of speaking of this as a land of little interest or little value to us.

"There is little Uruguay, just below Brazil, with only about 2,000,000 people; its capital seat is Montevideo, having a population of 300,000, and located on the famous Rio de La Plata. The government is expending $10,000,000 to provide a harbor there that will rival that of any North American city.

At Buenos Ayres—and I wish I had time to describe that marvelous city with a population of 1,100,000, and growing faster than any city in the United States, excepting New York and Chicago—the Argentine government has spent $50,000,000, and is preparing to spend $15,000,000 more to make that city a splendid seaport of the first class. Twenty years ago Buenos Ayres was away up on the dry land; steamers could not go within twenty miles of it. Today the largest ships in the world can go there.

"At Rosaria, the Chicago of Argentine, many hundred miles from the sea, in the interior of Argentine, and on the great river Parana, they have built a system of docks at a cost of $10,000,000, in order that the ships of all the world can come there and load with the products of their rich area and carry them to Europe in competition with the wheat fleets that sail from the United States.

"At Bahia Blanca, another Atlantic port, they have constructed a harbor that cost many millions of dollars, yet Argentine declares that there is still a great work of this kind ahead of her.

"In Chili, despite the earthquake, you will find that at Valparaiso, the government is about to expend at least $9,000,000 in building a harbor that will be the finest upon the entire Pacific coast line, not only of South America, but of North America, Asia and Australasia. Then, if you come up the coast you will find that similar improvements have been made, or contemplated at other Chilean ports, and yet the Chilean people consider all such undertakings as a matter of course.

"Still other plans for river and harbor improvements are under way in Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela and the Central American Republics, costing a score of million dollars. Special attention is called to the large sums appropriated by our near neighbor, Mexico, for the construction of first-class harbors at the Atlantic and Pacific terminals of the Tehuantepec Railway, in order that they may secure their share of the carrying trade across the Isthmus.

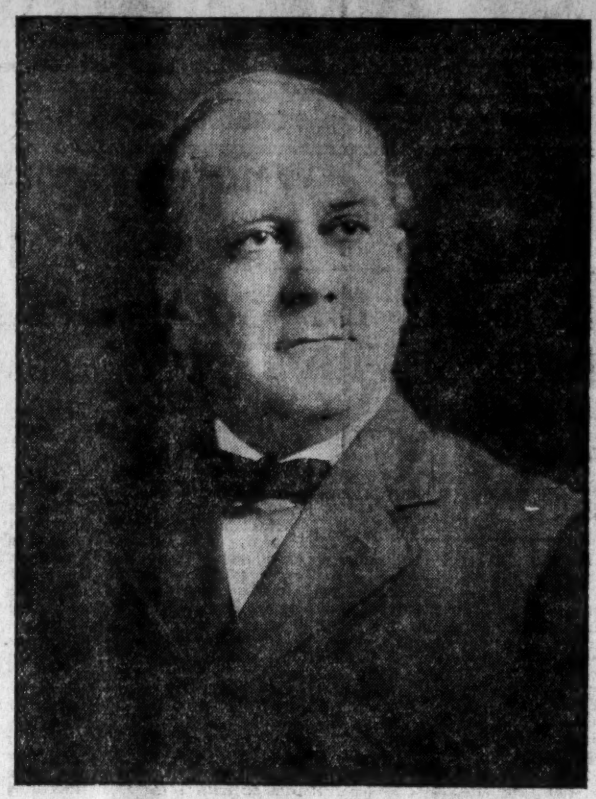
"In conclusion, I want to emphasize a point which, as some of you know, I have brought before, having been a student of that part of the world for many years. I have had the honor of serving you as minister in three different countries down there. I have tried to get at the facts, and I want to say to you that it would be folly, nay, even a crime, to spend five hundred million dollars on the Panama canal—and it will cost that before we are done ,there is no use denying it—without spending during the next eight or ten years an equal sum of five hundred million dollars in improving our rivers and harbors (applause), so that we can take proper advantage of the canal when it is done. Otherwise it will prove a monumental calamity in the increased facilities for competition it will give to other countries, instead of a monumental channel for the conveyance of American products in ships to the unlimited markets of the Pacific ocean."

Now, this is what is being done in Germany ,in England, in France, in South America ,and, while we have done a great deal of work in America in regard to the development of our rivers and harbors, we have hardly produced a noticeable effect upon our country, except so far as the Great Lakes and the Mississippi are concerned, considered with reference to what we can do to the great advantage of the nation. As a result of the development of the harbors on the Lakes, let us look at the result of the effort of the United States government at Duluth alone. You will remember that Duluth was the subject of Hon. Proctor Knott's celebrated speech in Congress some twenty years ago, in which he sarcastically described that town as "the hub of the universe," when she asked for an appropriation, and ridiculed her claims and request. She nevertheless obtained the appropriation, her harbor was improved, and today her tonnage of vessels is greater than any other port on the habitable globe, amounting to about 80,000,000 tons annually.

The United States Behind.

Hon. Jno. A. Johnson, Governor of Minnesota, in an address on the Internal Development of America, says:

"All told there has been invested by the United States in the Great Lakes, including canal construction and all river, harbor, and lake improvements connected with lake navigation ,a sum estimated at not to exceed $75,000,000, of which something like $10,000,000 is invested in the Soo Canal. The effect of cheap and adequate lake transportation upon the industrial development of the Northwest is seen in the tonnage statistics of the Soo Canal. In 1875 there went East over the Lakes from Minnesota and the Dakotas, 1,200,000 bushels of wheat. In ten years, by 1885, the wheat shipments multiplied to 15,000,000 bushels; in 1895 to 46,000,000; while the present season's shipments are expected to approximate 80,000,000. During this thirty-two-year period the lake flour shipments have risen from a few thousand barrels to 9,000,000 a year, and the coal receipts have grown from a few thousand tons to 7,000,000 tons. Twenty-four years ago there was not a ton of iron ore produced in Minnesota, and there probably would not have been to this day were it not for the proximity of Lake Superior to the ore out-croppings in our northern wilderness, and a cheap and direct water route to the lower laks ports and furnaces. Today Minnesota produces one-half of the iron ore of America, and approximately one-fourth that of the world, and, except that which we are now beginning to use in Minnesota furnaces, every ton finds its profitable market by and because of the cheap and accessible water route of the Great Lakes. In short, the development in Minnesota within the brief period of a little more than two decades, of the greatest iron ore industry on the globe—the shipments growing from barely a thousand tons in 1884 to an estimate of 30,000,000 tons for the present season of 1907—is directly due to the cheap and efficient transportation of the improved water route from the head of Lake Superior to the foot of Lake Erie, the practical effect of which has been to eliminate eight hundred miles of distance and freight charges between the mine and the furnace, between the hills of the wilderness and the mills of the metropolis. What lake transportation has done for the development of the iron ore industry of Minnesota, it has likewise done for the older mines of Michigan and Wisconsin ,and in somewhat lesser degree for the white pine lumber industry of the Northwest, and I expect to live to see the day when the development of the great inland waterways of the Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri and the other river and Gulf tributaries will confer upon the coal, oil and iron resources of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorada, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, a missionary service of industrial development like unto that witnessed on the iron ranges of the Great Lakes."



IREDELL MEARES, ESQ.

Benefits of Erie Canal.

Again take the Erie Canal, which is said to have given New York City her commercial supremacy. Why? Cutting through the State of New York, the canal puts New York City in contact with the great business of the Lakes. Heretofore they have had only seven feet in that canal. Recently New York State voted $100,000,000 for the purpose of making it a twelve-foot canal. Why? Because the lowest transportation price always regulates the rate and lower rates meant greater traffic over the canal to the advantage and prosperity of that State. It is the rate upon the heavy freight which constitutes the basis of all rates, and when that freight is carried over waterways or by water transportation, it can be carried cheaper. The Interstate Commerce Act permits the Commission, in fixing rates for railroads, where there is water competition, to fix the all-rail rate, regardless of the long or short haul, based on the competitive water rate. That is the advantage which any section enjoys which has water competition or a deep water route near at hand. It reduces the railroad freight rate to the water rate.

I have referred in a general way to this question, because it comes directly home. What have we done as a people to develop our natural resources? Much, you say; and much may have been done, but have we, in a State of great resources, having a sturdy and manly population, accomplished that which we ought to have done along the line of our industrial development? I am one of those who think not. I think we have devoted thirty-odd years to overmuch political discussion of unnecessary matters and academic questions. (Applause.) Had the same amount of energy been devoted to the discussion and bringing about of greater industrial efforts, the systematic building of public roads and development of our natural means of transportation this State would have attained a greater growth in all things. (applause.) There is no subject of more importance, in my humble judgment ,to the State today than the question of the development of our waterways. We have more rivers in North Carolina which can be developed to the interior of the State and made to come in competition with the railroads than we at first consider. You can develop the Cape Fear above Wilmington, which is thirty miles from the mouth of it, almost one hundred and twenty miles further to Fayetteville. It has ben calculated by Major Hale in an exhibit he made to the United States Congress in asking for an appropriation to develop the upper Cape Fear river, and the calculation as to tonnage is made from the statistics of our State Commission, that by an estimated expenditure of $1,300,000, an eight-foot channel can be developed from Wilmington to Fayetteville, and the saving of freight rates in the territory tributary to Fayetteville would be equivalent to $1.80 per ton, on two million tons of freight, to be affected by competition, which would amount to $3,000,000 in freight savings annually to that immediate and adjacent territory.

To Benefit North Carolina.

Now, the subject to which I am more anxious to call your attention is the proposition for a thirty-foot channel to Wilmington. I have seen the statement made by the American head of North German Lloyd Steamship Company that since 1870 the commerce of the port of New York has multiplied some forty-fold. In 1870 they had a channel of about twenty-three feet of water. That is about the water we have at Wilmington now. They increased that to thirty-one and thirty-two feet. They are now agitating for a forty-foot channel. It is a fact today that the great vessels which go into New York harbor with a draft of about thirty feet, fall short of carrying per ton in dead weight their capacity by 9,000 to 12,000 tons of freight, because they cannot load down to the draft that would enable them to get into the port, with their full loading capacity. Now, he attributed the development of commerce in New York in great part to the deepening of that harbor. The fact is, we are preparing our harbors today largely with reference to the larger vessels which are being constructed from year to year to carry ocean freights. They are being multiplied in their size and carrying capacity many fold. The Lusitania, if placed in one of these streets, would fill it for two blocks and be higher than any building in this city. Now, at Wilmington some years ago, when I was a boy, we had twelve to thirteen feet of water. I have seen in my port 75 to 100 vessels. I recall reading a newspaper once in which it was mentioned with pride that a vessel had cleared from Wilmington carrying a cargo of cotton, the largest one that had been carried, of 1,800 bales. Today as a result of deepening that harbor to twenty-two feet at low water and about twenty-six feet at high water, these steamers go out of there carrying 15,000 to 18,000 bales of cotton. As the result of the deepening of that harbor, Alexander Sprunt & Co., have developed a business in Wilmington, exporting cotton, which last year aggregated in dollars $30,000,000—one firm. The same firm, in a letter addressed to the Congressional Committee at Washington, said that, if our channel were made a thirty-foot channel, a line of European steamers would be established, running between Wilmington and some one of the foreign ports. What would that mean to the State? What would the proximity of a deep water point, a gateway, mean to North Carolina? Mr. Fox, Director General of the recently organized National Rivers and Harbors Congress, made the calculation a few years ago as to what a thirty-foot channel would mean to North Carolina. It is worth the while of you gentlemen, as members of a commercial body, to consider some of the figures he has given:

Cost of Freight.

North Carolina in 1896 paid out $29,526,129 for transporting her freight. If an adequate waterway improvement had existed during that year, she would have been able to save one-tenth of this amount through water competition, which would have equaled $2,952,000 in round numbers. The rate per ton per mile by rail in the United States for carrying freight, as I said before, is 7.3 mills. In the same year, the rate which the State of North Carolina paid was 9.79 mills per ton per mile, or we paid more in North Carolina for carrying our freight per ton per mile than the general average by 2.3 mills, which aggregated in dollars, as he states it, $2,952,000. The reason of that is our rates in North Carolina are based upon the competitive rates by water at Norfolk and Savannah. They are what the railroads call the basing points for this State. Had we a gateway at Wilmington, with a thirty-foot channel, it is inevitable that the railroads would then have to adopt the port as one of the competitive points. With such a channel at Wilmington, with an improvement up the Cape Fear river 120 miles, you would open up a territory to water competition, which the railroads, if they carried freight, would be obliged to meet.

Let us still further consider some of the statistics which Mr. Fox, who has made a careful study of this matter, has presented to the State:

Savings Estimated.

Take the city of Charlotte here. It is 262 miles from Savannah, which has twenty-eight feet at high water. It is 347 miles from Norfolk. Norfolk has twenty-eight feet. Had deep water been afforded at Wilmington so the freight from that city could have moved to the seacoast, five cents per hundred pounds could have been saved on the average, or $1.00 per ton. Charlotte, in other words, is eighty-seven miles nearer Wilmington than either Norfolk or Savannah. The commerce of Charlotte was approximately 50,000 cars in 1906, which, at fifteen tons to the car, would mean 750,000 tons annually. Saving $1.00 per ton on this by having a deep water North Carolina port, would have means $750,000 paid less in freights. On similar calculations, I will not go into all the details of the figures, High Point would have saved $262,500. Greensboro would have saved $326,230. Winston-Salem would have saved $461,000. Raleigh would have saved $280,000. Durham would have saved $1,275,000. Goldsboro would have saved $450,000. in freight.

You must remember that the beneficial results to follow from the deepening of the port of Wilmington, would also follow, in greater or less degree, the deepening and improved navigation of a number of our rivers in Eastern North Carolina, viz: the Scuppernong, the Pamlico, the Tar, the Neuse, the Trent, the Contentnea, the Northeast, and the Black rivers, all of which are streams which with their tributaries are leading on to the ocean and extending back into the interior of the State, some a distance of perhaps 100 to 150 miles. Now, with our streams developed, with the thirty-foot channel at Wilmington, we would give the whole State of North Carolina a water competition which it does not today enjoy. The late Senator Morgan, of Alabama, on the floor of the United States Senate, when voting against the rate bill which was recently passed by Congress, that is, the bill giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to regulate freight rates, said that he thought Congress ought not to confer the power, but, if it would exercise that power which the Constitution of the United States gave it, viz: to improve and develop the waterways of this country, its rivers and its harbors, we would need no railroad freight regulation, for the water competition would regulate this freight rate question by itself. Not only is it a matter of immediate importance to this country, the development of all these waterways, because of a cheaper freight rate, but it is admitted by the railroad managers that it is utterly impossible at the rate this country is developing, for the railroads without the help to come from the development of our harbors and rivers to handle the constantly increasing traffic of the nation. That statement was made before the National Congress of Rivers and Harbors by Mr. James J. Hill, to whom I have referred before, and, as he expressed it, it was essential to the ability of this country to handle its own products so as to market them to the world, that the freight traffic at many of the present terminal ports should be decentralized and sent to other ports on the Atlantic seaboard and to the Gulf. Why did he say that? If we continue to handle the freight traffic at the larger terminals, as for instance, at the port of New York, the railroad will have to pay more for terminal or port facilities than it would cost to construct the railroad itself. Only a few years ago a project was undertaken in New York city to build a new road from New York to Chicago. It was abandoned because it was found that the harbor facilities or terminals at New York alone would cost them $150,000,000, so valuable was the property at this large port.

Great Possibilities.

It seems to me therefore that there can be no object more important to the commercial interests of this country than to concentrate the public effort all over the country on the development of our waterways. To us in North Carolina it means everything. I would like to see the Old North State, to which I am to the manor born, enter upon a progressive development, in co-operation with the National Government, of its waterways, its waterpowers, its canals and public highways. One thing is certain, although commercialism is often sneered at by politicians and academic writers, commerce is back of all our civilization and always has been. Commerce means intercourse. It means the exchange of products. And it means with that exchange an intercourse of the people, the development of all our social life, our intellectual life, our art life, our civilization. It is taking the productive power which a man has in the mountain section, if he can utilize his energies and transport his product, and exchanging it with a man of another section for an equivalent which he does not possess; but, if you are blocked in that exchange by barriers, whether they are mountain barriers or whether it is a transportation barrier, you destroy the intercourse and the commerce, and retard the growth of civilization. It occurs to me that there can be no greater work undertaken in North Carolina today, nor anything greater by this commercial organization, than to urge upon and induce Congress to develop all ports along our seaboard and all navigable rivers. I would like to see North Carolina then break from many of her old-fashioned moorings, and build a system of canals on every river or creek in the State. You can take the Yadkin Valley river and make it, wherever the Yadkin flows through North Carolina, a means of transportation, not for sea-going vessels but for small barges at least. When you will add to the development of our rivers and harbors, the construction by the State of canals along its interior smaller rivers and waterways and the building of a system of great public roads from mountain to seashore, connecting and interlocking with each other, this State would receive a commercial and an agricultural development second to none in this country. (Applause) Do you know that the State of Massachusetts, over practically all of which you can today ride with an automobile or a bicycle, appropriates one million dollars annually, so I am informed, to the construction and maintenance of public roads? We do it only as our counties may do it. We do it with little system. Conceive, if you will, a great highway from little Washington, or from Newbern, running through the heart of your State to the Tennessee line. Conceive lateral branches from that road extending to Virginia and South Carolina; before you could complete the construction of such roads, you would find wherever you had carried them that farms would be springing up, and, I honestly believe, that the pleasure seekers who would come to the State for the recreation in riding over the roads with their automobiles would spend enough money in the State to pay annually the interest on the cost of construction. (Applause.) Conceive the harbors along our ocean coast deepened to their capacity to admit ocean going vessels of greater tonnage; the navigable rivers of the State opened and improved to their interior limit; and by means of canals, constructed wherever available and connected with the rivers flowing to the ocean ports! Conceive, then, the great inland canal which is now under discussion by Congress, from Boston, along the coast of the Atlantic, to the Cape Fear river, with its sixteen feet depth, connecting the inland waterways, rivers and sounds within the shore line of the Atlantic and shortening the distance from the Cape Fear to Boston by five to six hundred miles, not only affording water transportation between the terminals of the canal, but between all intermediate points; and, finaly, conceive all these national and State means of travel, so connected and interlocked, as to become one great system of interstate and intra-State means of transportation! All this is possible. All this is practicable. All this will some day be accomplished. It means untold wealth, untold happi-

ness, untold opportunities to the present and future generations of the Old North State. It needs only the stern resolve of a people to awake from the sleep of small ideas to the light of great ones to achieve the magnificent result.

Broader Statesmanship.

What can we do to bring it about? I apprehend that there is nothing today more encouraging in North Carolina than the active interest which the commercial and manufacturing organizations are taking in questions of this character. We need in North Carolina a broader statesmanship. (Applause.) I would derogate from no public man any position which he has occupied or attained in public estimation . I mean no criticism upon any public man or any set of public men in North Carolina, but I do mean to say this, that we have for the last thirty years educated the people of North Carolina almost exclusively through the public men . What has been that education? In the olden times the conflict of parties led the public man to go into his library and to prepare himself upon great public questions that he had to discuss before the people. After the war, I can recall listening to Senator Vance, to Senator Ransom, to the Hon. George Davis, to men like Mr. Dortch, to men like Major Robbins, who would come to my town in the full era of reconstruction, when the race question was more urgent than it has been in latter days, and they would devote about fifteen minutes to the discussion of that question, and the remainder of their speech would be a dissertation worth listening to upon public affairs. One of the greatest speeches which has ever influenced my mind was made by Senator Ransom, away back in 1871, when his speech was a dissertation upon the great advancement of this country from its foundation to the present time, a speech upon expansion. I have heard Senator Vance speak upon the tariff in my city, discussing it in all its details, when the race question was acute, but he devoted little time to that. I have heard Senator Merriman, afterwards Chief Justice, deliver a speech of two hours in length, a learned dissertation upon finance, but said little of the race question. I have heard those men of that day and generation, when they went before the public to discuss questions of National and State interest, do so in a learned, intelligent, instructive, conservative, and dignified way, but unfortunately as they passed off the scene, unfortunately when one overshadowing question remained to receive our attention, our public men did not find it necessary to do more than to stand on the stump and discuss that one question in order to hold public interest. I am not speaking now in criticism , I am speaking in recognition of a fact. The result of it has been that in the last twenty years the public men in North Carolina have given very little attention to studying and investigating those great constructive measures which would have helped to upbuild our State. (Applause.) How are you going to correct it? You are going to correct it only by the electorate of the State of North Carolina bestirring itself, and, then, you will find the questions which we are today earnestly pressing, will be pressed by your representatives in legislative and congressional halls. (Applause.)

The Old North State.

I love the Old North State as you do. All of my people were born in the State, all of them are buried here, and as a citizen of North Carolina, I would love to see the old State take the stand which her resources and her manhood entitle her to take. (Applause.) I would like to see the obloquy lifted from North Carolina that she is the most ignorant State in the Union . I would like to see a system of industrial development commence in North Carolina that would keep the young man at home when he graduates. (Applause.) We are today supporting a mechanical college at Raleigh, and properly supporting it, and, yet, if you were to turn out tomorrow one hundred young men equipped as expert electricians, or expert mechanics, or expert surveyors, pray tell me where in North Carolina would they find an occupation? Just as fast as you equip them, they seek the Northern or Western States where better opportunities are offered to them, or where to utilize their education they must go. Why? We are paying no attention—I mean as a State, of course, there are sections and individuals who are doing good work—but we are not paying the attention we ought in North Carolina to the development of the great resources of our State. (Applause.) I am not speaking to say that we should invest public money into any private enterprise, but we ought to put more spirit into the atmosphere which encourages individual investment. (Applause) I know nothing which encourages the man who is capable of inaugurating and conducting great enterprises, to enter into any community and put his wealth there, more than the very atmosphere of the people, even though those people cannot help him other than to be glad of his enterprise. No man likes to go into a community which raises a standard of revolt against that which he may do for its development. He likes to get into an atmosphere of encouragement, and what we need in North Carolina, and what you can help to spread in North Carolina, is an atmosphere that will regard big things as the order of the day and stop squabbling over little things. (Applause.) I can never forget the effect had upon my mind when some years ago, upon a professional visit to Pittsburg, I rode seven miles on a railroad train through the Carnegie Iron Works. The man, even though he be a laborer, working in that great steel works, seeing tons of iron swung around and handled, as if they were toothpicks, gets greater conception of doing things; such a man, though he lived in any county in this State, would not require a vote and to discuss it for six months, the proposition to put up a $20,000.00 courthouse, which everybody admitted was needed. He would rather laugh at you for not going and doing it, and I don't know of but one way to do a thing and that is to go and do it. (Applause) That is the spirit we need in this State. The want of it is what we are obstructed by everywhere in North Carolina in the doing of great things. I would like to see the Old North State get into a spirit that would get behind the man who is doing things, and not talk about how he ought to do them. (Applause.)

Hope of the Future.

And one of the things which opens up to my mind a great opportunity for the future is the development of a great port within our own state, to which our own products may go. I believe it is coming. I stood one Sunday afternoon with a German engineer, whom the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. fifteen years ago, sent out to look into the port of Wilmington, at Southport. He had drawn for me a map, or rather had shown me a map he had drawn for his employers, which showed that Wilmington and San Francisco in actual distance were the nearest points across the United States from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and he showed that by the construction of a railroad from Southport to Bristol, connecting lines could be utilized there toward making the shortest railroad distance across the continent from San Francisco to Southport. As he stood looking upon that broad expanse of water, four miles wide, he turned to me, and with his German accent said, "Mein God, Mr. Meares, if these Western railroad men could see this port as I see it, you couldn't keep the railroads out." The South and Western Railroad, now building from Tennessee, striking the Carolina Central at a point this side of Rutherfordton, will be the Seaboard connection come to Wilmington. The Seaboard today is projecting terminals here to cost $200,000.00. They make no bones of their intention to construct a railroad to Southport. What is to come from it? One of the promoters of the enterprise said to me that the parties in interest own two hundred thousand acres of coal fields in West Virginia and Tennessee. You have all seen from the papers that the South and Western Railroad and its tunneling have cost millions of dollars . The proposition was to bring that project across the mountains, striking the Southern Railroad, striking the Seaboard Railroad, going far enough into South Carolina to strike the Atlantic Coast Line system; then, he said, we can sell coal to each one of those great systems, to all of the manufacturing plants along their routes, and besides, by going to Southport, we can have an export coaling station there. What was he doing it for? To save ten cents a ton differential that he was paying to the Norfolk and Western Railroad. Ten cents a ton on coal was leading to the construction of a railroad and the building of terminals three or four hundred miles away from the coal fields . It was considered that to save such an item was sufficient to warrant the expenditure for the construction of the great railroad. That illustrates to you how small things may aggregate and bring about great ones. That road is coming to Wilmington. It is going to mean for that port a great development. Let me tell you while I am talking about Wilmington and its port—I should say the port of Wilmington—another circumstance .

North Carolina's Position.

Navigation always follows certain winds and certain currents of the ocean. The steamship that leaves New York doesn't go direct across the Atlantic. It takes the great Gulf Stream that sweeps around to the Northern ocean; so in coming from the South vessels do not take the nearest direct line to a port. They make right straight for the Gulf Stream. There they get the wind, there they get the current, there they get into the ocean track. Now, a vessel leaving Havana can come to Southport, at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, and it will travel no farther than if it went to Charleston, S. C., which is about one hundred miles nearer in a direct line. Why? Because in leaving Havana she takes the Gulf Stream, and she comes within twenty miles of the coast line of North Carolina off Wilmington. Following the same route, she could turn and leave the Gulf Stream and make an angle to go to Charleston, something like 120 miles, so it is just as easy for a vessel to come from any South American port to Wilmington as it is to go to Savannah or Charleston.

Meaning of Facilities.

What did transportation mean to my section of the State with the evolution of the refrigerator car? We are enabled today to market the strawberries in my section, and, do you know that within a radius of one hundred miles around Wilmington, we ship one and a half million dollars of strawberries annually? Why? It is a freight proposition simply. We could have raised them there for the past one hundred years. We didn't raise them, because we couldn't market them. So with the great waterways, when they bring your freight rates down to a minimum, it will increase every business. Speaking, by the way, of the berry crop, a New England gentleman told me once, after he had traveled over the State for nearly a year—he was a sort of promoter and engineer—he said the berry crop which grew wild in this State, if marketed, would eventually pay the cost of constructing the best of macadamized road all over the State. We don't market them because we can't get them to the market. No transportation close enough at hand.

I have talked to you gentlemen in a desultory way about this matter, a subject to which one man could devote many hours, but, if I not mistaken some of you have been doing some listening to other talks during the session, and I do not want to trespass further upon your time, other than to express the hope that when you go back to your homes, you will give these matters which I have but suggested here some thought and exert your influence for the accomplishment of the things suggested. We all may not live to see these things. Every generation has its responsibilities, every individual citizen has his responsibilities, not only to himself but to the future generations, and, if we can create in North Carolina the sentiment which did once exist in this state long years ago, when commercial matters were not as active as they are now, these things could be done for the State. Do you know that the Wilmington and Weldon road was chartered by public spirited gentlemen two years after Stephenson invented the first engine in Europe ,and, at the time of its completion, was the longest railroad of its day? It was chartered in 1832. Do you know it was the conception of the ante-bellum men of this State to make North Carolina a great gateway? The Carolina Central Railroad from here to Wilmington was constructed with the idea of going from Wilmington straight to the West. It was the hope in building the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and the North Carolina Railroad, with its western branch, to cut the State right in half to its western or Tennessee line, and make a great trunk line from Beaufort to the West. Do you know that in the same hope the State gave her money freely to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, to get from the port of Wilmington right straight through to Virginia and the coal fields of West Virginia? These lines of railroad were projected and aided by State appropriations, and at the time evidenced that there were present in North Carolina in those days leaders who conceived great things for the State ,and advocated great public undertakings. Conditions I might even say paralysis—State paralysis of public judgment—have thwarted much of that development contemplated by our predecessors. We can bring it back. We can still accomplish it, as was the ambition of our forefathers, by so developing our Eastern ports, rivers, and harbors, that when the railroad builders and capitalists see it, in the language of the German engineer, you can't keep them away from our ports or out of the State. (Applause.)

WILMINGTON--CITY OF FUTURE

(Continued From Page 9.)

er Quince was sent with a ship load of provisions to succor the Bostonians.

November 23rd, 1774 ,the citizens of Wilmington organized and elected a Committee of Safety, and when Governor Martin, who was the last of the Royal Governors and who succeeded Tryon, summoned His Majesty's Council to attend him, on board the sloop-of-war anchored in the Cape Fear river, the committee informed the members of the council, then on their way, that they could not, consistantly "with public safety of the country, permit them to answer the Governor's call."

During the Revolutionary war Wilmington played an important part in that memorable event and was the scene of many a bloody conflict, of which limited space forbids us entering in detail. The war between the States left the city in the wake of the destruction which is a part and policy of war, and out of the wreck and desolation Wilmington has builded here a beautiful and stately city which in time will be one of the leading ports of entry on the Atlantic Coast and the distributing center for the great State of North Carolina.

Wilmington of the Present.

In the brief outline of events that have been sketched in Wilmington's past history, the rapid revolution from a log cabin settlement to the splendid city crowded with wealth and prosperity, the writer has simply recorded the perennial history of man's steady effort and natural ambition to attain the limits of perfection. From a mere handful of citizens, the village of 1728 has grown to a city of 38,000 souls, among whom are spoken many languages, and the news of the old world is as close to it in point of time as though it came from a neighboring village, while through the telephone one listens to the voice of friends hundreds of miles away. Time and space are practically annihilated; presage and oponion have been at fault; convenience and facility have been potential, and what in the old world would be deemed but a short lapse has sufficed to create here one of the most beautiful cities in the South, replete with the products of the soil, resonant with the hum of manufacture and abounding with the treasures of art and comfort.

Truly is Wilmington's march onward and upward. Broad and beautiful well shaded streets and avenues elegant architecture, splendid hotels, public and private schools and colleges and elegant churches—these tell the story of a young race always moving forward to the achievement of the noblest end in life.

What a contrast! The engineer, the manufacturer, and the capitalist are now joined in work developing to the utmost Wilmington's vast resources and possibilities, while her splendid shipping facilities and railroad transportation are affording unlimited and convenient egress for products and manufactures. Ascent to the roof of any large business building and one will see stretching far around in every direction lofty buildings, beautiful churches, busy factories, masts of sailing vessels, and smokestacks of steamships and a large population hurrying to and fro on the streets. Industry, affluence and enjoyment are pictured in every quarter. There seems no merchandise without its mart, no interest without its representation, all of them prospering, and with yet room for many more.

City Budget For the Year Ending May 31st, 1910.

General Expense Account	$ 9,800.00
Police Department	32,967.00
Streets and Wharves	34,030.00
Fire Department	34,630.00
Public Buildings	4,600.00
Sanitary Department	7,220.00
Street Lighting	15,750.00
Water and Sewerage	20,800.00
City Markets	2,430.00
Special Accounts	8,300.00
Miscellaneous	3,800 00
Bonds and Interest acc't	37,975.00
Total	$212,302.00

Climate.

The equability of temperature, the precipitation form year to year and the freedom from excessive heat and cold shows the adaptability of the climate for successfully carrying on all branches of human endeavor. The average temperature for the year at Wilmington is 63 degrees. The lowest temperature recorded was five above zero, in February, 1901. The warmest month of the year is the month of July, and it has a normal temperature of 80 degrees, the highest that has ever been reached being 103 degrees and the lowest 58 degrees for the same month, the mean temperature for the month of July ranging from 77 to 84 degrees in different years. The humidity even during the hottest months is below the average, and in the afternoon of each day there is invariably a refreshing breeze, which invigorates humanity and renders sleep easy and recuperating. The normal rainfall for the year during a period of twenty-five years is 54 inches. The heaviest rainfall occurs in the summer months in connection with the time of greatest heat which produces a most luxuriant vegetation and affords moisture to crops when most needed. In the spring there are moderate rainfalls, which are very beneficial to truckers and strawberry growers. As a rule the precipitation is regular and can be depended upon, although, of course, there have been times when all calculations have gone astray. There is very little snow and it seldom lies on the ground longer than a few hours ,and a damaging frost is a very rare occurrance, there being very little danger of injury to trucking interests from frost, indeed no more so than in localities hundreds of miles south, the ocean and river helping much to modify low temperatures.

A City of Homes.

In beauty of situation, unexcelled business opportunities, all that is wise in conservatism, united in all that is noble and grand in a progressive movement, if surroundings, elevating influences, health, wealth and happiness are attractions as a place of residence, then indeed must Wilmington win like a mother and command like a queen. The great problem of how and where to live never agitated so many minds as now. The pressure of civilization, the requirements of life under conditions of tense uncertainties, the increasing impracticability with rich and poor alike, of making both ends meet in what seems inevitable responsibilities and important demands—all combine to render the question a vital one. Many perplex themselves awhile and then give up the conundrum. As opposed to these insidious preplexities, Wilmington above all else ranks as a city of homes. The resident of this city, be he working man with brawn or brains, may have his own home made attainable by the large industries which are located here and which are glad to exchange just coin for fair services; and by low rents, with room for the garden, with leave to own his own spot of ground, he is thus relieved from the system of tenement slavery so common to the larger centers of population.

We would not, however, deduce from this raphsody that Wilmington is not also one of the most delightful places of residence for the man of wealth and leisure. In fact, in no American city can so many beautiful residence streets be found with their elegant homes and fine shade trees, which form excellent places for residences.

Metropolitan Advantages.

Not many cities enjoy the various and numerous metropolitan advantages to be had in Wilmington. It has a good waterworks plant, an electric railway system which covers all sections of the city and suburbs, fine gas and electric plants for the lighting of the streets, homes and public buildings and excellent telephone and telegraph systems which connect with all parts of the world. The city enjoys the best of public and parochial schools, a public library, and churches of every denomination. The banks and financial institutions are bulwarks of strength and integrity.

The port has coal, one might say, at its own very door. Located here are fine manufacturing plants, with lots of room for as many more, while there is any number of fine sites with excellent transportation facilities. Wilmington has excellent hotels, theatres, and clubs; also hospitals, and charitable institutions, while its places of recreation are numerous and of the best.

Municipal.

It is but natural that a city like Wilmington should have a carefully studied and elaborated municipal government. The city is provided with all the departments that pertain to a city of the first class. The healthfulness of the city and its low death rate, and its present position as one of the first in healthfulness of all American cities of similar population has been brought about by having a splendid sewerage and drainage system, by favorable sanitary regulations and by the use of good water. The police and fire departments of the city have been developed to a fine degree of efficiency. In the fire service the most improved apparatus and appliances are in use which include three steam engines, two chemical engines, three hose wagons, one hook and ladder truck, one fire boat, sixteen horses and seven thousand feet of hose, all of which are housed in five handsome and modern fire stations, which cost the city some $46,000, while the city has installed the Gamewell fire alarm system, and the men of the various departments are well trained and noted for their efficiency.

The police force is also well equipped and consists of some 38 men, all well trained, and they guard the rights of citizens with energy and ability.

Education and Churches.

One of the most important features of any city is the advantages it enjoys for popular and advanced education and religious worship. Wilmington is especially well provided

Hall & Pearsall

(Incorporated)

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants

Carry in their two large warehouses a large stock of fresh goods, consisting in part of: Meats, Lard, Flour and Meal, Corn, Oats, Hay and other Feedstuffs, Molasses and Syrups (in bbls. and cans) Canned Meats, Fish, Fruits and Vegetables, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Nails, Cotton Ties and Bagging, Soaps, Lye, Starch, and Matches, and also

Packers of N. C. Mullets in large quantities.

American Naval Stores Co.

(OF NEW YORK)

EXPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Pure Spirits Turpentine

Rosin, Tar, Pitch and Gum Thus

Empty Tar and Spirit Casks

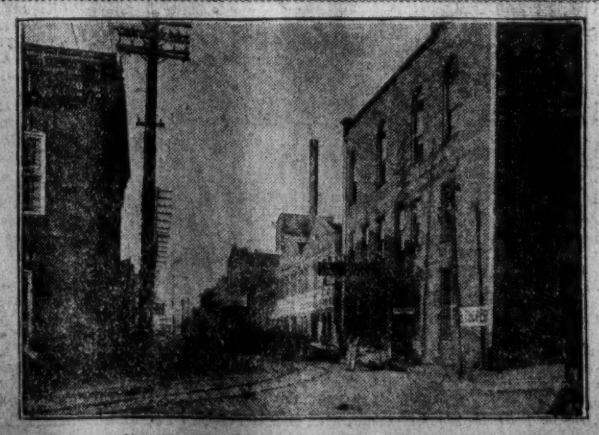
Wilmington, N. C.

FRONT AND MARKET STREETS LOOKING NORTH.

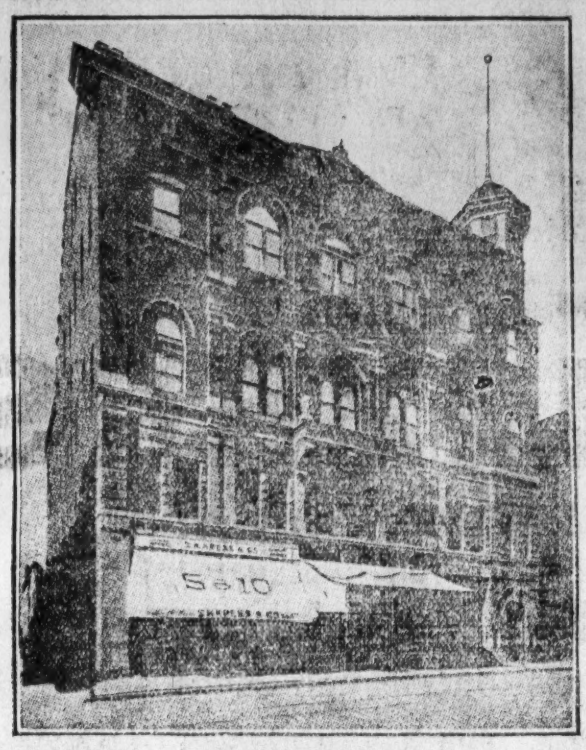
WILMINGTON TAX RETURNS.

	1907	1908	1909
Real Estate	7,548,776	7,739,674	7,775,791
Personal	694,641	643,898	672,013
Money on Hand	204,185	118,953	190,973
Solvent Credits	359,743	585,381	302,096
Corporation Stock	1,327,346	816,242	984,320
Stock in Trade	1,027,958	961,737	869,962
Bank Stock		490,566	654,829
	11,162,649	11,356,451	11,449,984

Rate of Taxation per $100, for 1907, $1.44; for 1908, $1.60; for 1909, $1.40.



VIEW IN WHOLESALE DISTRICT OF WILMINGTON



MASONIC TEMPLE.

for in this respect, having a fine system of public schools, many of which have been enlarged and remodeled quite recently, and these schools are in charge of well trained and thoroughly educated teachers, who are under the direction of able school boards and committees. The excellence of the public schools of Wilmington may well be understood from the statement that a diploma there from is accepted in lieu of an entrance examination by the University of North Carolina and many other institutions of higher education. The city owns five commodious school buildings, valued at some $110,000, three of which are for white and two for colored pupils, while there are 2,257 white and 1,307 colored pupils in attendance. Employment is given to 54 white and 24 colored instructors. Besides the public schools there are the Catholic Parochial schools and a dozen private schools, which have a combined attendance of over 250 pupils and employ some 12 or 15 instructors; also a business college having three instructors and 75 pupils and a negro industrial school with ten teachers and 350 students. It can be readily seen what the sentiment of the community is with reference to education when it is known that during the current year an additional tax of 12 1-2 cents was readily voted for their maintenance and extension of school term.

In reference to the city's religious life one can only say that it is not surpassed by any town in the country. The towers and spires of fine church edifices rise in all sections of the city, and therein worship people of every denomination, creed and color. The spiritual welfare of the members of these churches is looked after by able and talented divines of every denomination.

Clubs and Societies.

There are no more sociable people to be found than North Carolinians. The gregarious spirit makes for the highest civilization among human beings, and a man or woman with a warm or sympathetic nature likes to meet with congenial people. Hence the clubs. In Wilmington, club life has become an important feature, and nearly every leading business man or financier is a member of some club. The social tendencies which lead to clu borganization have also given a large local membership to all the principal musical, fraternal and benevolent organizations, assessment insurance societies with social attachsurance societies with social features and other forms of social organizations.

Wilmington's Charities.

The evidence of the kindly spirit is always found in the complete manner in which the charities of the city are organized and made effective. Wilmington has made generous provisions for the sick and needy. All the churches maintain some form of an organization for the relief of human want and the Associated and the United Charities endeavor to afford relief to all worthy applicants. The latter is an organization for the relief of the colored poor. This is officered by their own officials, its main support, however, being furnished by their white friends of Wilmington and by county appropriations. In addition there are here provided a number of institutions whose mission is a noble one. Allusion is to the James Walker Memorial Hospital, the United States Marine Hospital, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals, the Catherine Kennedy Home for indigent and aged women and many private enterprises. Private charities are ever active among the well-to-do citizens and the really worthy never have a deaf ear turned towards them.

Amusements and recreation.

Wilmington, while always with an eye to business during business hours, finds time for recreation and enjoyment, and in diversion has the reputation of being a good judge of the best. This is particularly true of the drama, for there is no more critical audience in the country than greets the theatrical companies in Wilmington, and for that reason the city has always been a favorite with the best actors and has been a generous patron of the drama and opera. There are also military organizations, social clubs, yacht clubs, golf clubs, german clubs, society clubs and cotillion clubs for the younger people.

As A Summer Resort.

Wilmington is particularly well blessed as a Summer resort. There is Wrightsville, on the mainland, facing Wrightsville sound, a continuation of Pamlico sound. Wrightsville is Carolina's great Summer attraction and breathing ground, invigorating and recuperative in every respect. It is reached from Wilmington, a distance of about eight miles, by a splendid shell road or by cars of the Tide water Power Company. Along this sound are numerous cottages, owned principally by Wilmington's citizens. Here, also, is located a hotel, which is well kept and popular. This house is within one hundred beet of the depot and at the terminus of the turnpike. The bathing here is very safe, being in still water.

Crossing the sound from Wrightsville, a distance of about two miles, is a strip of land known as Wrightsville Beach, the premier seashore resort of North Carolina and one of the finest on the Atlantic coast. Here are over two hundred cottages and several large hotels. The Carolina Yacht Club, one of the oldest yacht clubs in the country, is located here. There is also a new yacht club at Wrightsville Beach, which is known as the Atlantic Yacht Club, the membership of which is composed mostly of the young men of Wilmington.

Another resort which is recognized as a favorite, is Carolina Beach which is situated some fifteen miles below Wilmington, and is reached by the handsome steamer "Wilmington." At Carolina Beach pier, a short line of railroad connects the steamer landing with the beach. This resort is at the head of the sound, and bathing and fishing may be enjoyed under the most favorable conditions. Here, also, is the Hanover Seaside Club, whose membership is composed principally of the German citizens of Wilmington. Under the capable direction of Capt. John W. Harper, Carolina Beach is increasing in popular favor and is second to none of its rivals.

The attractions furnished at these different resorts are all that could be desired to make the visit pleasant and agreeable. The invigorating breezes of Old Father Ocean have full swing and bathing, fishing and boating may be enjoyed under the safest conditions, the beach being the best along the entire coast. In connection with the bathing each bathroom is furnished with individual fresh water sprinklers. All sorts of amusements are provided for the visitors, such as billiards, pool and ten-pin alleys, dancing and tennis. The season opens about the 15th of May and continues through the heated period of the year and during that time not a day goes by that there are not one or more excursions to these resorts from different parts of this and adjoining States, while many persons from all parts of the South come and stay during the entire season. Those who have experienced a stay at one of these resorts always return the following year, there being no better or more delightful homes along the Atlantic coast.

Banking and Finance.

In the important matter of banking facilities Wilmington holds an enviable position. The city has a banking record which stands with the foremost. The banks are all strong institutions of unquestionable soundness. The methods of the banks of the city are safe and conservative, but they offer all facilities for legitimate banking business, and the merchants and manufacturers of Wilmington have advantages in this respect that are not excelled anywhere. In another section of this paper will be found a more extended article on the financial interests of Wilmington.

Manufacturing.

A good place to manufacture successfully is evidently at a point where the raw material accumulates or where it can be procured advantageously and where at the same time there are ample facilities for sending the products to market. In Wilmington all these conditions will be found. Situated at a focal point of five railroad lines and a belt freight line encircling the entire city, with convenient river and ocean communication, connecting this market with all parts of the United States and with foreign countries, contiguous to great timber and lumber producing regions, with the great coal fields of the South practically at one's door by connection with the Carolina, Clinchfield & ohio railroad and the Winston-Southbound, now building, this is and is coming to be a great center for the distribution of agricultural products. Wilmington offers untold advantages for the location here of all classes of manufacturing enterprises. Opportunities are here presented to the manufacturer in all lines of a much more advantageous character than are offered by larger communities, inasmuch as while in most respects equal conditions are at hand, the cost of living and labor and, therefore, production, is lower, while at the same time suitable and convenient sites are available at comparatively little cost. Wilmington and its citizens are prepared to welcome all who may propose to make this city the seat of their operations, and to lend every assistance in their power. The manufacturer who comes here will find everything provided for the successful operation of his enterprise and a helping hand will be extended to him by every citizen of the community. In brief, the general advantage offered are:

Location on one of the most fertile regions of the United States.

Admirable railroad facilities, connecting this market with the entire country thereby securing an outlet for the productions of its factories and at the same time for obtaining the raw material.

A most excellent system of steamboats plying the waterways tributary to the port, which bring from the adjacent territory agricultural and other products, returning with merchandise to supply the wants of these localities.

Ocean communication with all parts of the world, and regular lines of steamships to New York, bringing this market into close and intimate touch with all the principal ports of this and the old world.

Direct and contiguous connection both by land and water with the great lumber and coal regions of this and adjoining States.

A complete system of electric cars in operation.

The city well lighted with gas and electricity and efficiently policed and guarded against fire, the fire department of Wilmington being particularly efficient, thereby securing to those who reside here the lowest possible insurance rates.

Local government based upon strict ideas of economy consistent with safe and secure progress and the spirit of the people decidedly in favor of every measure to make the rate of taxation low, while at the same time, all real improvements being not neglected.

The public school system among the best in the South and affording excellent opportunities and facilities.

Social advantages numerous, the tone of society healthy, and the general morals of the community comparing favorably with any city North or South.

Surroundings delightful; climate unexcelled; no epidemics; locality generally free from prevailing sickness, and the sanitary precautions enlightened and vigilant.

Available sites for the location of manufacturing plants plentiful, the the price very low, while residential property is obtainable on most advantageous terms, and with the aid of progressive and liberal building and loan associations.

Few if any places in the South offer better inducements to the large and small manufacturer than Wilmington. This city is the natural trading center of a large and constantly growing country which is noted for its production of cotton, peanuts, garden truck and farm products all of which are brought here to be shipped to all parts of the world. But still there is room for expansion, and Wilmington's capital, though heretofore ample, has its limit, and some of the older capitalists have been trained to other pursuits and are not agreeable to a change, hence the opportunities should be filled by the incoming investor who will find the local capitalist and business man ready to join hands with skillful and experienced managers. The question is often asked what can be manufactured to advantage in Wilmington and the answer is "everything for which the raw material can readily and economically be brought here or can be obtained at our door." There is no reason why Wilmington should not make here commodities for her people as well and as cheaply as in the north. "Southern products for the South" should be and will be the legend for the future.

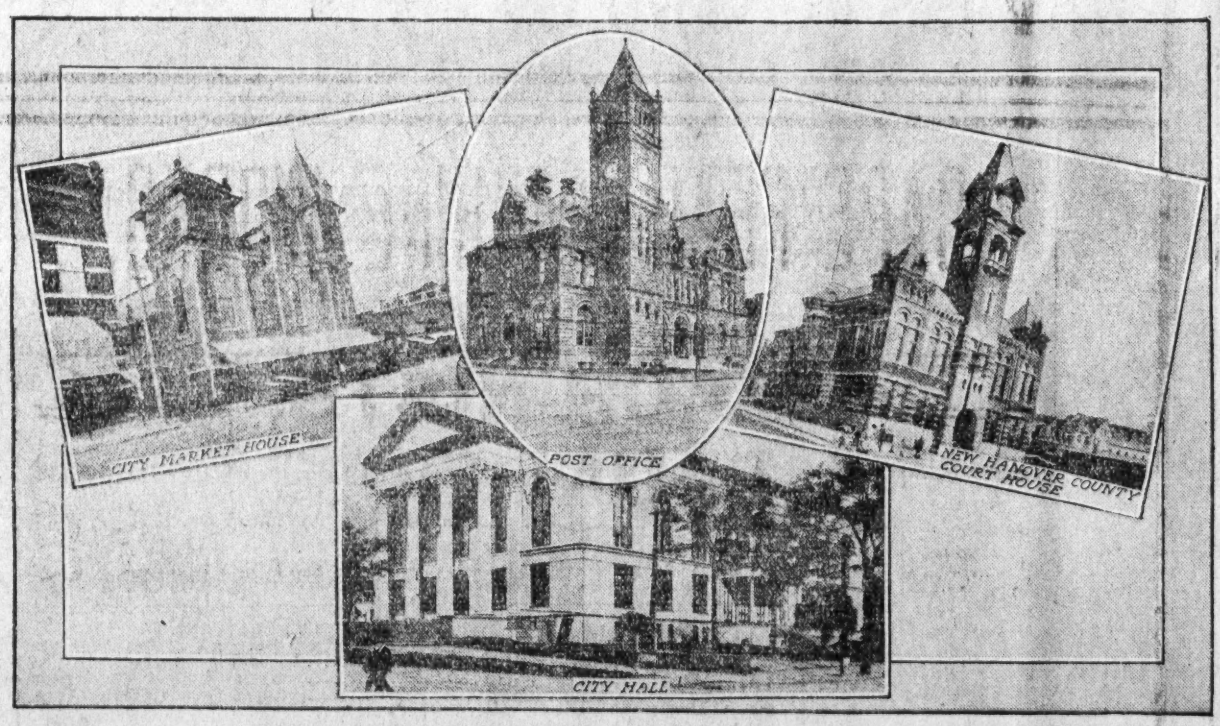
More manufactories are needed to work up the crude materials that could be obtained from home markets or imported from foreign countries. Many artificial necessities for use and for ornament which hold an important place in the economies of modern arts and inventions could be profitably manufactured here. Wilmington is the city of all others, where the finest grades of furniture, now imported from the northwest principally, could and should be manufactured at least cost. No city on the continent has greater facilities for the importing of mahogany, rosewood, and other rare woods from Central America, as well as chestnut, poplar, ash, hickory, cedar, maple, walnut and other woods from the forests of this and other Southern States. In addition the yellow pine of this section admits of a finish equal to any and the supply is practically inexhaustible.

The same advantages are held out in regard to manufactories for all kinds of woodenware, such as buckets, tubs, bread-bowls, rolling pins, washboards, and thousands of other useful articles made of wood. Establishments of this kind would pay from the start. There is not a vessel that touches this port from the eastern markets that has not consignments of this class of goods to be distributed from here to the territory dependent on this city for its supplies. Here also is an unoccupied field and a never failing market for all kinds of implements used in the cultivation of cotton, rice and farm products.

In the category of needs may be mentioned factories for the production of shoe lasts, and shoe pegs, axe handles, stucco plants, hydraulic cement and drain pipe, carriages, buggies, phaetons, plantation, transrer and express wagons, trucks, push carts, railroad and garden barrows, and many others which might be mentioned any one of which would receive a helping hand from local capitalists. There are at all times to be gathered in Wilmington waste cotton, rags, jute and fibrous plants suitable for the manufacture of paper, cordage, etc.

Manufacturing Industries.

Manufacturing in Wilmington, although not at the present time assuming as large proportions as is desirable, is, nevertheless, of a highly important character. First of all, there are the cotton factories and the lumber mills. In addition there are two iron foundries, which not only supply the home demand but execute work throughout this and adjoining territory. Large cotton seed and cotton oil plants, bag and overall factories and brick yards. Another industry here is the distillation of pine products, made from the sap and hearts of the pine, paint works and a plant devoted to veneering and crate making. Seven of the largest fertilizer plants in the South are located in Wilmington, ice factories, marble yards, box factories, proprietary med-



3,000 pockets Rice
all grades.
300 barrels Mullets.
Complete Line of Groceries.
Shipment of Furs and Hides Solicited.
Highest Prices Paid.
Price List Furnished on Application.
Samuel Bear, Sr., & Sons.
Wilmington, N. C.

Walker Taylor
INSURANCE
"That's All"
Wilmington, N. C.

UNITED STATES POSTOFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Statement of Business Transacted During Year Ending June 30th, 1909—Receipts and Disbursements Postal Funds at Main Office and Stations.

	Debits.	Credits.
To Sale of Stamps, Box rent and Second-class Matter	$100,683.84	
By Salaries, Postmaster, Clerks and Carriers		$ 35,543.02
By Fees Paid Special Delivery Messengers		755.84
By Salaries Railway Postal Clerks		14,460.04
By Miscellaneous Expenses		228.47
By Remittances and Credits		49,696.47
	$100,683.84	$100,683.84

Money Order Transactions at Main office and Stations.

Domestic Orders Issued.			International Issued.			Domestic Paid.		International Paid.	
No.	Amount	Fees.	No.	Amount.	Fees.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
22,326	$145,768.80	$1,283.50	362	$7,206.38	$74.01	46,312	$199,905.38	66	$1,700.78

Surplus Money Order Funds Remitted to Wilmington by Other North Carolina Post Offices. $359,891.10

REGISTRY BUSINESS.

No. Registered.	Registers Recd for Delivery.	Through Office in Transit.	Total Handled.	Special Delivery. Pieces Delivered.
18,686	24,387	15,700	58,773	9,288

RECEIPTS.

Receipts of the Wilmington, N. C. Postoffice for year ending.

June 30th, 1896	$ 33,497.21
" " 1897	35,264.42
" " 1898	38,262.76
" " 1899	39,971.69
" " 1900	42,725.63
" " 1901	46,146.49
" " 1902	50,269.76
" " 1903	60,118.77
" " 1904	67,383.89
" " 1905	71,394.18
" " 1906	83,134.80
" " 1907	92,631.41
" " 1908	95,554.62
" " 1909	100,683.84

Number of Collections from Boxes.

Business Section	4
Residential Section	3

Office Hours.

Money order Dept.	8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Registry Dept	7:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.
General Delivery	7 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Stamp Window	7 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Carriers First Trip	7 A. M.

POSOFFICE ROSTER.

Executive Department—Postmaster, T. E. Wallace; Assistant Postmaster, W. G. Elliott.

Money Order and Registry Division—J. D. Doscher, Jr., R. F. Colwell, J. A. Price.

Mailing Division—John W. Moore, J. R. Windley, J. M. Taylor, E. B. Loughlin, L. G. Jordan, G. W. Hill.

Delivery Division—Superintendent of Carriers, A. B. Guyton, General Delivery Clerks, E. McAllister, E. L. Lee, Clerks: J. J. Loughlin, C. H. Holsonback, A. A. Hergenrother, O. C. Hill, R. H. Morris.

Stamp Clerk—H. B. Willson.

City Letter Carriers—Wm. A. Green, W. C. Noyes, J. A. Fettel, W. G. A. Otersen, Alex. Sampson, Wm. Sheehan, Jr., R. H. White, H. W. Thurber, J. W. Holt, W. H. Cutlar, J. W. Neil, O. D. Telfair, C. A. Stewart, C. W. Hollowbush, J. E. Hall, E. Roscoe Hall. Substitutes: C. D. Malpass, Paul R. Jordan, Eli H. Davis.

Rural Free Delivery Carriers—Rufus F. Gore, Jacob W. Russ.

icine laboratories and many others, a more extended notice of which we will give in another part of this issue and it is these industries that are helping to advertise and make Wilmington a manufacturing center.

As a Wholesale Center.

The enviable position of Wilmington as a distributing point for all staple articles, has been attained, by supplementing the many natural advantages heretofore referred to, by the efforts of men and organizations united in earnestness of purpose and by the building up of a splendid transportation system. The relation of Wilmington to North Carolina and South Carolina and the northeastern part of Georgia and southwest Virginia has grown to be metropolitan, and in all kinds of merchandise the merchants are more and more each year looking to Wilmington as their best and most available centre of supply. The situation of the city, in direct connection with producing regions and centers, make it a most favorable point where the product of the different sections can meet at a common point of distribution. This is true of all lines of trade, and, therefore, there have been built up here immense enterprises in every branch of the wholesale business, everyone of which is prospering, with room for many more.

The transportation facilities, both by water and rail make of this city a great distributing point and the wholesale houses are constantly reaching out for new territory. The importance of Wilmington as a center for the distribution of dry goods, groceries, drugs and druggists' sundries, hardware, boots and shoes and produce is referred to in more detail in other sections of this issue.

Farming and Trucking.

The country within a radius of fifty miles of Wilmington is offering today the greatest inducements to farmers and fruit and vegetable growers of any section of the United States. Here can be obtained, at a relatively moderate price, lands of the greatest fertility, in the heart of a country that is steadily increasing in population and value. In no part raised in this vicinity for shipment are lettuce, strawberries, beets, potatoes, canteloupes, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, beans, asparagus, celery, squash and cauliflower. Five different crops are frequently produced on the same land during a year, in the following order: Asparagus, radishes, turnips, beans and cow peas. Two or three crops of the same kind can be grown on the same land during the year without exhausting the soil or apparently lessening its fertility. Strawberries have met with the greatest success, and are the pride of the State. They are greatly in favor with the new settler, bringing a fair return the first season after planting. Strawberries are generally ready for the market here about the first of April, going through by express to New York in 24 hours, and to Boston in 36 hours. They are of the richest aroma and most delicious taste and invariably bring to the grower large returns. There is no difficulty in disposing of them, a ready market being available for all that it is possible to produce. Fifteen years ago strawberries were sent to their destination, mostly without refrigeration, and, therefore, did not admit of a very wide distribution, as they had to be consumed quickly to avoid spoilage. By the refrigerator transportation plan a very different state of affairs exists. They arrive at market firm, fresh and cold and can be sent to localities impossible to reach before. North Carolina strawberreis and other products may now be found for sale in cities as far distant as Montreal and Toronto, thus better prices can be secured than before. This business in this section is in its infancy, and opportunities are at hand to all who are able and willing to grasp them. Strawberry lands in this vicinity, will if properly handled, yield from 100 to 150 crates per acre.

Lettuce is another crop which has met with the greatest success in this section. Twenty years ago no lettuce was raised in this section either in the open or under cover. Lettuce now, is generally grown under cover in winter and in open in fall and spring. Lettuce is a spring and winter crop and always brings a high price. A careful grower can always obtain from $200 to $300 from an acre. The crop commences to move in December at the rate of a carload a day and reaches the northern market at a time when it is in demand and brings good prices. The season extends to about the middle of April. Radishes are also a good and lucrative crop and are ready for market in from 30 to 35 days after the seed is planted. Asparagus is also a bountiful crop, while celery is successfully cultivated. Garden peas yield about $100 to the acre and wax beans about the same. Two crops of cabbage can be raised regularly and each crop is worth about $100 per acre. Irish potatoes are profitable, and if well looked after, will yield from 100 to 175 bushels to the acre. A good crop is sweet potatoes, especially for the new settler. They can be easily raised, and at 75 cents per bushel, at which price they usually sell, will yield $200 per acre. Plums, peaches and pears do well in the bottom lands and on the Sound and all territory tributary to the Sound. There is a good market for all these products right in this territory while a great amount of it is shipped to outside markets. Among the crops that are raised around Wilmington are peanuts, which yield profitable returns, the market for these being right here at home, some half dozen or more shippers of these products being always willing to buy all that can be obtained. Melons grow easily in this section and are prolific producers; conteloupes of the most delicious flavor are very successful and command good prices.

Stock fattening for the market is successfully carried on. Cotton seed hull and meal furnishing nutritious and economical feed for this purpose. In the low landsis grown an abundance of what is known as crab grass, among the best known for stock feeding.

Briefly, we might say, that almost all products, fruits and vegetables grown in a temperate and sub-tropical climate can be produced here under the most favorable conditions.

Another great advantage to the trucker in this section is the complete transportation facilities. The Atlantic Coast Line and the Seaboard Air Line have kept fully abreast of the times and furnish the truckers with the best fast freight and express transportation in refrigerator cars to be obtained anywhere. To further assist the farmer and trucker in bringing his products to market the county has constructed and is constructing many miles of macadamized roads, which afford a number of different routes to the city. Thousands of farmers in the North and West who are barely making a living on their worn out lands, with their long drawn out winters, may soon achieve a success in North Carolina, especially in the coastal section of the State in the growing of strawberries, lettuce and other fruits and vegetables. The land here is cheap, and easily worked, the climate is a most grateful one, the market easy of access and the prices obtainable high. Another thing to take into consideration is that this country is no wilderness, schools for the young abound under State direction and supervision, churches are numerous and the refinements of civilization abound.

As a Lumber Market.

The lumber and kindred interests of Wilmington may be said to rank among the first in importance in volume of transactions affected. Throughout this and neighboring states there are vast lands upon which the supply of standing timber is enormous. There are hundreds of mills in operation throughout this territory and the major portion of their output is shipped to this market or is marketed through the efforts of the timber agents located here, or in other cases, the lumber is manufactured in Wilmington and shipped to all parts of the world.

The lumber trade of Wilmington is by no means dependent upon the home demand, large quantities going to foreign countries. The long leaf and the short leaf pine, are the principal varieties handled, and these are best for building material and house finish, and are particularly suited for the foreign market. Lumber, timber and shingles are shipped from Wilmington, to the West Indies and Central and South American ports, the ships return loaded with molasses fruits and other products of those countries.

It may not be out of place here to mention that the price of lumber for home demand is very reasonable, and an important item in the general welfare of the city. The best dressed pine may be obtained here at from $10 to $20 per thousand feet, and common dressed at from $3 to $10 per thousand feet while shingles can be had at from $1.50 to $8 per thousand and native hard woods at proportionately low figures. There are several sash and door factories here and these commodities are dealt in by some of the local merchants. One might also mention that other lines of building materials are quite reasonable and serve to stimulate the trade generally. New settlers will find every facility which will enable them to erect any kind of a building or dwelling under conditions that will compare favorably with any other community.

Fish and Oyster Market.

Another important industry engaged in at and near Wilmington is that of fresh and salt water fish. In this line there are several concerns, some of which have assumed very large proportions. Some of these houses own their own boats, nets and other equipment and employ their own fishermen, while others buy their fish from those engaged in the fishing business. The principal varieties of fish caught in these waters is mullet, the season for which is best in September; shad, black fish, trout, sea bass, rock, pig fish, flounders, croakers, spots, sturgeon, catfish, drum, whitting, snapper, red mouth, herring, bluefish bream, sheepheads, striped bass, etc. Immense quantities of mullet are salted, packed in Wilmington and shipped to all parts of the country. This branch of the business forms an important item in the city's business operations. Clams are also shipped from this market, while there is one firm that makes a specialty of diamond back terrapin. The oyster gardens and beds a few miles from Wilmington afford a most delicious variety of the succulent bi-valves, but not many of these are shipped, as the home demand is fully equal to the supply. Not far from Wilmington, down the Cape Fear river, are several concerns engaged in menhaden fishing. These concerns convert the fish into fish scrap and fish oil for fertilizer and other uses.

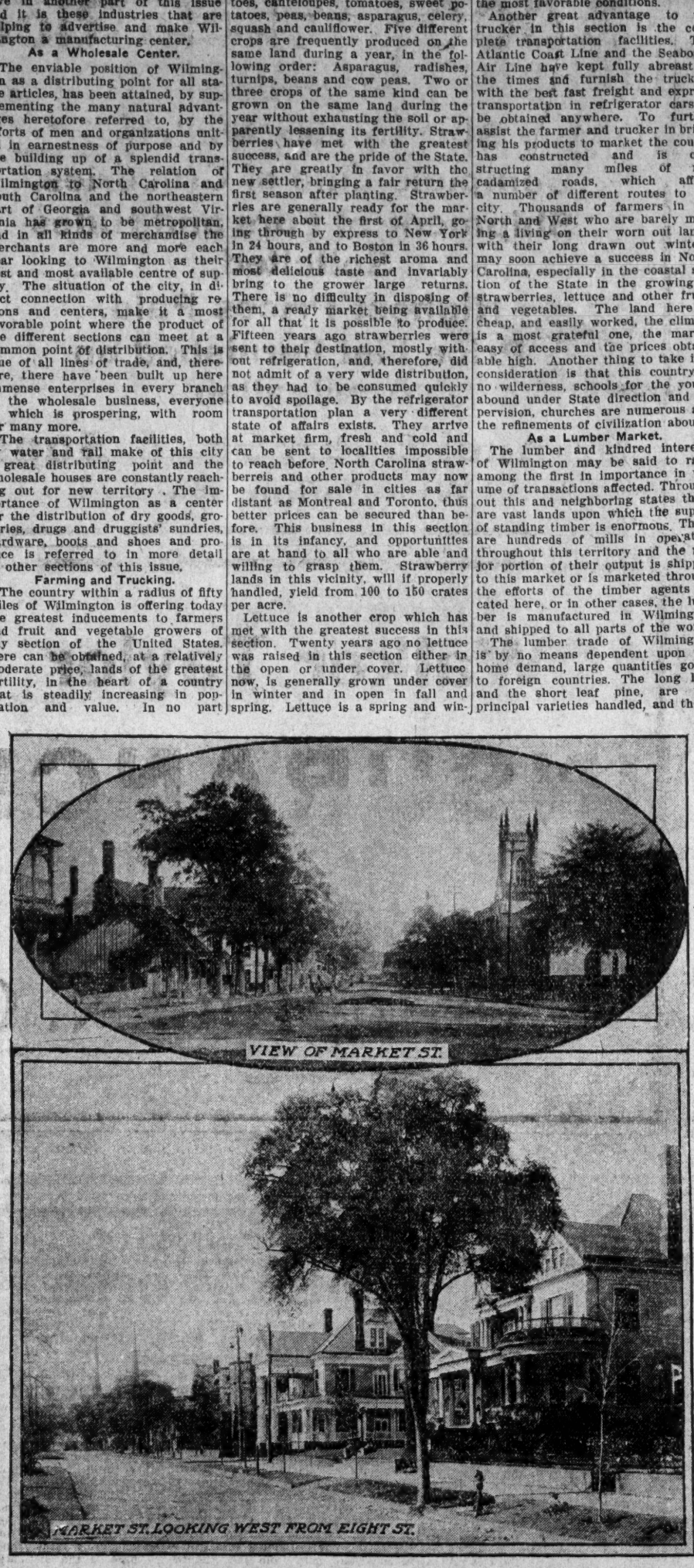
Wilmington's Retail Trade.

The business enterprises established to meet local demands challenge comparison with any city of like size in the country. All kinds of goods may be bought here as cheaply as in New York or Chicago, while they are as fashionable and as up-to-date in the line of garments for ladies and gentlemen as can be bought anywhere, and this fact has become so well known, that the merchants of the city, besides supplying the wants of home people have a most important trade with visitors from outside points, who find Wilmington unsurpassed in its attractions for shopping purposes. The surrounding country for a large radius, and including a large number of towns and villages, of more or less note is practically tributary to Wilmington in the matter of retail trade. Besides this, Wilmington, the principal city in an important range of agricultural country, is the natural market, thus a large amount of trade is drawn here to swell the aggregate of the retail business. The trade, as a while, is conducted by firms and individuals composed of men of enterprise, experience and integrity. The stock carried will compare favorably with any other place of equal population, either in character or extent, and in prices. The stores are well arranged, lighted with electricity and all other up-to-date facilities and conveniences are provided.

The Chamber of Commerce.

Wilmington's Chamber of Commerce was organized in 1863, for the purpose of promoting the active and enterprising commerce of the city. It also acts as an honest mediator in all matters of dispute and difference of opinion among its members, and generally to foster good will between the citizens of the United States are thrift and industry better rewarded. Fruits and vegetables can be raised here at as great profit as in Florida, Texas or even California, and at the same time, in addition, they are three to four days nearer a profitable market. Early vegetables grow here and while strawberries seem to yield the best returns, general farming has also proved a thorough success. The locality has the best of railroad facilities and all parts of it are being settled by desirable and industrious people from the North and elsewhere. The general surface of the country is sufficiently above the mean tide level to afford good drainage. The soil varies somewhat in different localities, consisting, however, mainly of a sandy loam, which is very fertile and suitable to the growth of any crop which is desirable to cultivate. By reason of the proximity of the Gulf Stream an ample and seasonable rainfall is assured. Good clear water can be obtained at a depth of from 15 to 25 feet in most localities. In addition an unlimited supply of the purest water can be obtained from artesian wells sunk to varying depths as the necessity may arise. The climate of the Carolina coast country is unexcelled anywhere in America. The winds coming inland temper the heat in summer and the cold in winter, rendering the climate most equitable. The temperature seldom goes above 90 or 95 in summer, or below 25 in the winter, while the ocean breezes make it refreshing even in the warmest days of mid-summer. The nights are always cool, the country is healthful, and pulmonary diseases gain little foothold here.

Farming, and especially trucking, either on a large or small scale can be prosecuted here under the most favorable conditions. Taking values and prospective advancements into consideration, land may be purchased here per acre, ranging say, from $25 close to the city to as low as $5 a few miles distant. The chief crops



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Use Navassa Fertilizers. The Best on Earth.
SOLD BY AGENTS EVERYWHERE.
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CAPE FEAR MACHINE WORKS,
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MACHINISTS, FOUNDERS.
Boiler Makers, Blacksmiths, Sheet Iron Workers.
OUR SPECIALTIES:
Superior Grade Machine Castings,
Grate Bars and Brass Castings,
Quick Service,
First-class Mechanics.
PATTERN MAKERS. LOCOMOTIVE WORK.
Our Equipment is New and Modern. No shop in this section is so well equipped.
We Solicit Your Patronage. Send Us Your Orders.
Write for Prices.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

of the community. It also takes vigorous action to advance the welfare of the city and section and to advertise the city of Wilmington and its advantages and resources. It furthermore strives to maintain a watchful care over the rights and interests of the city, and to correct business evils and remove impediments to the city's progress. It also extends courtesies to the visiting stranger who will always be made welcome at its headquarters, while all inquiries relative to the city of Wilmington, its advantages, opportunities, and resources, may be addressed to the secretary, who will cheerfully answer all inquiries and furnish information in detail. The Greater Wilmington Club recently organized by the younger element of the city is providing a similar service.

Wilmington's Future.

No true citizen of Wilmington allows himself any misgivings as to the ultimate future of the city. With all the endowments of matchless location and surroundings, of soil, minerals, coal fields, and other natural resources which are unsurpassed, to all of which is added one of the finest ports of the Atlantic coast, and all the means and instrumentalities of progress, the forward development and activities of the city are assured. Year by year the condition of the city as the principal distributing point of this section becomes more and more firmly established. The sun of prosperity has dawned upon Wilmington and today she is growing and prospering as never before in her history. The future of Wilmington is great, and now is the time for capitalists and investors to locate here, for onward and upward is the cry and it is firmly believed that during the coming decade the city will grow and prosper faster than it has during the past two. With the accomplishment of a 30-foot channel already recognized by the Federal Government and the spirit of unity and progressiveness that has possessed the people of this great city, there is no foretelling what abundant reward the future has in store.

PLANT OF HILTON LUMBER COMPANY.

W. M. CUMMING.

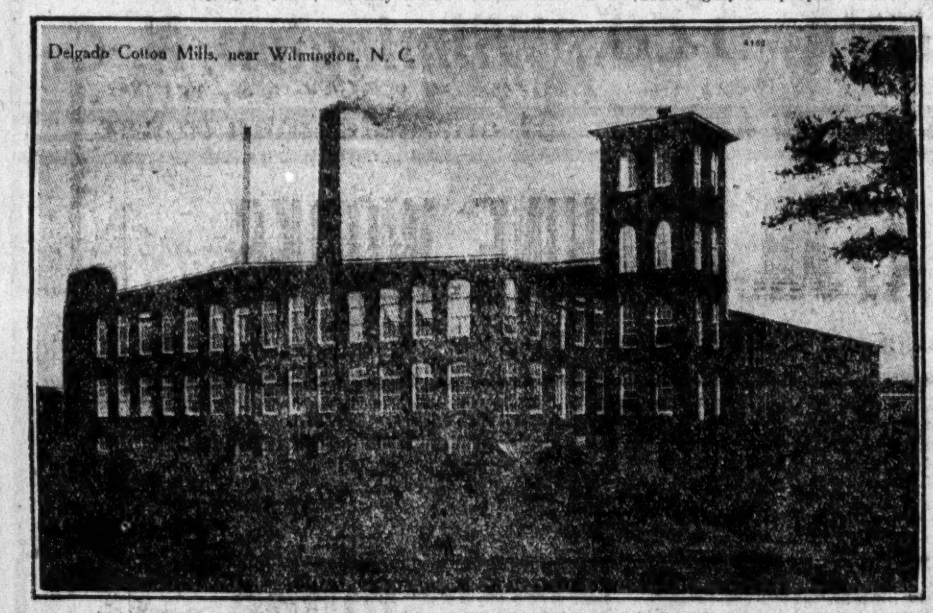
A Reliable Real Estate Dealer Who Looks Well After His Clients' Interests.

It is a recognized fact that the basis of all large fortunes has been real estate and there is no better place in the country for one to invest his surplus cash than in Wilmington real estate and among the reliable dealers in the business here is Mr. W. M. Cumming. His office is at 108 Princess street and by close application to business he has built up a very large and constantly increasing business. He buys, sells and rents property on commission, making prompt returns on all matters intrusted to his care, giving his clients a high class service at a very moderate rate of compensation.

DELGADO MILLS.

Equipped With Modern Machinery and Financed by Home Capital.

Among the many industries of the city of Wilmington, an acknowledged industrial center of the South, there is one company that we can refer to as being representative of its line, and one that will compare most favorably with any textile establishment in the country, in excellence of product, equipment and resources. This is the Delgado Mills, manufacturers of Amherst Staple Ginghams, Hanover Fine Cheviots, Palm Zephers and a general line of colored goods, including 34 and 36 inch Skirtings. The company was organized in 1899, with ample capital, the officers being: E. C. Holt, president; R. R. Bellamy, vice president, and J. W. Williamson, secretary and treasurer. The mills are located at Delgado, a suburb of Wilmington, which has a population of some 1,100 people, while the mill gives employment to some 300 people. The constant improvements and additions that have taken place from time to time make this mill as it stands today one of the most complete and best equipped cotton mills in the South, there being in operation 424 looms and 10,304 spindles. These machines are of the latest and most perfect type, it being the policy of the company to keep every feature of the equipment fully abreast of the times.



CHADBOURN SASH, DOOR & LUMBER COMPANY.

Wilmington is the recognized lumber center of the State of North Carolina, and there is located here some of the largest enterprises in the State whose entire time and attention is devoted to the manufacture of wood products and among these is the Chadbourn Sash, Door & Lumber Company, who are a very important factor in the city's commerce. This company was organized in 1905 with a capital stock of $35,000 and is officered by some of the city's most influential and successful business men.

The plant is modern in equipment and the company has every facility for the manufacturing of lumber, laths, shingles, scrool work, brackets, mouldings, porch work, columns, railings store fronts, bank office fitures, interior finish, door and window frames, wire screens; for windows and doors, vegetable, fruit and fish boxes, newels, balusters, spindles and all other articles usual to a first class wood working establishment. They operate two saw mills and control the output of several other mills in the State, while they give employment to some eighty odd people. It is to such establishments as this that Wilmington has gained for herself the position she now holds in the commercial world.

The Southern Mutual Home & Real Estate Co.

This building and Loan Association was started five years ago for the purpose of furnishing building and loan opportunities to people in the country and in towns too small to maintain associations of their own.

It has a number of special features, one of the most important of which is carrying life insurance on the lives of such members as desire it, which at the outset were regarded as dangerous innovations, but which is now highly endorsed by the very ones that opposed it at the beginning.

The Association has made loans in all parts of North Carolina, and has continually increased in strength and usefulness. It offers special opportunities to persons in the city or elsewhere who have savings on which they would like to have more than 4 per cent and to persons who wish to save it offers guarantees offered by no other Association.

In fact it will pay anyone to look into the advantages offered by this Association before they take stock of life insurance elsewhere.

AMERICAN NAVAL STORES CO. (of New York.)

The Largest Company in the United States Dealing in Naval Stores.

While it is the aim of this issue to call attention to Wilmington and her 30-foot channel, it is also the desire and aim to call attention to her claims for prominence in the various avenues of trade, commerce and industry, and in this connection the writer desires to call attention to Wilmington as a pitch, pine, timber and lumber market of no mean importance, and also the naval stores business which is quite an item, as in this branch of industry alone the exports from this port amount to many thousands of dollars annually. It is only natural, then, that the largest naval stores operators in the United States should have a branch house located here. Reference is to the American Naval Stores Company, of New York. This company are exporters and dealers in pure spirits of turpentine, rosin, tar, pitch, gum and thus, also empty tar and spirit casks. The Wilmington office is located in the Southern building and is under the immediate supervision of Mr. U. M. Robinson, formerly of Robinson & King, who has been with the company for the past three years. Wilmington is recognized as the largest tar market in the United States, while the American Naval Store Company's receipts alone are over 80,000 barrels of tar per year. The Star congratulates the citizens of Wilmington upon having such a strong aggregation of capital in their midst, and it is to the operations of such companies as this that the city will owe her future prosperity.

H. McL. GREEN.

One of Wilmington's Successful Timber Dealers Whose Business Is Constantly Increasing.

Situated as Wilmington is in the heart of the richest timber country in the South and having facilities for transporting both by rail and water, it is only natural that one should find located here men who give their time and attention to the buying and selling of timber and logs. The subject of this sketch, Mr. H. McL. Green, has been identified with the business for a number of years and is a recognized authority in the trade, while he gives his personal attention to all business entrusted to him and is prepared to make liberal advances on all consignments. He is one of the city's leading and influential business men who will always be found identified with any movement for the betterments of the city's interests.

CAPE FEAR MACHINE WORKS. (Incorporated.)

One of the Modern Establishments in Its Line in This Section.

Among those industrial enterprises who have been closely identified with the rise and progress of Wilmington and this section is the Cape Fear Machine Works, incorporated. They occupy extensive quarters at the foot of Grace street and the plant is one of the best and most modernally equipped in the State, all the latest and most modern appliances being in use, while employment is given to 50 skilled mechanics, with a payroll amounting to over $25,000 per annum. The company are machinist founders, boiler makers, blacksmiths and sheet iron workers, making a specialty of superior grade of machine castings, grate bars and brass castings, while their service is quick and their mechanics are first-class. Another department in which they lead and others follow, is pattern making and locomotive work, their equipment being new and modern and no plant in the State being better equipped. The company does mill, railroad and steamboat work; makes boilers, has a well equipped foundry and does all kinds of machine and repair work. The entire plant is up-to-date in every respect and the company are prepared to accept undertakings of the largest magnitude. They solicit your patronage and will be glad to quote you prices on application.

D. R. FOSTER.

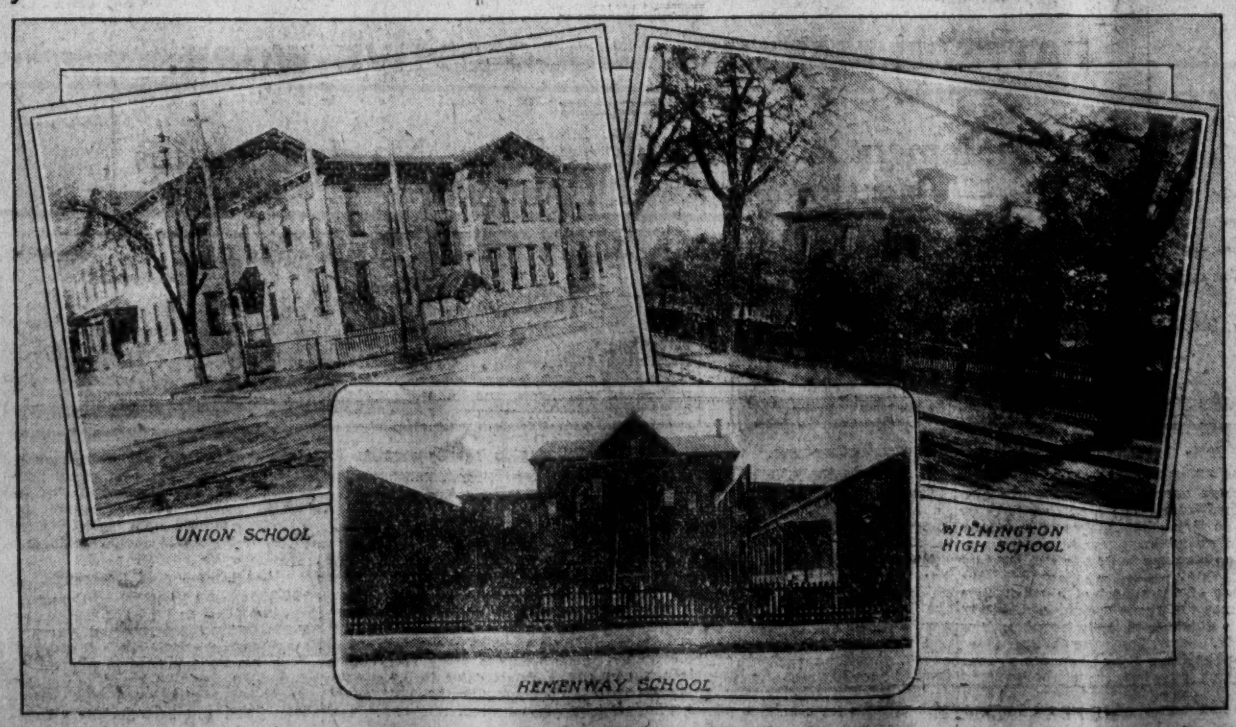
Who Is a Recognized Authority on Land Values in Wilmington Territory.

The commercial advantages of Wilmington have brought men of capital, ability and enterprise to establish themselves in her midst, and nearly every branch of commercial activity is here successfully conducted. The real estate interests of our ity is of the greatest importance, while as a financial center Wilmington is noted for the splendid advantages offered for the secure investment of capital. A successful dealer who has been identified with the real estate business of our city since 1906 is Mr. D. R. Foster, whose office is at 206 Princess street. He handles all kinds of city and suburban and farm properties, making a specialty of the collection of rents and the writing of fire insurance representing the Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Company, of Philadelphia and the Carolina Insurance Company, of Wilmington, while he is secretary and treasurer of the People's Building & Loan Association. Mr. Foster is highly regarded in business circles and he renders his patrons a most excellent and high class service.

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS.

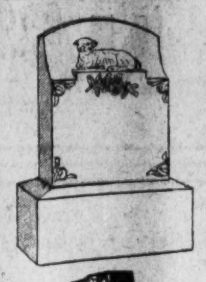
Makers of Rubber Stamps and Jobbers in Printers Supplies.

Among the well known representatives of the art preservative is the Wilmington Stamp Works, 15 17 Princess street. Their establishment is equipped with modern presses and appliances for the executing of fine mercantile printing, general job work, color printing, and the public can find no more satisfactory house, both as to prices and the quality of the work executed. They are also engravers, embossers and rubber stamp makers and jobbers in printers supplies, in all of which they do a large business, shipping throughout this territory, while they give especial attention to mail orders, which department of their business has grown to large proportions.



SOME OF WILMINGTON'S GRADED SCHOOLS.

Try a Star Business Local



Wilmington Granite and Marble Works

R. D. TUCKER, Proprietor. Successor to H. A. TUCKER & Bro.

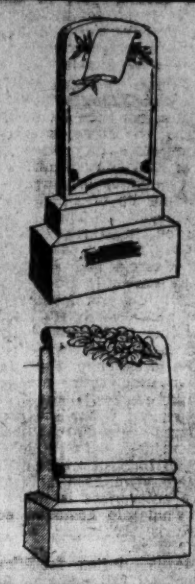
Monuments, Head Stones, Iron Fencing

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

Always write for Special Prices before placing your order

Phone: Office 206. P. O. Box 277

WILMINGTON, N. C.



Chadbourn Sash, Door and Lumber Co.

No Order too Large to be Properly Handled.

None too Small to be Appreciated.

WE MAKE

ANYTHING OUT OF WOOD.

Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Glass in the City.

Factory, Planing Mill and Office
6th Street Bridge.
Phone 97.

Saw Mill and Dry Kilns,
Foot of Wooster St.
Phone 677.

THE WILMINGTON
Stamp Works
PRINTERS

Rubber Stamp Manufacturers

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
ENGRAVED
Wedding Cards, Wedding Announcements

—OUR MOTTO—
"The Best To Be Had"

15 and 17 Princess Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

Timber and Logs

I am still in the Timber Business.

Liberal advances made on all consignments.

Logs bring a better price today than at any time for the past ten years, and square timber is way up in price.

I handle my business myself, and all business entrusted to me receives my personal attention.

Write me for prices and terms.

H. McL. GREEN, Wilmington, N. C.

Advertising Makes Business Hum

HALL & PEARSALL.

(Incorporated.)

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

This is one of the oldest houses in the city, the business being established by Edwards & Hall in 1869. On the death of Mr. Edwards in 1876, the firm was changed to Hall & Pearsall, and the business was incorporated under the same name in 1901. The headquarters of the firm are at the corner of Nutt and Brunswick streets, in a brick building, shown in the accompanying cut, erected in 1907 by Mr. B. F. Hall, the president of the corporation. The building is 80 by 124 feet, three floors, connected by electric elevator. It is located between the freight depots of the A. C. L. and S. A. L. railroads, and connects with both roads by private track at the rear of the building, which has on that side three doors and a trucking platform for shipping and receiving goods direct to and from cars. Besides this building, the firm utilizes a frame warehouse of two floors located on the same private track, the two buildings having a floor space of about thirty thousand feet. The daily demands of a large and increasing trade call for a large stock, which is being constantly renewed, and these floors are kept full of fresh goods of the class advertised in this edition of The Star. The firm is ably represented on the road by Mr. W. S. Bunting and Mr. Frank Andrews, both of Wilmington; and the office is in charge of a competent and well trained force under the management of the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Louis E. Hall. From long association with the firm, the employes, both salesmen and office force, are familiar with its correct, conservative and yet progressive policy, and stand in the relation of friends both to the firm and its long roll of desirable patrons. To this fact is due in a large measure the enviable reputation enjoyed by the firm throughout the territory covered by its trade.

Mechanics' Home Association

WALKER TAYLOR, President. L. STEIN, Vice President.
W. M. CUMMING, Secretary and Treasurer.

Two series of Building & Loan stock opened every year in January and July.

W. M. CUMMING

REAL ESTATE

Property bought, sold and rented on commission.

108 Princess Street

A DALLAM OBRIEN.

Consulting and Contracting Engineer Who is a Leader in His Profession.

The profession of consulting and contracting engineer is a very arduous and responsible one and exacts from those who would be successful in its practice, eminent ability and scientific training. A leader in this profession in Eastern North Carolina, is Mr. A. Dallam O'Brien, who is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and who has by active experience become fully qualified to give his patrons the best class of professional service. Mr. O'Brien's specialty is bridges, buildings, structural steel erection, concrete steel construction, sewer systems, examinations and reports, designs and estimates, supervision and inspection and in this connection we mention some of the work which he has recently completed and has under construction Building foundation for bridge at Camden, S. C., which is the longest highway span east of the Mississippi river. The bridge will cost when completed in the neighborhood of $50,000, the foundation alone costing $30,000; foundation for bridge at Woodland, Ill., about forty miles from Chicago; just completed a municipal lighting plant for the city of Beaufort, costing $13,000; and a county bridge foundation at Fayetteville; $40,000 worth of bridges for Craven county and a $25,000 jail for Newbern. In all departments he transacts a very large and growing business, while his charges are most liberal for a high class service.

The Man Who Said Wilmington was Behind the times, will please

STANDARD FOR QUALITY

WAKE UP!

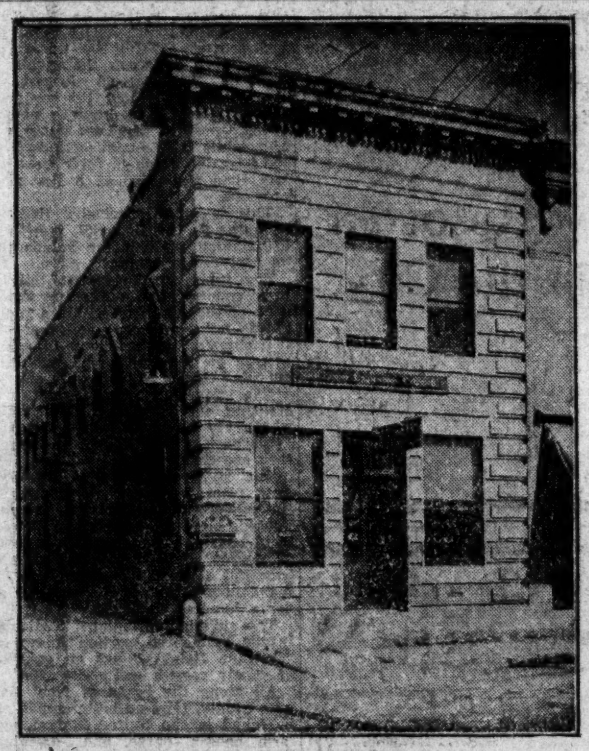
Present Advantages, and Future Plans of Progress will Keep Us in the Lead.

Our business is to furnish you with hardware, and all we wish is an opportunity of showing you how well and promptly we can do this. If you don't already know us, write, and we will send one of our salesmen to see you.

Yours truly,

N. Jacobi Hardware Co.,

10 and 12 South Front Street. 9 South Water Street.



SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY.

A Most Valuable Adjunct to The City's Shipping Interests—Service Prompt and Efficient.

While railroads and steamship lines have always been accorded a high place among the factors which have added to the wealth and prosperity of our country, many people have overlooked the fact that a factor of equal importance is the splendid service accorded by the carrying corporations, usually styled express companies. To our farmers, merchants, manufacturers and citizens generally they have accorded and are according a service of the highest value. Prominent among our oldest institutions is the Southern Express Company, whose management has never failed to recognize the importance of keeping pace with the progress and development of the country in which it operates. It is noted for the personal care it gives to the various classes of traffic which it handles and the promptness with which it endeavors to perform the service undertaken.

Every package it handles is under the personal care of special messengers, who accompany the same, and one of its mottoes is "always at the front." Wilmington is the headquarters of the Atlantic Division. This division controls some three thousand miles of railway and includes Richmond, Norfolk, Savannah, Augusta, Spartanburg and Wilmington, and is in charge of Mr. Walter Bucknor, division superintendent, which position he has occupied for the past six years. In Wilmington the company's business is looked after by Mr. J. W. Smith, who is the efficient agent, while Captain J. R. Williams who has seen continuous service with the company for the past twenty-five years, has been placed on the retired list and acts as an advisory in the management of the company's affairs at this point.

COLONIAL INN.

One of the City's Leading Hotels Which Offers a First-Class Service to the Traveling Public.

In every respect the Colonial Inn ranks among the leading hotels of the South and in the hands of Mrs. D. Rountree, as proprietress, it has reached a popularity and patronage rarely accounted to a hotel in a city the size of Wilmington. Located at the corner of Third and Market, the building is of typical colonial style, four stories high and contains some fifty guest rooms, besides spacious parlors, writing room, office, etc. Tastefully furnished is the magnificent dining room, decorated with palms and resplendent with spotless linen, bright glass ware and silver. The cuisine of the house to which Mrs. Rountree gives her personal attention, has a wide reputation, and experienced chefs prepare every luxury which our own and other available markets afford. Throughout the house the service is prompt, obliging and courteous, and the rates are $2 and $3 per day, while special rates are made to parties by the week or month.

Foley's Orino Laxative is best for women and children. Its mild action and pleasant taste makes it preferable to violent purgatives, such as pills, tablets, etc. Cures constipation. Robt. R. Bellamy.

THE NORTH CAROLINA HOME BIULDING ASSOCIATION.

This Company Has Opened Thirty-eight Series of Stock and Matured Twenty-two series.

This company has long been recognized as one of the live wires in the building and loan business of Wilmington and have done as much if not more than any other one company in aiding the citizens of Wilmington to own their own homes. This company was organized in March, 1890, and since its organization it has opened thirty-eight series of stock, twenty-two of which have matured. This company does strictly a building and loan business and is managed by a board of directors composed of progressive and conservative business men. The stock of this company is a safe and profitable investment and those of the investing public who desire high class investments where they will get safe and sure returns should subscribe for stock in their next series which will shortly be opened for public subscription.

AGRICULTURE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

(By B. F. Keith.)

This article on the agricultural resources and the great possibilities for development of Eastern North Carolina is prepared by request, though too hasty to treat the subject with anything like justice. The greatest wealth and the most substantial of any nation is its agricultural interests, as all other interests would soon come to naught if the agricultural interests are not in keeping with the manufacturing and internal improvements.

The curse of our Civil War, paying the debt of the African slave, through blood and carnage, for four long years, offering upon the altar of sacrifice the choicest flowers of our families, the most brave and noble, and when overcome by the All Omnipotent Hand, those that were too young to be sacrificed bu bullets, exposure and privation of the actual necessaries of life, were transmitted from the proud position of being nursed and cared for by slaves to slaves themselves, with parents in prison, homes devastated, debts contracted when wealthy through the ownership of slaves, was the condition that found most of the South in 1865, though the nobler ones paid their debts then as now.

The writer has one in mind who at seven years of age with mother dead and father in prison entered the farm, doing a hand's work, until twenty years old, favored with bountiful crops, no time for school or play, only to see each year's labor go to pay the debts contracted in slavery, that ought to have died along with it.

For nearly a generation after the cruel unpleasantness, the South had a burden to carry that was more trying than the four years of slaughter of its most noble sons by the hordes of carpet baggers who held office and dictated the political policy of the South, and in consequence, the real Southerner had to defend himself and it was until about 1890 that all the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests of the South were neglected; but the politician was then and is now ready to take advantage of those questions that can most easily arouse the prejudice of the people, did so, and would never allow questions to be discussed on their merits, but often rode into office on topics that would assure them victory, yet back of all this we can see the great hand of the money octopus, the clipper of bonds, the manipulator of public highways, and all other corporations that were willing for the people of the South to remain slaves, if they could become the plutocrats.

While this was going on the poor farmer was made to believe that his only duty was to go to the polls, cast his vote for his partisan candidate, and he and his family work six days in the week for the privilege of eking out the burdensome life of farm slavery.

Thanks to Providence, there has been a new generation born, purified as by fire, coming from the blood of their noble ancestors, they have clamored for schools and for agricultural and mechanical colleges that their boys and girls might have the same advantages as others, and thus we see in North Carolina as well as in other Southern States that the products of these agricultural colleges are even making more than two blades of grass grow where formerly one grew.

We see them in our legislative halls, both State and National, and we will soon see our overflowed lands as well as our undrained uplands, the richest parts of the South, producing from 100 to 200 bushels of corn per acre, and from one to two bales of cotton and other crops in proportion. What will this mean, if not cheaper living for all. Our villages will soon become towns, our towns cities. With millions of acres of these rich swamp lands in the South and almost a million in a radius of 75 miles of Wilmington, you will see its growth by leaps and bounds, and the deepening of our river channel will become imperative.

Let us see that this is not a dream, by discarding the demagogues, and every good citizen both on the farm and in the towns and cities take an unselfish interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of all our interests from the least to the greatest of our entire country, then will we see the best of the old and the new South transfigured into one of the greatest agricultural people who will again reclaim their own.

The messages from the merchants are always interesting—and usually affect the "state of your purse."

MECHANICS' HOME ASSOCIATION.

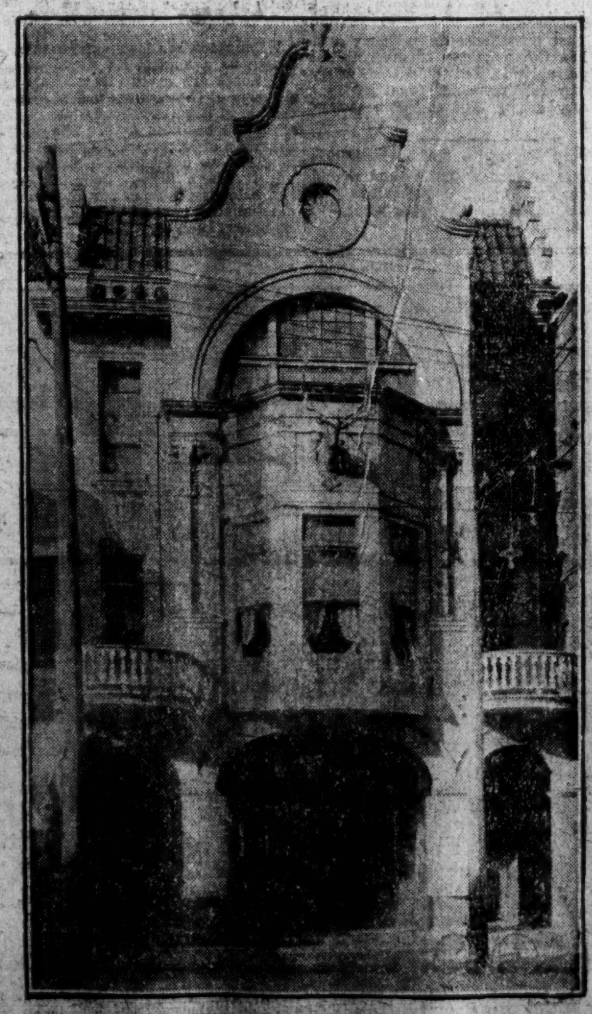
One of the Reliable Building and Loan Associations of Wilmington.

Wilmington has long been noted as a city of homes and this is due in a large measure to the number of building and loan associations in our midst. Among the reliable and one that has been a success from the start is the Mechanics' Home Association. This company is officered by some of the city's most successful business men; Mr. Walker Taylor being president; Mr. L. Stein, being vice president and Mr. W. M. Cummings, being secretary and treasurer. The office of the company is at 108 Princess street and the company open two series of building and loan stock each year in January and July and the stock is sold on weekly or monthly payments. The company is rated as A1 and the public need have no fear of investing in it as the affairs of the company are handled in a conservative manner and the stock will yield good returns on the investment.

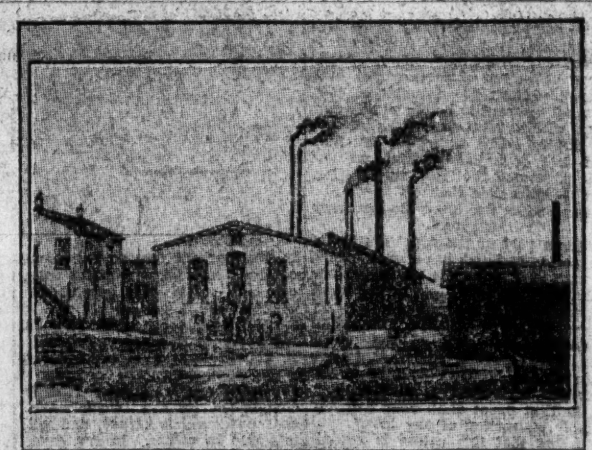
As One Grows Old

the bowels become less inactive and a gentle stimulant is necessary occasionally to insure regularity, which is essential if good health is maintained. Rydale's Liver Tablets are the best for old people who suffer from constipation. They gently stimulate and tone the liver, intestines and bowels and establish a healthy, regular habit. We guarantee Rydale's Liver Tablets to cure the most stubborn case of chronic constipation. Robt. R. Bellamy.

The cost of a Business Local is a small fee to pay for securing a good tenant.



THE ELKS' TEMPLE.



SPIRITTINE CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Their Product Has Won a National Reputation and Wherever It is Used It has given the Utmost Satisfaction.

Wilmington has many enterprises of a national character that are doing much to advertise the city and its many diversified products. Notable among such enterprises is the Spirittine Chemical Company, which since its inception here in 1879, has been promoting the interests of the city by the manufacture of an unexcelled wood preserver and paint known throughout the world as "Spirittine," which a successful record of thirty years, has proven the best and cheapest wood preserver on the market and which has been adopted by the United States Government and many of the leading railroads and ship builders. The most wonderful thing about this preserver is that it will never wash out nor evaporate, but will remain in the wood forever. The company was incorporated in 1890, with ample capital, and each year since has shown great advance in the distribution of "Spirittine Products," and incidentally facts about Wilmington, throughout the United States and Europe. The Spirittine Chemical Company is located South of the city, on the river and has some 360 feet of river frontage and dockage and gives constant employment to some fifteen men, while several traveling salesmen cover the trade throughout the United States. Their Spirittine Rubber Composition Paint and Roof Paint have been adopted by many of the leading railroads, and upon application to the main office of the Spirittine company, full particulars and testimonials as to the efficiency of "Spirittine" oil as a wood preserver will be furnished.

GEORGE W. HUGGINS.

Noted For the Reliable and Artistic Goods Handled.

For the past forty four years the old established house of George W. Huggins, 105 Market street, has been the magnet that has attracted the attention of all lovers and judges of high class jewelry, watches, clocks, silverware, precious stones, and bric-a-brac and the large trade with which the house has been rewarded shows that Mr. Huggins has acurately gauged the wants and requirements of our citizens. The finest movements, set in gold, silver and gun-metal cases, are handled in watches. His clocks are not only beautiful, but correct time keepers, and his jewelry, silverware, and cut glass are the masterpieces of the manufacturer's art. Jewelry and watch repairing by skilled workmen is a prominent feature of this house whose prices in every line defy competition. Mr. Huggins is the official watch inspector for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

WILMINGTON GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS.

R. D. Tucker, successor to H. A. Tucker & Brother, manufacturer and dealer in marble and granite monuments and headstones, is a recognized leader in his line and the cemeteries of this city and those adjacent furnish ample testimony to his integrity and judgment in furnishing artistic and handsome monuments and memorials. This responsible house does not claim that all of their work is elaborate and costly, neither do they look with disfavor on work that is plain and small but they do affirm that no matter whether the work done by them is plain or elaborate, that their patrons are served to their entire satisfaction and in a manner that reflects credit upon the house. They are located at 310 North Front street and they carry on hand at all times a large and well selected stock of granite and marble and give employment to a number of skilled mechanics under Mr. Tucker's personal supervision.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Something of This Interest in Wilmington and How it Has Developed.

(By Col. Walker Taylor.)

Fire insurance is the basis of all commercial credit, for, without this guaranteed protection, business would become stagnated, if not altogether and absolutely paralyzed. There is no other channel open whereby property could be protected.

The fire insurance companies, realizing this condition, have, through and by their years of experience, been able to bring the cost of insurance to a point within the reach of every property owner, and, at the same time, safeguard their resources so as to make this protection absolute. The most modern illustration of the absolute protection afforded property by fire insuance is found in the San Francisco disaster, a few year ago. The companies were called upon to pay to that city the enormous sum of over two hundred million dollars, thus wiping out in one day, and by one fire, twenty per cent more than the companies entire accumulations of twenty years. Yet every dollar of this money was paid promptly, and the re-building of that beautiful city today is a silent tribute to the protection the companies afforded.

The fire insurance business as conducted by the foreign fire insurance companies doing business in North Carolina is largely under the jurisdiction of what is known as the Southeastern Underwriters Association. This is an association composed of about sixty per cent of the companies doing business in the State, which has for its sole purpose the regulation and maintenance of proper practices and principles. Through this organization, all property is rated under a schedule which gives the lowest basis rate, and adds a percentage for all deficiencies in construction and equipment of the property. The ratings made by this association show the specific deficiency charges, and the schedule shows specifically and practically how these deficiencies can be removed, thereby enablingth e property owner to obtain the lowest possible rate.

The satisfactory insurance laws on the statute books of North Carolina, together with the operation of the Southeastern Underwriters Association, have justified that association in giving to North Carolina a special sshedule. Under this schedule the average rate paid on property in North Carolina is $1.09 on the $100.00, as compared with the average rate in the United States of $1.29. As practical proof of the benefit of our rating association to the reduction of rates, we have but to point you to the low rate of $1.09 as the average paid on property in North Carolina, with a rate of $2.10 in Arkansas, $2.15 in Florida, and $2.05 in Mississippi. (The last three named States not being under the jurisdiction of our rating association). And you will further find that the average rate in North Carolina is less than that in any other Southern State.

The companies operating under this association have given to what is known as "first-class" cities, special forms of policy contracts, and Wilmington enjoys the benefits of this.

On all mercantile buildings and contents within what is known as the fire district—that is, within five hundred feet of a fire hydrant, we use what is termed the "Seventy-Five Per Cent Co-Insurance Clause."

"Seventy-Five Per Cent Co-Insurance Clause."

"It is a part of the consideration of this policy and the basis upon which the rate of premium is fixed, that the assured shall at all times maintain insurance on each item of property insured by this policy, of not less than seventy-five per cent of the actual cash value thereof, and that failing to do so, the assured shall be an insurer to the extent of such deficit, and in that event shall bear his, her or their proportion of any loss."

We find that this caluse is not always clearly understood by the property owner, hence, it may not be amiss to explain its application.

In order to make this entirely clear, and at the same time justify the use of this clause, let us take, for example, State and municipal tax rate-making. The State or city, upon its budget approximates the amount of expense for fixed charges for the coming year, and in order to acquire the necessary income, it must ascertain, as nearly as possible the value of all real estate within its jurisdiction which is taxable, and then base the tax rate upon a percentage of the value of the whole. Let us say, for example, that the budget calls for $100,000 from taxes upon real estate, and the estimated value of the real estate is $1,000,000. if the estimate is made upon the basis of one hundred per cent valuation, the rate, of course, would be one per cent, to produce the necessary $100,000. If on a basis of seventy-five per cent valuation, the rate would be $1.33 1-3, because the State or city must have the $100,000.

Now, let us assume that an arbitrary rate is made, without estimating, and each owner of property allowed to give in the value of his property upon any basis that he might choose. A gives in his at one hundred per cent, B. gives in his at seventy-five per cent, C. at fifty per cent and D. at twenty-five per cent. It will be thus clearly seen that the burden would be unequal, unjust and unfair, to the property owner, and would result in a deficit to the State or city.

It seems to me, therefore, that "he who runs may read" that no insurance rate can be intelligently made without a sufficient amount of insurance value, and the owner, failing to maintain a stated percentage, it is but fair that he should bear his burden and contribute a proportion of the loss. Here is where the seventy-five per cent co-insurance clause comes in. Let us illustrate. A. and B. both own property valued at $10,000. A. carries insurance on his property to the extent of $7,500. B. only carries $5,000 on his. A loss occurs, damaging each to the extent of $5,000. In B's case the loss to the insurance company is total, and in A's case, the company would only pay 66 2-3 per cent on their policy. It will seem from this that the same rate should not apply to the two cases, and that B. should have paid a much higher rate, to equalize the contract with the insurance company. This is accomplished by the seventy-five per cent co-insurance clause, and without injustice to either. In A's case, the clause would have been inoperative, because seventy-five per cent of the value was carried in insurance, while B. saved the premium on $2,500 of insurance, and would become a co-insurer—(insurer with the insurance company), to that extent. Hence, he would bear that portion of the loss; i. e., $1666-2-3 and the loss to the insurance company would have been $3,333-1-3.

Thus, it will be seen that, after all other elements have been considered, the amount of the insurance carried in proportion to the value of the property insured must be known by the company, to intelligently determine the rate. This is not always practicable in advance, and as the amount of insurance each individual carries is a matter entirely within his own control, equity demands that some means be employed to fix this sum, so that a rate shall be made that will put all insurers and the company on a plane of equitable contract. The co-insurance clause does this, as it insures the company of the contribution of a stated sum in case of partial loss, and at the same time, leaves it optional with the insured whether he will pay a premium on the whole sum, or become his own insurer, saving the premium and contributing to any loss for the difference. It must be borne in mind, that, in case of total destruction of the property, equal to or exceeding the seventy-five per cent co insurance required, the co-insurance clause does not operate, as the destruction in such cases equals or exceeds the sum insured or required to be insured under the clause. Only in cases where partial loss occurs and the insurance is less than required is there any operation of the co-insurance clause, and this seems reasonable and just to all parties.

We therefore conclude that the co-insurance clause is necessary as the basis of fixing the rate and to preserve equality of rate between property owners. Always bear in mind that there are three conditions under which the co-insurance clause does not require contribution by the insured:

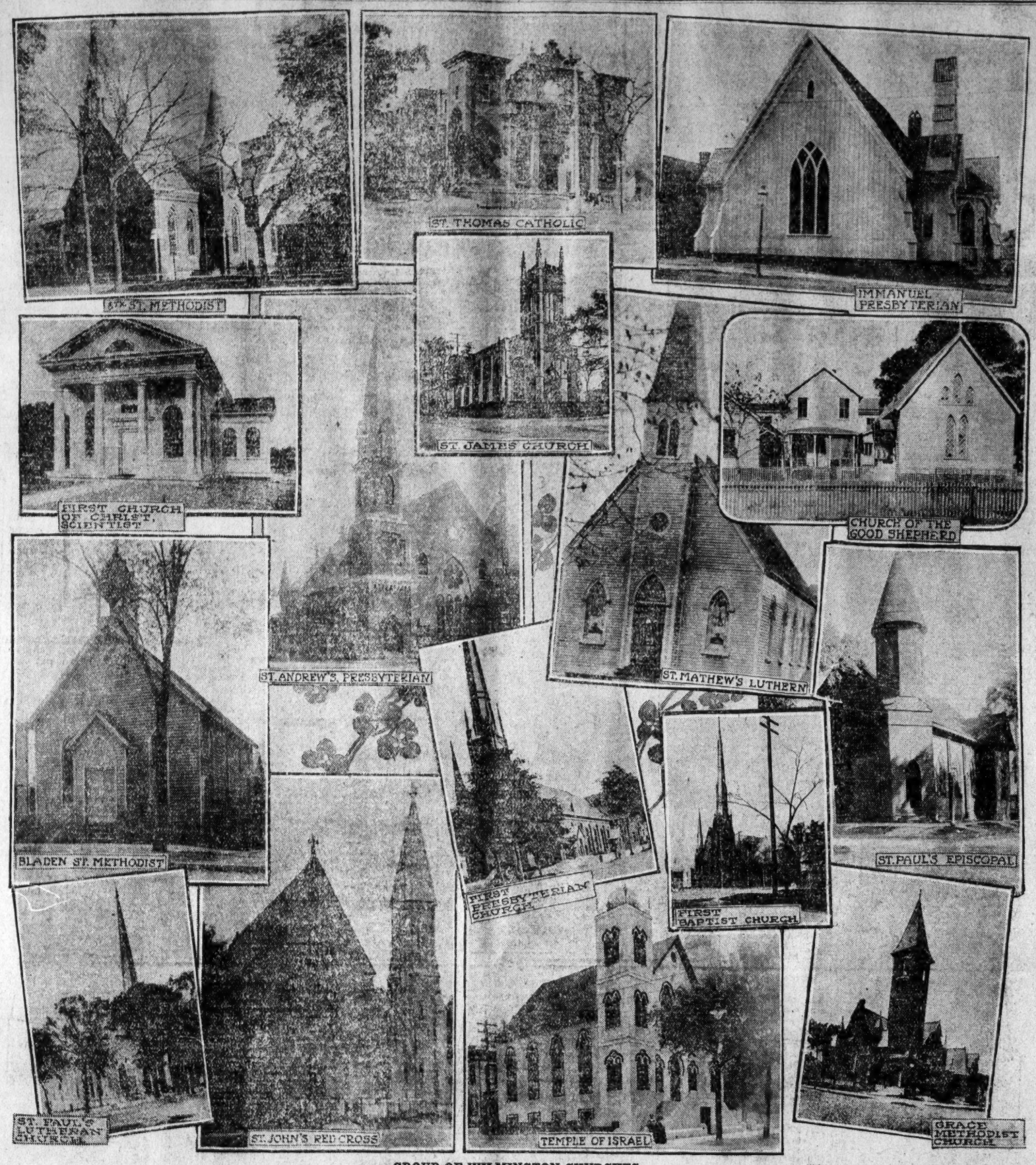
First: Where the insurance carried is equal to or exceeds the sum required by the clause.

Second: Where the destruction equals the percentage of value required to be carried under the co-insurance clause.

Third: When the property is entirely destroyed.

Under this clause the property owner has the privilege of insuring his property for its full value, and of obtaining full value in event of loss, thereby giving him complete protection.

Every housewife "in business"—is a buyer of home supplies—and should watch for buying opportunities as closely as though she were buying to sell again.



GROUP OF WILMINGTON CHURCHES.

IN NAVAL STORES.

A Large Interest Here.

Wilmington has for many years been known as a market for naval stores. Shipments are made from here to all parts of the country and abroad. A number of important houses are engaged in the business here. The source of supply of latter years has not been as great as heretofore, but still the industry is a highly important one. The following table shows the amount of naval stores exported from Wilmington during the year 1908:

	Rosin.		Spirits Turpentine.	
1908.	Barrels.	Value.	Barrels.	Value
January	7,046	$ 301,971.45	818	$ 20,450.00
February	15,555	$ 711,078.85	754	18,850.00
March	14,320	675,085.71	1,286	32,730.00
April	18,104	1,603,411.43	760	24,700.00
May	13,434	1,825,231.07	1,623	124,744.50
June	12,595	734,000.00	4,377	1,354,360.00
July	12,922	738,400.00	4,837	154,660.00
August	11,601	629,947.10	5,624	62,514.00
September	11,669	633,460.00	2,789	66,453.00
October	21,287	1 144,830.00	2,606	60,615.00
November	10,527	451,157.40	2,694	48,690.00
December	17,209	363,775.71	1,262	26,462.00
Total	166,273	$9,812,542.72	29,431	$776,367.50

GROUP OF A FEW OF WILMINGTON'S RESIDENCES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

How Values Have Increased and What is Now Being Done--Building Notes.

(By Mr. Thomas H. Wright.)

It is probably very safe to say, and each of us who reads this article will agree that we have passed through what in polite language we speak of as a "Panic"—but to ourselves we use the same expressive word as is used to describe war.

This fortunately does not apply to the wise individual who placed his investment in the surest and safest of all securities—Wilmington Real estate.

For several years previous to the failure of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., (the closing of whose doors marked the beginning of value depression all over the United States) the value of Wilmington real estate increased—day after day the office of the Recorder of deeds was swamped with transfers, each for a larger amount than the previous sale.

It is a fact that owners hardly knew what price to set on a piece of property, any fair price found a purchaser waiting, ready to buy, and this new owner could invariably turn the sale into cash at a profit before the week end.

Then came the hard time, the slump in all securities, railroad stocks, bonds of various kinds, yet it is true, though a remarkable fact, that the higher values of the preceding years were realized when real estate was placed on the market; for property owners found no investment to pay a better interest, or a security as safe, as Wilmington realty.

The only noticeable effect of the panic was the lack of offerings, owners preferring holding these stable investments and selling other securities. Brokers in the real estate business had more customers than they had property to fill the wants, and only a few days ago the cashier of one of Wilmington's largest and wealthiest banks told the writer of this article that he knew a number of his depositors who kept money with him, while they anxiously looked for the bargain, which in their eyes was less than the price of a few years previous.

This is proof conclusive that the commercial, the financial growth of Wilmington justifies the values that its real estate brings.

The rapid development of all the back country, the awakening knowledge of the fact that within a radius of fifty miles we have a soil, that with the climate, is the finest trucking country in the world, and will grow anything that is handled with any scientific knowledge whatever, is so increasing our population that houses which are being built by the hundreds each year are filled as soon as they are completed.

The style and class of dwellings even from the tenant houses up to the modern steam heated, electric lighted, elevator, mechanically ventilated houses, has improved in a marked degree, and Wilmington has as beautiful a lot of homes as can be found in any city of a population under a hundred thousand.

The suburban dwellings, particularly the residential portion known as "Carolina Heights," are an evidence of steady growth and prosperity.

All along the roads of New Hanover county, (and no better roads can be found in the United States), new farm houses, barns, and dwellings have been built to such an extent that a visitor would think he was in a comparatively new country. Lands have steadily risen in value and a ready sale can be secured for property at any time.

Wrightsville Beach is a suburb of Wilmington, and on this strip of rock, covered by ocean sands, has been built a city of hotels and summer cottages. A large part of the island is already covered, and within the next few months a portion of real estate over which the mighty waves of the Atlantic roll is to be covered by steel piers.

One not to be overlooked and all important feature of the ready sale value of Wilmington realty is the ably managed local building and loan associations. The city has seven and each vies in a friendly competition with the other to do the most good for the aid of its stockholders, numbering thousands, that is compatible with good business. The general rule is to loan two thirds of the value of a piece of property, not only this, but often a shorter time than ten days elapse from the request for the loan to the actual paying over of the money. This developes a list of customers much larger than other cities where real estate loans are not as easily or as speedily secured. Just raise one third of its value and you secure the home, the store, the farm or the place you desire, the remainder you pay in easy weekly or monthly installments, costing about the same as the rental of the property.

The miles of good roads, the new streets, the increasing business activity, the knowledge and desire for bigger and better places has built the Wilmington of today, with its office buildings, modern stores, apartment houses and dwellings and developed a place that makes Wilmington a model for progressive cities to strive to equal.

A Prescription for Lung Trouble.

One of Asheville, N. C. most successful physicians invented Rydale's Cough Elixer and used it in the treatment of chronic throat and lung diseases with remarkable success. This wonderful remedy will relieve the most stubborn cough in a short while and soon stop it altogether. The prescription can be relied on in all throat and lung affections. It is the best treatment for chronic lung trouble ever discovered and no one so afflicted should fail to use it. Trial size 25c. Large size 50c. Robt. R. Bellamy.

The "bargain hunter" is no longer the woman who merely haunts the stores. She is the woman who watches the ads and goes to the stores strictly on business.

THIRTY-FOOT WATERWAY SUPPLEMENT

THE MORNING STAR

FOUNDED A. D. 1867

PAGES 17 TO 24

VOL. LXXXV—NO. 71. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1909. WHOLE NUMBER 13,173.

BUILDING OPERATIONS AN INDEX OF PROGRESS

People Are and Have Been Building for Future—Splendid Record During Past Year in All Lines of Construction—A City of Beautiful Homes and a Contented People—Public Improvements in Evidence.

(By H. E. Bonitz, Architect, City Building Inspector, of Wilmington.)

For more than a hundred years Wilmington has been noted as the principal seaport of North Carolina. Our good citizens seem to be content to have Wilmington famous for its tar, pitch and turpentine, but in recent years a new desire has been created in the hearts and minds of our progressive citizens. We are not content to be the principal seaport of North Carolina, but with the opening of the Panama Canal and the completion of the thirty-foot channel it is the hope and aim of the business men of Wilmington to make our city the gateway of the West.

Wilmington is looking forward with deep interest to the opening of the Panama Canal in 1915. We realize there is a great, rich and growing country whose seaboard outlet is Wilmington, and it is rich and growing, which is shown by the steady increase in exports in our port. It is important that those who are interested in produce which can be brought to Wilmington for exportation, that they shall be carried with as low rates as possible. This means larger ships, and larger ships mean the thirty-foot channel. Wilmington is now seeking this thirty-foot channel and she will be in a direct route of the inland waterways and she will greatly profit by the opening of the Panama Canal. While she is urging Congress for these appropriations, the progressive spirit of our citizens is not remaining idle for the great boom in building that exists and will no doubt continue to grow is but an indication that Wilmington will be prepared to not only provide homes for the great increase of population that will naturally result from being made the Gateway of the West, but it is also preparing to take care of a great increase of commerce.

From the 1st of January, 1909, to December 1st, 1909, 336 permits for new buildings were issued from the Building Inspector's office. These permits value the new structures at nearly $700,000, of these 336 permits 308 were for residences and homes and 20 were for factories, mills and commercial buildings. The average cost of each of these homes is over $1,500, besides the large number of residences built within the city, more than $100,000 has been spent in new homes that are not within the corporate limits.

A visitor to Wilmington is impressed with the character of our residences, not only from an architectural point of view, but the substantial manner in which they are erected.

Even in the construction of cottages for our laboring class, there is due consideration given for healthy surroundings, convenience and comfort, and in a number of instances, the small cottages and homes of the workmen are designed and erected with a view of encouraging civic improvements.

As a place of residence, Wilmington is most attractive. She has pure water, cheap fuel, cheap market and low rents. Our city is most excelently governed, well policed and within easy access and has most excellent railroad facilities to South, West and North.

Our public buildings and private residences are handsome and substantial. Our opera house is by far the handsomest opera house in the State, and has few superiors in the South. With a commodious baseball park and golf links, with elegant city and country clubs for social recreation, with our numerous and handsome churches, our commodious public schools and other features that encourage and make culture and refinement, Wilmington today is viewed as being a most excellent city of abode.

The progress of Wilmington is assured for one of the most essential things in the growth of any city is for its geographical situation and its municipal government, to assure health, rest and recreation to the home-seeker and in this Wilmington excels.

Bonds have been issued for the complete remodeling of our water system, and our plant is now undergoing this remodeling and when completed our water supply cannot be surpassed. Complete and new sanitary sewerage system is being installed. This with the improved water supply will give Wilmington a most excellent sanitary sewerage system and purer water supply which will reduce sickness to the minimum.

Where health and happiness are combined with wealth and stability in building, there can be no backward movement.

Wilmington is also viewed from another standpoint, namely: that as a commercial center, with competing lines of railroad, in the midst of a rich trucking community and a most excellent seaboard we are commanding the attention of our Western neighbors who are anxious to provide a foreign outlet for their manufactured products.

Our low rate of taxation, our efficiency in fire protection, and the progressiveness of our citizens together with innumerable inducements are incentives to large commercial interests to locate in the City by the Sea.

The manufacturer and merchant may be confident of his labor supply, for where there are cheap rents, cheap markets and cheap rates for public utility, the laboring man is able to live more economically and with these inducements along with our excellent public school system the laboring man's eyes are naturally turned towards Wilmington, as the place in which to live and enjoy life.

The great improvements that have been made to our mercantile buildings and retail stores during the past year, is also an indication of great commercial activity. Wilmington can proudly boast of the largest and most handsome retail stores in our State. All visiting shoppers are impressed with the elegance and beauty of our retail stores. That in point of efficiency, selection, quality and prices, the buyer may safely confine his purchase to the merchants of our city.

The character of our commercial buildings that are now being erected are most substantial. But a few years ago the upper part of Front street was a residential section, and now it presents almost a solid block of commercial buildings, rich and elegant in appearance.

Wilmington's progress for many years has been slow, she is conservative, our capitalists make careful investments, her progress along many lines has been painfully slow, but she went through the recent panic without a bank failure, without the issuing of script, and few commercial failures, she slowly evolved from the town to the city. Her commercial buildings have developed from cheap, unpretentious structures to handsome mercantile and office buildings. Her homes are those of the detached house with lawns in front. Third, Fifth and Market streets are indeed magnificent avenues ornamented with spacious homes.

Wilmington's location on the Cape Fear, which is soon to be given a thirty-foot channel, as well as on the route of the Inland Waterway, it naturally makes her the commercial city of our State, and with competing railroad lines, she will become the gateway of the West. With more than a million dollars building operations contemplated, with the assurance of a thirty-foot channel, and the Inland Waterways along with the opening of the Panama Canal, the future of Wilmington is assured, both as a residential and commercial city.

THE PHARES HOTEL.

This is one of the city's most homelike hotels, which is noted for its fine home cooking. It is located at 121 Market street, within easy reach of the business center and has all the conveniences of a larger hotel, such as electric lights, telephone, hot baths and nice large rooms, well furnished, while the prices are very moderate for traveling men and special rates are made for those desiring board by the week or month. As said before, it is a delightful home-like hotel, moderate priced, with every comfort and luxury of the old time Southern home and receive a most flattering patronage.

THE BANKS AND REAL ESTATE

Six Financial Institutions of Nearly Two Million Capital and Many Agencies For Handling Property—Insurance Facilities.

What the blood is to the human organization the banking capital of a community is to its business and industrial system. So long as the capital of a city or community circulates freely among the different members of that complex body we call "business" so long will it be charged with vigor and activity. One great factor that has sustained Wilmington in periods of panic and depression, as well as in times of general prosperity has been the unwavering confidence of her men of capital. It is a statement that can be made without hazard of a contradiction that no well managed and legitimate enterprise ever suffered in Wilmington for lack of means with which to carry forward its business, and to this abiding faith the city is largely indebted for the splendid progress which it has made in the past, and the brilliant prosperity which it today enjoys.

Wilmington has six banks with an aggregate capital and surplus of $1,818,285.59, and resources amounting to $13,347,179.29. They are as follows: American National Bank, of Wilmington; Southern National Bank, of Wilmington; Atlantic Trust and Banking Company, of Wilmington; Murchison National Bank, of Wilmington; The People's Savings Bank, of Wilmington and the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

There is no criterion which indicates so fully and accurately the financial and commercial conditions of a modern metropolis as its banks. The banks show clearly the condition of Wilmington and fully explain the anxiety of investors in all parts of the country to place their capital in a community whose monetary system is so sound and whose progressiveness is timbered by that necessary conservatism which enables us to weather storms that cause destruction elsewhere.

Real Estate.

For both the capitalist and the manufacturer real estate in Wilmington offers at the present time reliable and profitable investment. To the latter, because he can secure sites for his plants that will insure him a fair return on the money thus employed with excellent prospects for a steady enhancement in their value; and to the former, because he can place his money as an investment, pure and simple, where it cannot fail to bring him satisfactory returns. There is no city in the United States where property can be bought so near its actual value as in Wilmington today. This is, however, a state of affairs that cannot long exist. The quickening of her business interests, and new business houses opening up every day, the lessening rate of interest, forcing capital to seek new and more permanent investments, all conspire to advance the price of real estate, and the opportunities that now present themselves, will not be available when another year rolls around. To the capitalists, to the merchant, to the professional man, to the artisan, in addition to all the advantages which Wilmington offers in her business circles, here can be had a home with unsurpassed religious, educational and social advantages.

Insurance.

The insurance companies of the world must always take a prominent place as institutions beneficient, practical and indispensable to the present state of civilization. The safeguards now thrown around the patrons of insurance companies by the laws and the official examinations are dignifying to the business and forcing it into the hands of honorable men. To the insurance men located here Wilmington is greatly indebted for the protection afforded her commercial interests, and also for the aid rendered by them to orphans and widows, for they represent the strongest companies in the world in every line. Elsewhere are brief sketches of the city's banks, real estate and insurance agents.

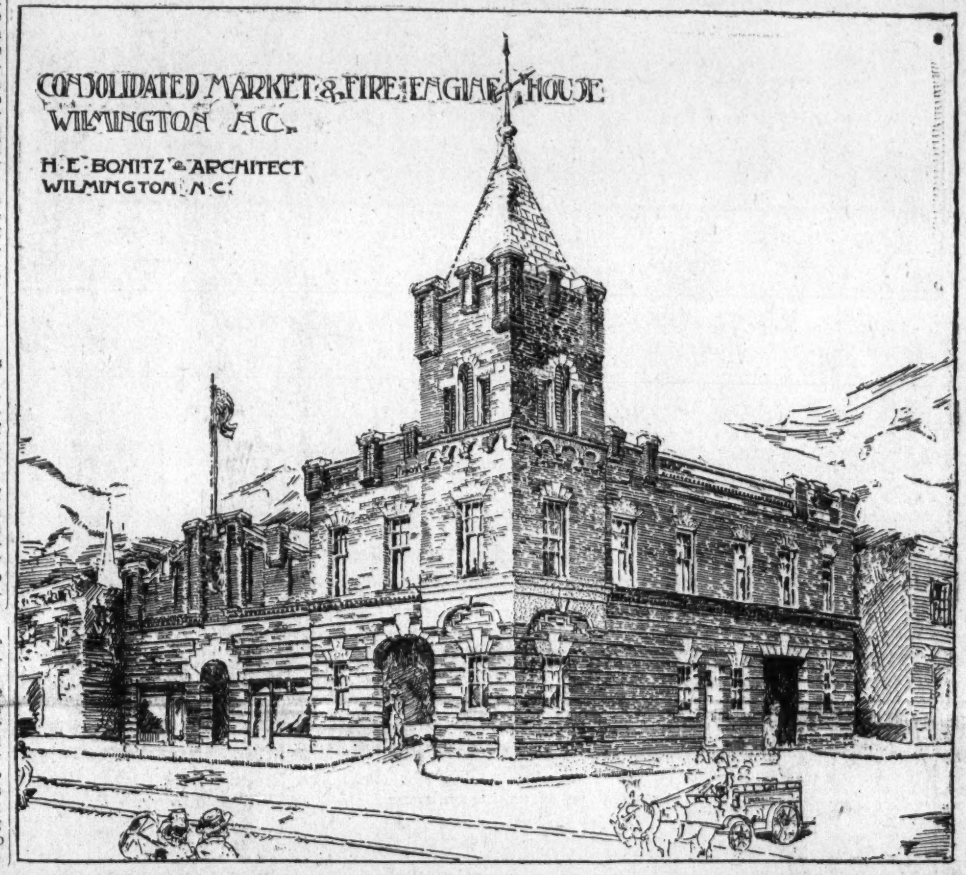
As One Grows Old

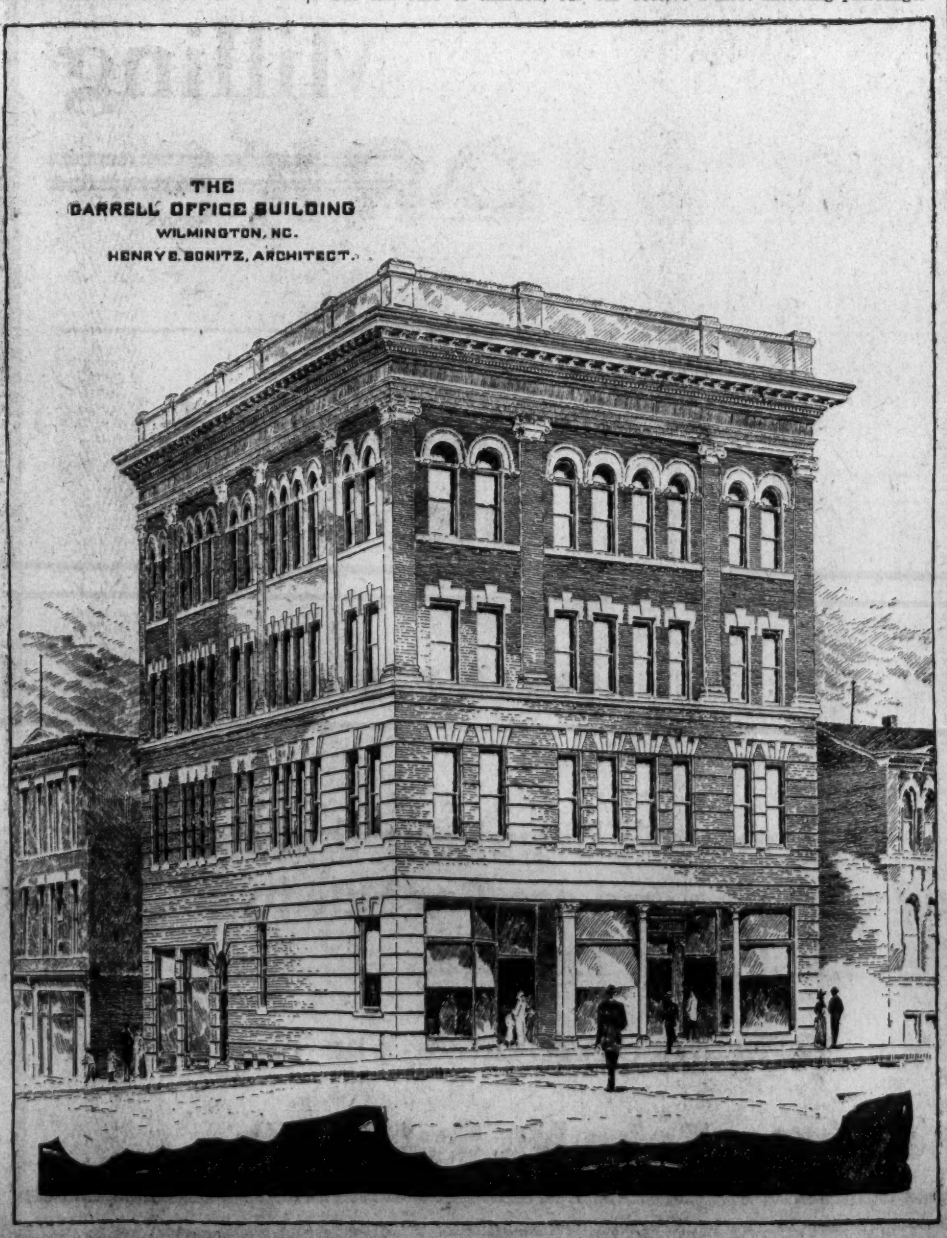
the bowels become less inactive and a gentle stimulant is necessary occasionally to insure regularity, which is essential if good health is maintained. Rydale's Liver Tablets are the best for old people who suffer from constipation. They gently stimulate and tone the liver, intestines and bowels and establish a healthy, regular habit. We guarantee Rydale's Liver Tablets to cure the most stubborn case of chronic constipation. Robt. R. Bellamy.

THE RHEINSTEIN DRY GOODS CO.

The Oldest Wholesale Dry Goods House in Wilmington.

Among the firms that have built up a high reputation and succeeded in opening up a large and influential trade connection in this territory, is that of the Rheinstein Dry Goods Company, direct importers, they handle a range of staple and fancy dry goods, notions, etc. Especially fine is the line of dress goods and silks shown each season by this house, these being departments in which they have no rivals. Their domestic goods as well as imported, are bought with expert judgment of values, from the foremost manufacturers, and in every line they are able to offer the trade price inducements and terms that cannot be excelled by any house soliciting trade in this section. See their advertisement in another part of this issue of The Star.





1859 1909

WILMINGTON IRON WORKS

FIFTY YEARS

Foundry, Machine Boiler and Forge Shops.

Dealers in new and rebuilt machinery, mill supplies, etc. Special facilities for repairing locomotives and steamboats, engines, boilers and saw mills.

Give Us a Trial

Foot of Orange Street

FIFTY YEARS

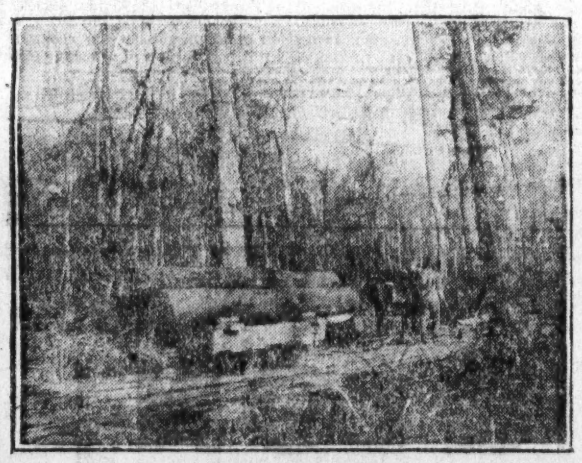
1859 1909

THE ACME TEA CHEST COMPANY.
(of Glasgow, Scotland.)

This Company Consumes Their Own Output All of Which is Exported to Scotland.

Among the numerous varieties of timber which grow very extensively in North Carolina is the Gum tree This variety, up to some twelve years ago was looked upon by those engaged in the timber business as being so much waste and of little value, except for fuel, and not much good for that, but it took the wily "Scot" to find that it had a commercial value—hence the organization of the Acme Tea Chest Company, of Glasgow, Scotland. This company was organized some fourteen years ago, with an estimated capital of $1,000,000 and from its very inception the venture has proven most successful. The plant and works, which are very extensive and run on the most approved modern methods, are located at Polmadie, Glasgow, and are in charge of P. Stuart Brown, Esq., of Auchingrange, Renfrewshire, the managing director, who is also the patentee of the "Acme" and "Imperial" metal lined tea chests. The manufacture of this article suitable for the safe and satisfactory keeping of tea, may seem to those who are not familiar with the tea trade to be of minor consideration, but it is in reality a most complicated proposition, requiring not only skill and ability but art and science as well, as tea planters require a chest that is not only water tight but air tight as well, as no metallic substance must come in contact with the tea to any way spoil its flavor. It is of the utmost importance that these requirements are obtained as tea is an imported commodity and in a great many cases it has to lie in "bond," sometimes for years, so that it becomes very necessary to give special attention to preservation. The chests made by the Acme Tea Chest Company are recognized as the best on the market, and as the planters in China, India and Ceylon become better acquainted with its superiority over those of other makes its popularity steadily increases. The timber from which these chests are made is grown in North Carolina, exported to Scotland, there converted into veneer for the manufacture of these chests and the chests pre in turn shipped to the far eastern countries of the world. The operations of the Acme Tea Chest Company in Wilmington are of great magnitude, and each year shows a steady growth and they export from this city 3,000,000 board feet of gum logs each season all of which is consumed by the factory in Scotland. The company owns some 10,000 acres of swamp land and have timber rights on as much more, which gives them an abundance of material from which to work from for years to come but they are always in the market for more material and all offers will be given careful consideration. Their plant here is located on Eagle Island, just across the Cape Fear river from Wilmington, and this is most modern and up-to-date in its equipment, and the ease with which they handle their product is most interesting to watch. These logs come all the way from twenty-one to fifty-two miles up Cape Fear river, and they consist of sweet, black, red, and tupele gum with a small portion of poplar and sycamore. This company distributes annually a large sum of money in this territory as well as being an important factor in the export business of the port of Wilmington, and they would greatly increase their business if they had deeper water so that ships of greater draft could reach their docks. The facts for the forgoing article were contributed by the company's manager in this ity, Mr. J. B. Brand, of Glasgow, who is thoroughly conversant with every detail of the business and is one of the company's most valued employes.

PARTIAL VIEW OF PLANT OF ACME TEA CHEST CO.



LOGS ON WAY TO THE PLANT.

CUTTING LOGS FOR ACME TEA CHEST CO.

The "bargain hunter" is no longer the woman who merely haunts the stores. She is the woman who watches the ads and goes to the stores strictly on business.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the world over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

KEITH'S PHOSPHATE LIME.

Makes Two Blades of Grass Grow Where One Grew Before.

Keith's Phosphate Lime has attracted the widest attention from experts of the Government, as well as of the leading chemists from some of the most modern colleges of the United States. One set of prospectors would invariably cause another from other sections of the county, to come and examine this natural product, that is found in their mines on the Cape Fear river, twenty-eight miles above this city, and is proving one of the great est factors in increasing crop production for those who have used it. It is claimed by these experts that it is the finest deposit between Baltimore and Florida, notwithstanding they have examined all of the deposits of any consequence on the Atlantic coast.

In this deposit is found all classes of sea products, many that is extinct today and have been for thousands of years, nothing being left but the bones, shells, petrified fish flesh, and other phosphoric rock, that after it is mined, (dried not burnt), ground up together, makes one of the finest fertilizers that nature produces. It answers all the purposes of an agricultural lime in taking the assidity out of the soil, and decomposing the vegetable matter at the same time. It has proven to be on of the finest soil builders and fruiters that is on the market, and while the wholesale price is only $10.50 to $11.50 per ton f. o. b. Wilmington yet it is claimed by many of the best farmers that one ton of it is worth as much or more than a ton of the best guano, for the first year, and it is better the second to the third year than it is the first, and the good effects can be seen for years once a reasonable amount has been used. They have some of the most flattering testimonials from Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, of its meritorious qualities. We quote what a few say who have used it for years, and are still using it.

Byron, Ga., Sept. 14th, 1909.
B. F. Keith Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
Sirs:—
The phosphate Lime is fine. I am well pleased. I want to handle it another year. Respectfully,
W. B. KEMP.

New Brookland, S. C., Sept 30, 1909.
B. F. Keith Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
Gentlemen:—
Your Phosphate Lime does all right. I mixed it with other fertilizer, and it caused my cotton to boil to the top through the dry spell we had. Your fertilizer is O. K. I shall use more of it next season. Yours truly,
JOHN LUCENE.

Nichols, S. C., Oct. 7th, 1909.
B. F. Keith Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
Gentlemen:—
Everybody that used your Phosphate Lime liked it fine. You can sell lots of it here next season. Yours respectfully, W. H. GRAINER.

Columbia, S. C., Oct. 27th 1908.
B. F. Keith Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
Gentlemen:—
I bought some of your Phosphate Lime this year, and wish to say we are well pleased with it. We mixed ten parts Phosphate Lime to one part Nitrate Potash, drilled it in with cow peas, velvet beans and peanuts, made good crops on poor land, expect to use it next year. Respectfully,
MARTIN STORK.

Matthews, N. C., Dec. 7th, 1908.
B. F. Keith Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
Sirs:—
I am well pleased with your goods, and think I will use more next Spring.
Yours respectfully,
DR. H. Q. ALEXANDER,
Pres. Farmers' Union.

Roseboro, N. C., Sept. 14th, 1909.
B. F. Keith Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
Sirs:—
Will say that your Phosphate Lime is all that you recommend it to be. I am well pleased with it. My neighbors will use a great deal of it next Spring. Respectfully. L. L. HORNE.

Autryville, N. C., Sept. 14th, 1909.
B. F. Keith Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
Sirs:
I used one carload of your Phosphate Lime for my own use this year. I have a fine cotton crop, a fine top growth, and my cotton held its form all O. K. My cotton is all that I have seen in my neighborhood with any top growth. We have had poor seasons, but I expect to gather thirty bales off of thirty acres. I intend continuing using your Phosphate Lime. please book my order for a carload to be shipped out in January, 1910. this is for my own use. Respectfully,
L. M. COOPER.

Nanatahala, N. C., Swain County Oct. 17th, 1909.
B. F. Keith Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
Sirs:—The Phosphate Lime that I of you last Spring has proven very satisfactory. I will want to use a car load next Spring. Very Respectfully,
WESLEY DILLS.

Boardman, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1909.
B. F. Keith Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.
Sirs:—
It is a little early to tell exactly how much good your Phosphate Lime did the crops this year, however we have seen enough to convince us it is a good thing, and we will want between 50 and 75 tons next year. Respectfully,
BREWER & COVINGTON.
Wilmington, N. C.

B. F. Keith Co.,
City.
Sirs:—
In the Spring of 1907 I planted Bermuda grass in rows, in a very sandy soil, and having heard that your Phosphate Lime would make it grow rapidly, especially if planted in the sandy soil, decided to try it, and it gives me pleasure to state that the result was most satisfactory, and I heartily recommend its use. Yours very truly
DR. C. P. BOLLES.

The above are only a few of the many hundreds of testimonials that they have received from those progressive farmers, who are making a new world agriculturally speaking out of the old. B. F. Keith Co. will be glad to quote prices and send testimonials upon application from those who are desirous of making two blades of grass grow where now only one is growing, and help to make it possible for the intelligent agriculturist to regain his own, by becoming the leaders as well as the feeders of the world.

W. T. FARRIS.

Makes Bread, Pies, Pastry and Rolls That Taste Like Those Mother Used to Make.

It diesn't make any difference how good the meal is, or how much there is to eat on the table, the meal is not complete without good bread or rolls and to get the best is always a matter of importance to the good housekeeper. In Wilmington one such establishment is that of which Mr. W. T. Farris is the proprietor. His store is at 109 South Front street and he is a manufacturing baker, and his line of bread, pies, pastry and rolls, fresh from the oven every day, is the best to be had in the State. In fact they are so good that they carry one back to childhood days and the good things that mother made. Mr. Farris is also an ice cream and candy manufacturer, which, together with his other goods he ships all over the State of North Carolina, while he deals at wholesale and retail in all kinds of fruits. At the present time he has on hand a carload of fire works, suiatble for holiday trade, which he will close out at very low prices and those in the market for this class of goods would do well to correspond with him relative to prices and terms. See his advertisement in another section of this issue of The Star.

G. T. & W. J. Flynn
MANUFACTURERS OF
Oak, Yellow Pine and Cypress Railroad and Trolley Cross-Ties
Switch Ties - Bridge Timbers
—also—
General Lighterage Business
Yards at S. A. L. Docks
Cable Address: "Flynn"
Office at 111 N. Water St.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Heide & Co.
Ship Brokers
—and—
Sail and Steamship Agents.
Use "Watkin's" Code.
Wilmington, N. C.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR
Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, La Grippe, Asthma, Throat and Lung Troubles. Prevents Pneumonia and Consumption
CONTAINS NO HARMFUL DRUGS
The Genuine is in the YELLOW PACKAGE

Made in Wilmington By
Boney & Harper Milling Company
ESTABLISHED 1889.
Manufacturers of
"Diamond B" Corn Meal, Pearl Hominy and Grits.
CAPACITY 1,200,000 BUSHELS PER ANNUM.
These Goods are Known Thoughout this Territory as Second to None and are For Sale by all First-class Dealers.
The Quality is Right, The Price is Right. The Taste is Right.
Get the Best. Take No Substitute.

Have you a Gas Range?

No home is complete without a gas range. The gas range is recognized as the greatest of modern household conveniences. All that can be done on a wood or coal range can be done quicker and better on a gas range, and if properly used gas is cheaper than wood. More gas ranges will be installed in Wilmington in 1910 than in any previous year. Order your gas range now and start the new year right by cooking with gas.

Gas ranges sold for cash or on time.

TIDEWATER POWER COMPANY

27 North Front Street.

1870 **HONNET,** 1910

Jeweler, Silversmith,

Diamond Merchant, Art Dealer.

Invites attention to his Fortieth Annual Display for Christmas, 1909.

Prompt careful attention to City and State business

No. 12 North Front Street. **Wilmington, N. C.**

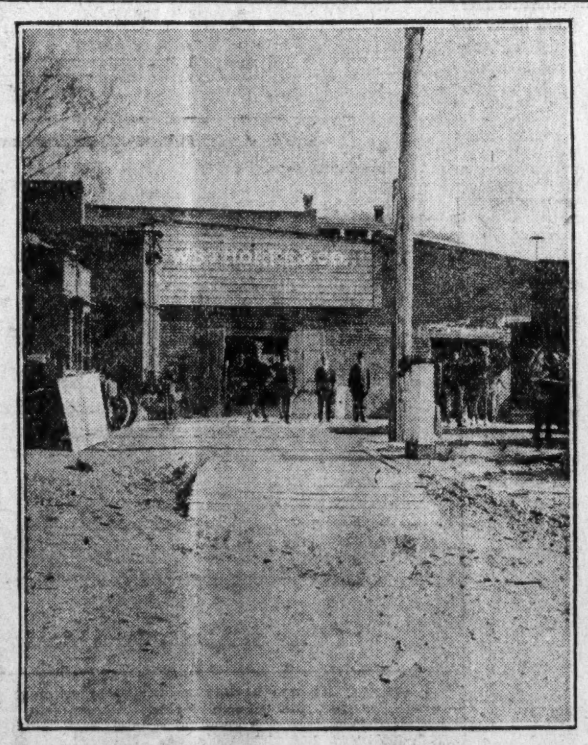
CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Will Help You Own Your Own Home or Will Help You to Buy Other Real Estate.

It wasn't a great many years ago that the Building and Loan Association was looked upon with disfavor and when a person put their money in one of them it was a question if the company would live long enough to pay it back. But today that is all changed. The different States have passed stringent laws governing these associations and especially is this the case in North Carolina, and in addition to the laws governing them in this State, they are placed under the supervision of the insurance department and are subject to examination as to their solvency and the methods used in conducting the affairs of the company or association. In Wilmington there are some six or seven of these associations, every one of which are conducted along safe and conservative lines, but none more so than the Co-Operative Building & Loan Association, which will co-operate with you and help you to own your own home or other real estate. It is officered by some o fthe city's most influential and conservative business men, Mr. Wm. E. Worth being president; B. C. Moore, vice president, and Thos. H. Wright, secretary and treasurer, with office at 124 Princess street, and if you don't know the advantages that this company has to offer you would do well to call and ASK.

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System.

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form, and the most effectual form. For grown people and children 50c.



PLANT OF W. B. THORPE & CO.

W. B. THORPE & COMPANY.

Do a Large Business in Coal, Wood and Building Materials.

Without a generous supply of good reliable fuel, the wheels of progress would assuredly be clogged, to say nothing of the loss of health and comfort to the general citizen. In Wilmington, however, we are especially fortunate in our proximity to the coal fields of the South and in having such able concerns as W. B. Thorpe & Company, incorporated, to supply us with the needful commodities—coal and wood. Their office and yards are at the foot of Ann street, phone 789, the yards being very extensive, with railway connections and wharfage frontage, where there is large wharf sheds for the protection of the wood, all of which is under cover, insuring the wood of being dry and of the best quality. They are also dealers in the best grades of anthracite and bituminous coals all of which they sell at the lowest prices in the trade. They also deal extensively in lime, plaster, hair, cement, marble dust, tar paper, shingles, fire brick, fire clay, chimney pipe and brick all of which is sold at most reasonable prices. Careful supervision of the company's affairs is given by Mr. W. B. Thorpe, president and treasurer of the company, who is among the city's most influential citizens.

C. L. DICKINSON.

Writes All Kinds of Insurance at the Lowest Premium Rates.

One of the essential demands of modern business is insurance and owing to the safeguards that have been thrown about it, it has become more and more dignified until oday some of our most successful business men are to be found in this line of endeavor. Among the successful agents in Wilmington is Mr. C. L. Dickinson, with offices in the Smith building. Mr. Dickinson writes all forms of insurance, such as life, fire and all kinds of casualty insurance, at the lowest premium rate, and the companies which he represents are all reliable and always pay all just claims promptly. Mr. Dickinson is a young man, with progressive ideas, and stands welf both in business and social circles as his large business attests.

THE F. E. HASHAGEN COMPANY.

They Carry a Complete Line of Goods and Can Make Quick Deliveries.

In another part of this issue of The Star will be found the advertisement of The F. E. Hashagen Company, 210-220 North Water street. This is another of those progressive wholesale grocery firms for which Wilmington is justly noted. They carry at all times a most complete stock of goods, and sell at wholesale only, and the retailer will advance his own interests if he will look over their stock before buying elsewhere as their large and complete stock enables them to make quick deliveries. They are sole agents for "Tidal Wave" flour and "White Knight" cigars, two leaders in their line and are equal to any on the market.

THE C. W. POLVOGT COMPANY, DEPARTMENT STORE.

Established Twenty-three Years Ago. Their Stock is Complete and of the Best.

One of the prominent mercantile concerns of Wilmington is the above company, which is located at 123-125 North Front stret. This firm has been

in successful operation for the past twenty-three years, it does an annual turnover of $200,000 and gives employment to thirty-five clerks in its various departments. The lines handled consist of all the staple and fancy novelties in dry goods, the latest patterns and designs in millinery, carpets, rugs and notions. The firm draws its trade from Wilmington and the surrounding territory.

Malaria Makes Pale Sickly Children

The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 50c.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE OF O. H. WRIGHT & CO.

O. H. WRIGHT & COMPANY.

A Reliable Firm of Merchandise Brokers Wro Transact Large Annual Trade.

The merchandise broker is one of the most useful elements in the commerce of the country. He finds a wide field of activity in Wilmington. Among the reliable houses engaged in this particular line of business is that of O. H. Wright & Co., who established business in 1901. They occupy commodious quarters at 304-6-8-10 Nutt street. They are brokers and distributors, making a specialty of provisions, sugar, grain and grain products, selling to jobbers only, and in seeking their markets they have the rare advantage of being familiar by long experience with all the trade points in this territory, while their staunch integrity and well known business character stand for the rest. The firm is composed of O. H. and R. A. Wright, both of whom are among the city's enterprising young business men, who are held in high esteem by their business associates.

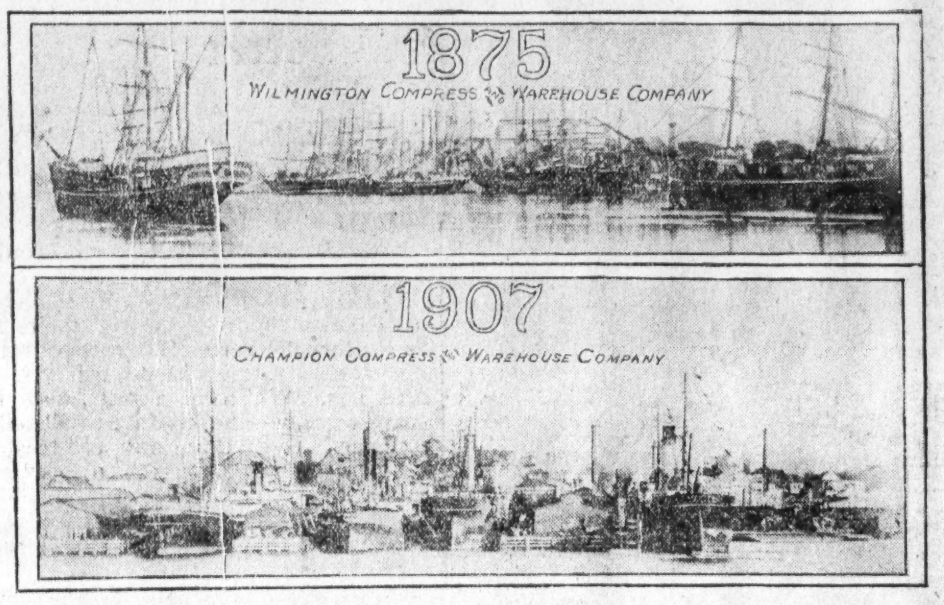
The ads will show you whether or not there's a chance today to buy that piece of furniture at your price.

Every housewife "in business"—is a buyer of home supplies—and should watch for buying opportunities as closely as though she were buying to sell again.

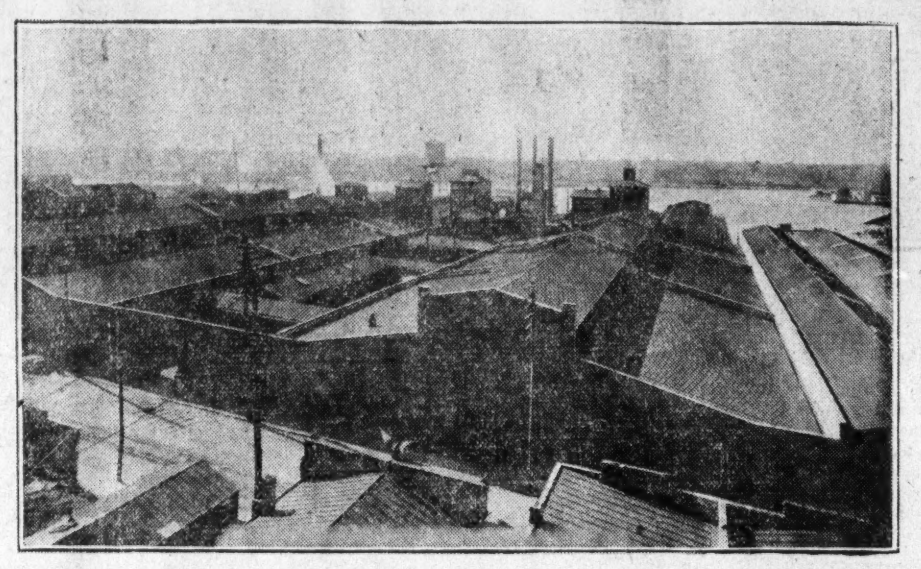
What you may have been calling the "good fortune in business affairs" of someone you know may be simply the courage to advertise.

Alexander Sprunt & Son

This Business Was Established in 1865---Have Offices in Boston, Mass., Liverpool, England, and Bremen, Germany---They Ship Cotton All Over the World.



Vessels Docked at Champion Compress and Warehouse Company's Wharves in 1875 and in 1907.



Plant of Champion Compress and Warehouse Co.

The spirit of speculation, which has controlled the cotton trade this season, has kept prices in the interior markets, and indeed, at the plantations of the South, much beyond a working parity with the mill centres at home and abroad.

This abnormal condition has been maintained by the speculators, who unloaded at convenient intervals on less fortunate spinners working at a loss. Legitimate trade has therefore been comparatively impracticable, and conservative exporters have lately been compeled to withdraw from the market and await further developments.

The speculative Bulls and Bears are now contending for the mastery of the market, a divided interest having appeared by which some former bulls are now bears. The farmer has the key of the situation and can sustain comparatively high prices for the remainder of his crop, by selling slowly and only on firm markets.

The English spinners are reported as organizing with certain bear interests in New York, for short time. What effect this decreasing consumption of raw cotton will have ultimately upon the prices of cotton fabrics, is not yet clear, but it is quite reasonable to predict that a reduced stock of manufactured goods and a very dry, mild Winter season and probable late Spring for next planting, are likely to maintain good prices for cotton and cotton goods for some time to come. When crazy speculation gives way to a legitimate mill demand, a healthier tone will prevail.

The present crop is variously estimated at 10 1-4 to 11 1-4 millions.

The principal export business in North Carolina is done by the widely known firm of Wilmington merchants, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

The firm began business under its present name in the year 1865. Alexander Sprunt, a man of the highest integrity, a prominent Presbyterian, educated in Edinburgh, Scotland, and subsequently appointed a Queen's Commissioner in Port au Spain, Trinidad, where he resided fourteen years before coming to Wilmington in 1851, built upon the foundations of integrity those principles which are the stepping stones of success. From rugged honesty he never wavered, during a long, eventful life, and he left to his son and partner, the present senior member, the heritage of a good name, which is better than riches.

Upon the death of the father, twenty-six years ago, the surviving partner, James Sprunt, united with his youngest brother, William H. Sprunt, whose characteristics resemble the traits which made his father's reputation—until today no man in public or private life in Wilmington stands higher in the estimation of its people than W. H. Sprunt. As the more active partner in a large and exacting business, he yet finds time to give liberally his means and himself to the causes of Christian philanthropy and civic righteousness.

An enlightened experience of forty-four years in the development of business forces is a large asset, when that business proves such a succes as Alexander Sprunt & Son's. Safety, sincerity, conservatism, united with progressive ideas, have been the anchors which held their interests through the storm and stress of panic years, which test the weakest point of resistance.

When they bought the Champion Compress plant property, comprising a whole block upon Nutt street, and another block of docks on the river side, there was only three feet of water on the river front. Now there are four docks with twenty-four feet at low water. There are five active compressors, with a daily capacity of 6,000 bales, and two held in reserve against fire or accident.

Their plant is the most complete and convenient in the whole South. The trains laden with cotton are discharged within a few yards of the presses, and the presses within a few yardse of the trans-Atlantic steamers which load in their docks. Every bale that is shipped must pass inspection by thoroughly competent experts in charge of each of their five departments of receiving, grading, weighing, pressing and shipping.

Their system of buying in the interior and selling abroad, is being constantly adjusted to changing conditions, and unfailing accuracy and new outlets are added yearly to their means of competition on strictly legitimate lines.

The efficient staff, which includes Wilmington men, trained to their profession and eminently worthy of confidence, is composed of T. E. Sprunt, attorney; W. J. Bergen, buyer and superintendent of agencies; D. L. Latta, traffic manager; Thomas R. Orrell, chief accountant; Walter P. Sprunt, cashier; L. B. McKoy, secretary; George L. Johnson, chief of traffic department; August Boecker, bookkeeper; W. A. Davis, accountant; Markley Crosswell, claim department; Robert C. James, accountant; William Moore, customs clerk; Kenneth Gaylor, junior clerk; Joseph DuBoise, junior clerk; Allan Emerson, messenger.

At the Compress plant are J. C. Stewart, chief engineer and general manager; Judson Beach, second engineer; W. J. Newton, third engineer; R. L. Everett, fourth engineer; U. S. Mintz, fifth engineer; W. Burns, leverman; Ed Flanagan, leverman; James McDougal, superintendent of stevedores; Harry Farrow, foreman of Compress; J. A. Applewhite, delivery clerk; J. Sharrock, classer; J. J. Bergen, clerk; J. D. Kelly, weigher; L. H. Keen, weigher; O. P. Peck, receiving clerk; F. Banks, weigher; D. M. Williams, clerk; J. P. Brewer, clerk; N. Fisher, clerk; A. M. Underwood, superintendent of pickery; J. N. Mohr, tag clerk; J. O. Powers, separator; D. H. Scott, clerk; F. Yopp, checker; R. Picket, checker; L. Harowitz, messenger.

Their Bremen office is in charge of its junior partner there, Mr. D. H. Lippitt, of Wilmington, whose ability is recognized by the whole cotton trade of Germany.

The Liverpool branch office is in charge of Mr. William Milligan, who was trained from boyhood in the firm.

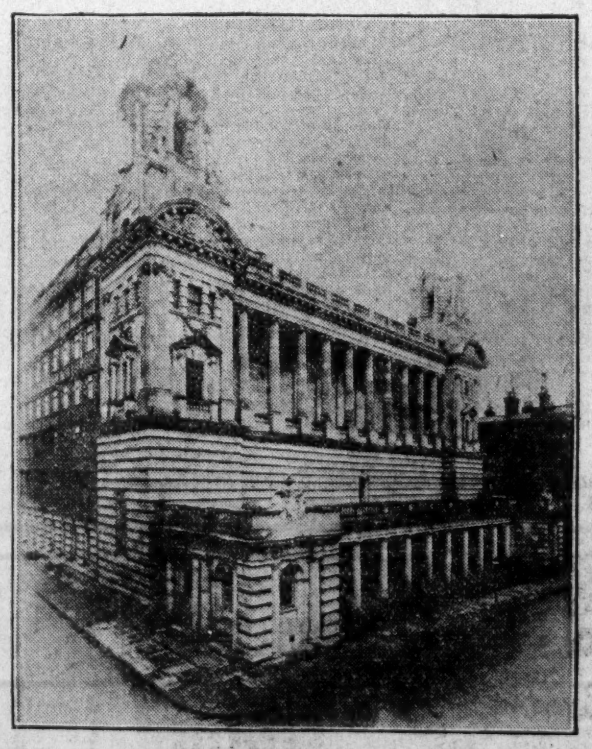
The Boston office is in charge of Mr. John Hunter Wood, of Wilmington.

The mill business generally is overlooked by Mr. Samnuel Martin, one of the most accomplished cotton men in the South, whose personal urbanity and general efficiency is known from Maine to Texas.

Mr. Robert W. Bidgood is traveling auditor of agencies. He was formerly auditor of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., and is known as an expert accountant and a gentleman of superior gifts.

Building at Bremen, Germany, in Which are Located the Offices of Alexander Sprunt & Son.

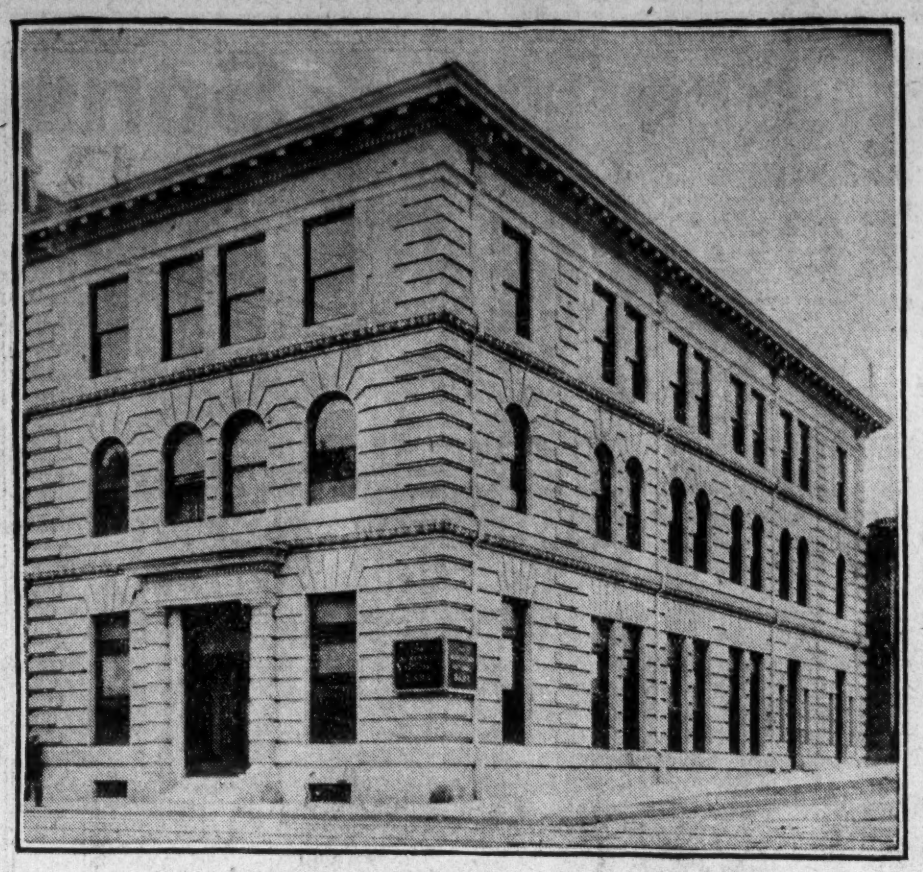
Office of Alexander Sprunt & Son.



Building at Liverpool, England, in Which are Located the Offices of Alexander Sprunt & Son.

ALEXANDER SPRUNT & SON

Wilmington, N. C.



THE MURCHISON NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.

THE MURCHISON NATIONAL BANK

A Financial Institution With a Safe and Sound Foundation.

One of the most interesting and creditable histories of steady financial growth has been made by the Murchison National Bank, which is located in its own handsome three-story building at the corner of Front and Chestnut streets. Organized by some of our most enterprising and public spirited men, March, 1899, it has today in addition to its $550,000 capital stock a surplus and undivided profit account of $351,423.93, making it exceptionally staunch and strong. In everything that has made for the growth and development of the city and section this bank stands prominent as a leading factor. It does a general banking business, soliciting and opening accounts with corporations, firms and individuals, on liberal terms, discounting approved commercial paper, buying and selling domestic and foreign exchange, and making collections on all parts of the old and new world. The officers of this institution are Henry C. McQueen, president; John V. Grainger, vice president; J. W. Yates, vice president; C. S. Grainger, cashier; directors, W. M Divine, Henry C. McQueen, M. W. Jacobi, Jno. V. Grainger, Wm. Calder, J. H. Chadbourn, W. E. Worth, C. W. Yates, H. L. Vollers, M. J. Corbett, Jas. A. Springer, Shirley Carter, John F. McNair, Walker Taylor, J. L. Coker and D. McEachern, names that stand for all that is honorable and upright in the business and financial world. Reference to its last statement to the Comptroller of the Currency will show it to be the biggest bank in the State and one of the largest in the South.

BANK AND BANKING

Interesting Review of Wilmington's Financial Resources and Facilities for Doing Business—An Enormous Volume.

(By Chas. N. Evans, Ex-President of State Bankers' Association and Cashier Southern National Bank.)

As a rule the public is not interested in statistics and figures, and these are to be employed in this article only to the extent of showing the wonderful progress of the banking business in the city of Wilmington the past few years. This cannot be better done than by quoting from the very excellent paper prepared by Mr. William Calder, president of the Wilmington Clearing House Association, in connection with the Taft Smoker, and I quote as follows:

Total banking resources in 1900 ..... $ 3,610,243.21
Total banking resources in 1903 ..... 5,501,062.90
Total banking resources in 1909 ..... 13,347,179.29

this being an increase in nine years of 270 per cent.

A resume of the banking strength for the city of Wilmington, at the present time, comprises, as stated above, resources on the 27th of October, 1909, $13,096,479.54, and these resources are held by three National banks and three Savings banks. It may be stated with assurance, that the banks of no Southern city are as active in proportion to capital and general resources, as these six banks.

It will be a surprise to many to know that the aggregate checks handled by the combined banks of the city per day, including items on Wilmington and other points, and entirely exclusive of collection items, will average a total of $1,100,000. These figures are large, and undoubtedly are much heavier than those of any other Southern city of like population and bank capitalization.

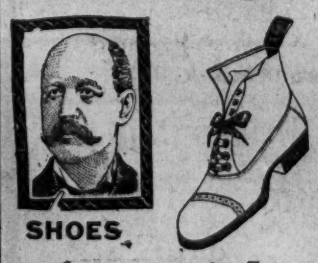
For many years, the banks of Wilmington have constituted, to a marked degree, the clearing point for Carolina business. Owing to its ideal location and excellent facilities, our city has held the same relation to the smaller interior banks of North Carolina and contiguous sections of South Carolina as that enjoyed by Richmond and Norfolk to Virginia, Baltimore to the State of Maryland; New Orleans to Louisiana, and Atlanta to Georgia. That is to say, Wilmington has been known and used as an exchange centre, through which smaller banking institutions in the Carolinas and larger banking institutions in the clearing centres of other States, have largely centered as a clearing point for checks and collections on North and South Carolina. To this fact, undeniably, is due, in a large measure, the success of our banks, and the facility enjoyed by them in being able to afford at all times ample accommodations to large industrial interests, as well as to private firms and individuals. While Wilmington, as a city, is financially strong, and rates high in individual wealth, being the home of many capitalists, many large and wealthy corporations, it is a fact that through the energy and excellent standing of her banks, there has been attracted a large deposit fund from outside sources. It is safe to say, that at least six hundred banks, small and large, located in other cities, towns and villages, maintain accounts with the Wilmington banks, and through them pass annually an enormous volume of business. Being thus constituted a distributing point, our institutions at all times are amply fortified in cash resources, and these are available to local customers, as well as to outside interests which make this point a borrowing centre. In order to meet the usual local demands, and at the same time afford those facilities which are required by the interior bank of its central correspondent, the Wilmington banks must, of necessity, maintain high reserves and afford at all times the very best facilities for exchange. They must also, and do, keep ever ready, large reserves in actual currency, silver and gold for the purpose of meeting (especially through the harvesting periods) a constant demand for cash shipments to interior points. It is hardly an exaggeration to venture that during the cotton harvesting period, the three National banks of the city will ship to outside points as much as $100,000 of actual currency per day, and perhaps nothing is better evidence of the desirable status of the retail trade of this city than the fact that, in proportion to shipments sent out, our banks draw only reasonable amounts upon their reserve accounts for cash shipments to this point. In addition to the facility and dispatch with which orders for cash are received and handled by the local banks, there is a further requirement for New York and other exchange, which must be met daily by our institutions, and it is not overstating the situation in estimating that the combined withdrawals of Northern exchange will amount, through the cropping period, to at least one-half million dollars per day. Favorable mention should be made of the excellent buildings and equipments of the local banks. They are thoroughly modern, and with every appointment for comfort, facility and dispatch; at the same time, owing to extended and desirable connections with the larger money centers, the business public enjoys through the local institutions every convenience afforded by the metropolitan banks. Reference is made in this, to the fact that the customer may obtain at our counters, direct drafts on the prominent banking points of practically every foreign city on the globe. In addition, funds may be, and are, quickly transferred by cable or telegraph to all points, both in the United States and foreign countries. Likewise, exchange, foreign gold and currency, are bought and sold at our counters, at New York rates. In brief, it may truly be said that the banks of Wilmington afford their customers every known facility and convenience sought by the vember, 1907, when the panic was at white heat, met every legitimate demand for cash with cash, and sustained many small banks in the Carolinas by daily furnishing currency, and without premium. The records show that in that month alone more than $300,000 of currency was shipped from the Wilmington banks to other banking points in the Carolinas, and without any premium whatever, and that while exchange on the Northern centers, when obtainable at all, was commanding in other cities premiums of from $3 to $6 per thousand, our local institutions during November, 1907, business public. In the particulars above enumerated, Wilmington, perhaps, occupies special advantages over the average banks of cities much larger than herself, due largely to its being an acknowledged clearing point. Her banks, as stated above, are well equipped and must maintain modern facilities in order to hold their business in competition with larger and more northerly cities which seek business in this field.

It is a matter of history that in the late panic the banks of Wilmington enjoyed the commendable distinction of having met every demand for cash, with cash; of having issued no clearing house certificates, or dealt in them to any extent, except to collect a large volume which was constantly passing against other banking points. Notwithstanding the enormous premium of $40 per thousand for currency, demanded by the metropolitan banks, it is a fact of record, that the Wilmington banks, during the month of No- furnished more than ten millions of dollars in exchange, at a maximum premium of $1.50 per thousand to outside demands, while local customers were supplied at a premium not exceeding $1.00 per thousand, or one-tenth of 1 per cent. It has been stated, and is now claimed, that our city, in the position of her banks through that panic, excelled in every degree, the showing made by any other point in the South. While harassed to some extent by a slight run on some of her Savings banks, originating among the negroes through careless report, all of our banks maintained a solid front, and not only renewed the obligations of their customers at the legal rate of 6 per cent., but, in adition, made many emergency loans to out-of-town banks, corporations, firms and individuals, thus enabling this section to stand up and maintain its stability, its trade, and its splendid business standing throughout the storm.

The possibilities of Wilmington as a banking centre for the Carolinas were never so bright, and, encouraged by the success thus far achieved, and by the confidence of patrons, both at home and abroad, our institutions are in stronger position today than ever before and stand ready to afford every known and obtainable facility, consistent with the rules of good business practice.

AGENTS FOR Ralston HEALTH Shoes $4.

THE Tellowcraft SHOE



SHOES

The Florsheim SHOE

The Cash Shoe Store.

Good Shoes Cheap.

Everything in Footwear.

MERCER & EVANS CO.

115 Princess St

E. L. MATHEWS CANDY COMPANY.

Is a Specialty of Carrying High Grade Goods Which They Ship All Over This Territory.

Every day sees some new enterprise established in Wilmington and they are always successful from the start, due in a large measure to the conservative methods of those who are engaged in them, and each enterprise launched adds just that much more to the already solid financial footing of Wilmington. In this respect we are glad to call the attention of our readers to the E. L. Mathews Candy Company, which was established here in April, 1909. This establishment are manufacturers and wholesale dealers in all grades of confectionery. Their office, salesroom and factory is at 20 Market street and here they occupy a three-story brick building, 25x60 feet, and give employment to ten people, while they travel two salesmen on the road and have one

OFFICE, SALESROOM AND FACTORY, E. L. MATHEWS CANDY CO.

city salesman who visits the city trade at regular intervals. In their manufacturing department they make a specialty of Mathews' Fire Boil Sticks, Mathews' Creamed Peanut, Mathews' Broken Mixed and Mathews' Penny Mixed, all of which are staple and considered by the trade to be of the very best quality. They also do considerable wholesale business and are distributors in this territory for Headley's high grade Chocolates and Bonbons, chewing gum, show cases, cakes crackers, cigars, pipes, etc. This company deals direct with the jobber and their prices, quality considered, are the best to be had in the trade and their already large business is constantly increasing. Mr. E. L. Mathews, the sole owner of this business is a young man of progressive ideas and there is no question but that the future of the business is assured.

N WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

This Line of Commercial Endeavor Has Been Carefully Pursued at the Port—A Year of Fine Progress.

The prosperity which has so generally pervaded all divisions of trade in Wilmington and this section of the country for the past twelve months has by no means been diverted from the wholesale dry goods trade. It may be asserted that the local houses have experienced profitable and increasing business within the trade area which has been regularly worked of late years without attempting to increase it to any material extent.

The wholesale trade of the city in dry goods is an old and well established one and rests on a very secure foundation. For years the houses here have been gradually building up their trade and within a certain territory are perfectly able to meet competition from the larger centres. The growth of this business has been commensurate with the growth of territory tributary in a trade sense to Wilmington, and as the past year has been a profitable one for the producer in all lines hereabout, there has been more money in the hands of the farmers and planters. This has gone into the tills of the country merchant and the wholesale dry goods merchant has ultimately benefited.

A large portion of the goods handled by a dry goods house are to be classed under the head of luxuries to the country consumer. A certain portion of cotton and piece goods are necessities each year, but purchases of even these are curtailed when a bad crop season has been experienced. All the varied assortment of small commodities that come under the head of notions are to be more or less extent luxuries, and it is in these that the big dry goods houses find the source of their greatest profit. As the country served by the wholesale trade, however, progresses in population and wealth there is an increased proportion of these goods bought as compared with the absolute necessities. This very condition has been experienced, in consequence the wholesale dry goods business here has been very good.

It is impossible to obtain any definite figures as to the volume of the wholesale dry goods business of Wilmington. There is a natural disinclination on the part of those interested to give out the exact amount of their yearly transactions and other sources of information are absent. In a rough way and judging from the concensus of opinion of those who are well informed in the matter, the yearly aggregate may be placed at from $45,000,000 to $47,000,000. This is allowing for an increase of the present year which is just closing which will probably be from 15 to 20 per cent. All the old firms and the newly established ones have done well and entertain bright views for the future.

There are in the city six large wholesale dry goods houses, of these five are devoted to the wholesale trade exclusively and travel fifty salesmen, who visit the trade regularly. Wilmington's dry goods merchants are conservative. As a general rule they are not inclined to look forward to great extension of trade territory, or to a grand future for the city as a wholesale dry goods center, until the 30-foot channel is completed, but within certain limits there is every reason to expect a continuous and healthy growth of the business as the country tributary to this market shall build up and grow in wealth and prosperity.

D. McEACHERN COMPANY.

Naval Stores Operators Who Do a Large Annual Business.

The facilities offered producers of naval stores by some of our houses in Wilmington are of the most liberal character. Foremost among the houses of our city engaged in this line is the house of D. McEachern Company, which organized several years ago. They occupy offices and extensive quarters at 105 North Water street, with large storage yards on the west side of the Cape Fear river, and the company are extensive naval store factors, doing both a domestic and foreign business. They are also commission merchants and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments, and the house is well known and highly esteemed both by shippers and buyers for their honorable and upright business methods. They obtain in every case the best market prices, charge most moderately for the service rendered and make prompt cash settlements.

JOS. H. WATTERS.

His Stock is Well Selected and His Prices Ahe Right.

The wholesale grocery business of Wilmington is of vast importance and has done as much as any other one line of trade to advertise the city and in that business there are a great number of our representative citizens actively engaged, among that number is Mr. Jos. H. Watters, whose office, salesroom and warehouse is at 220-222 North Water street. Here he carries a large and well assorted stock of staple and fancy groceries, both imported and domestic, also grocers' sundries, all of which he sells to the trade at closest price quotations, making prompt deliveries, his trade covering this entire territory, which is visited regularly by his traveling representatives.

"We Sell the Right Goods, and We Sell the Goods Right."

218, 220, 222, 224 North Front Street.

Our mammoth stock is all complete now and our men are on the road taking orders for immediate and future delivery. We respectfully ask that you will defer your purchases until you have seen our offerings. We have a big house full of bright, snappy goods—the kind that will sell and the kind you need. Everything new and fresh. Should you be out of our territory, then write us a postal and we will send a man quick.

EINSTEIN BROS..

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The cost of a Business Local is a small fee to pay for securing a good tenant.

PEOPLE'S SUPPLY COMPANY.

A Place Where You Can Get Good Things to Eat.

(Cash Grocers.)

One of the best grocery houses in Wilmington is the People's Supply Company, cash grocers, 206 North Front Street. The stock carried by this enterprising company is of the very best and consists of imported and domestic, staple and fancy groceries, including canned goods, table delicacies, choice teas and coffee, spices, condiments, provisions, flour, grocers sundries, a specialty being made of North Carolina country cured hams, eggs, butter and fresh vegetables. The People's Supply Company enjoys a very large trade, composed of the best class of people of the city, they utilize several delivery wagons to reach all parts of the city quickly, while special attention is given to the filling of orders over the phone.

HEADQUARTERS PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO.

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

"The Store That's Always Busy."

Opposite Post Office. Wilmington, N. C.

We are Exclusive Agents for

The W. B. Corset, Kabo Corset, Gossard Corset and Nadia Corset.

Our Basement is the Toyland of Wilmington

It is full of Toys and Holiday Goods all suitable for Christmas Gifts. We give Piano coupons free with all cash purchases. Vote for your Sunday School or Society, so they will win the Piano.

The C. W. Polvogt Company.

THE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL OF LATE JAMES WALKER

Founded Here in 1901, the Institution is the Pride of Every Citizen. Its Management Economical and Efficient in Every Department—Some Recent Improvements and Notable Contributions.

On March 1st, 1901, the Legislature of North Carolina passed an act the title of which set forth that it was "to provide for the government of the James Walker Memorial Hospital of the City of Wilmington, N. C." The act went on to state that "through the munificent liberality of Mr. James Walker, of the city of Wilmington N. C., and the County of New Hanover, the said city and county have been provided with a substantial, modern hospital, for the maintenance and medical care of sick and infirm poor persons who may from time to time become chargeable to the charity of said city and county, and for other persons who may be admitted."

From that day until the present the James Walker Memorial Hospital has been an institution in which the entire community has shown an abiding interest and one which has never called in vain for public support.

Mr. Walker, the founder of the hospital, was born at Douglas in Lancashire, Scotland, on April 29th, 1826 and died March 15th, 1901, in Wilmington, N. C., just before the completion of the hospital. He was a master builder of rare skill and there are many structures all over North Carolina which attest his ability in his chosen profession. The Hospital for the insane at Morganton and the First Presbyterian church of this city are two substantial evidences of his proficiency as a builder, while the hospital which bears his name, although erected by him years after he had retired from the active prosecution of his business, is no less a testimony to his capacity as a master workman. By Mr. Walker's untimely death he was prevented from seeing the full equipment of the building and some of even the minor details of the hospital itself were completed by his executors, Messrs. William Gilchrist and James Sprunt. After his death and up to the present time the equipment of the hospital has progressed by means of appropriations from the city and county and by donations from individuals and societies necessary to make it the equal of any hospital of its size in the country. Among those things which have been added from time to time may be mentioned a complete laundry plant, an X-ray apparatus, a diet kitchen, a sterilizing outfit, an ambulance and team of horses, and a new electric elevator, the latter now in process of installation.

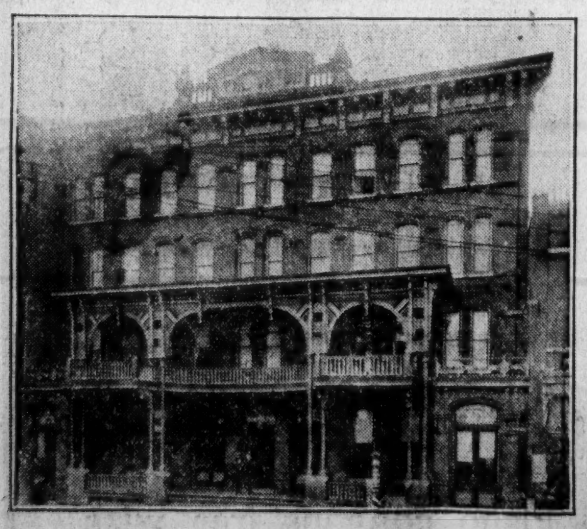
Among the most notable contributions from individuals should be mentioned the handsome, two story, brick annex, the gift of Mr. William H Sprunt, to be used as a hospital for negroes and also as a home for the nurses; and the brick building for infectious diseases erected by Mr. Saml. Bear as a memorial to his brother, Mr. Morris Bear.

While the hospital was primarily intended to care for the indigent sick of the community, provision was also made for the accommodation of pay patients and there are 20 rooms, well furnished and agreeably situated in which those who are not received as charity patients, can secure all the benefits offered by a modern hospital, at the same time being under the attention of their own physician or the hospital medical superintendent.

Soon after the opening of the hospital it was decided to inaugurate a training school for nurses, and this branch of the hospital work has been of great value to the community. A three years' course of training is given each nurse, under the guidance of a competent Superintendent of Nurses, assisted by the physicians of the city, and every year a class of graduate nurses is sent forth fully equipped to practice their profession.

It is well known that an institution of this kind to be able to keep fully abreast of the times, should have a substantial endowment fund. Recognizing this fact the Board of Managers some years ago appointed Messrs. Samuel Bear, Geo. R. French and Walter G. MacRae, Trustees of the Endowment fund, who commenced the accumulation of such a reserve. There have already been a number of donations to this fund by persons now living and by legacies. The attention of public spirited, benevolent citizens is particularly directed to this Endowment Fund as a most worthy object to be remembered when providing for the disposition of their estates.

The Board of Managers of the James Walker Memorial Hospital consists of nine citizens of Wilmington, four of whom, as provided in the charter, were selected by Mr. Walker, two elected by the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, and three by the Board of Commissioners of New Hanover County. The four members selected by Mr. Walker are still on the Board and are Mr. Walter G. MacRa, (President) Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy, Mr. William H. Sprunt, (Vice President) and Mr. Martin S. Willard. The other members of the Board are Messrs. Geo. R. French, (Secretary) Samuel Bear, John H. Rehder, DeWitt C. Love, and James C. Stewart. The hospital at this time is under the efficient management of Dr. Ralph B Seem, Medical Superintendent; Miss Grace Stamp, Superintendent of Nurses.



THE ORTON.

Wilmington's Leading Hotel, Situated in the Heart of the Business Section.

The Orton Hotel is one of Wilmington's principal hotels. It was purchased by its present owner several years ago. Mr. J. H. Hinton, since which time he has spent some $40,000 in improvements. The hotel contains 140 guest rooms, 62 of which have private baths. It is lighted by gas and electricity, heated with steam heat, has electric elevators, long distance telephones in each room and every other feature known and applied in the conduct of a modern hotel. Special care is given the dining room service. The Orton is located in the business district of Wilmington, and is accessible to all parts of the city.

Malaria Makes Pale Blood.
The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children 50c.

Malaria Causes Loss of Appetite.
The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 50c.

HAMMER LUMBER COMPANY.

Have Modernly Equipped Plants and Can Fill Any Size Orders.

Wilmington naturally has many business houses and industrial enterprises closely allied with its growth and progress whose operations form a very prominent feature of her aggregate yearly trade. Standing foremost among the number is the Hammer Lumber Company, one of the best known lumber manufacturing establishments in the South, and an enterprise which has won an unsurpassed reputation for excellence of product. This representative business has been in operation since 1906, the officers being Thomas B. Hammer, of Philadelphia, president; John Levering Hammer, of Philadelphia, vice president, and Thomas Philip Hammer, of Wilmington, secretary and treasurer. The company are manufacturers of and dealers in band sawed North Carolina pine boards, kiln dried, and operate saw mills at Gumberry, Clarks and Croatan, North Carolina, Little River, South Carolina, and Toane, Virginia, and a planing mill at Gumberry, North Carolina. The company also owns large bodies of timber in Brunswick, Craven, Pamlico, Northampton and Hertford counties, North Carolina, Horry county, South Carolina, and James City county, Virginia, and operate in these various counties about 50 miles of tram road which they use in transporting the logs to their various mills. The daily capacity of the mills owned by the Hammer Lumber Company are 125,000 feet while their planing mill capacity is 60,000 feet. All of their dressed lumber is shipped to the Northern markets by rail while they transport the rough lumber by water to Philadelphia and New York. The company own and operate at Wilmington the tug Fawn and the seagoing barges Flora and Leverine, while they have recently purchased the Atlantic City, which they are having rebuilt. The company's wharves at Wilmington cover about 150,000 square feet, with a river frontage of about 1,000 feet, and this is stocked with about 2,000,000 feet of lumber. This company handle annually over 60,000 feet of lumber, 50,000 laths and 20,000 shingles, while their shipments from Wilmington by water, will reach 15,000,000 feet, which exceeds by far the water shipments of all the other Wilmington plants combined. This company was organized for the purpose of handling the Southern investments of Thomas B. Hammer, and the Wilmington end of the company is looked after by Mr. Thomas Philip Hammer, who is one of the city's progressive young business men who is a great believer in the future of Wilmington as a seaport.

CAPE FEAR ACADEMY.

One of Wilmington's Leading Educational Institutions, Which Has Had a Most Successful Career.

Wilmington is not looked upon as an educational center, yet there is located here a school to which every one may point to with pride as it ranks among the best in the South. We refer to the Cape Fear Academy, which opened its thirty-seventh session September 14th, 1909, under the efficient leadership of Mr. Washington Catlett, as principal, who is also the Superintendent of Public Instruction of New Hanover county. The school is located on Third street between Market and Princess. The rooms are well lighted, ventilated and fitted with all modern conveniences. The course of study aims to fit young men for business or college, beginners being given special attention. The subjects taught are divided as follows: The usual English branches with Mathematics; Latin, Greek, German and French, Natural Science and Bookkeeping. In the Commercial Course, bookkeeping, spelling, grammar, arithmetic and writing are given special attention, the school this year being in a position to give better instructions in this department than heretofore. The method of instruction followed throughout the school is patient and laborious, with a constant endeavor to train pupils to reason for themselves and inspire them with a love for learning, while moral instruction permeates all parts of the institution. The school year consists of nine months, divided into terms of about ten weeks each and the tuition is very moderate. The citizens of Wilmington are exceedingly fortunate in having such an excellent school in their midst and its future success is very promising.

HEIDE & COMPANY.

A Reliable Ship Brokerage Firm Established in 1869.

The shipping interests are of the greatest and most vital importance to Wilmington, and it is only natural that there should be wide-awake, well known, reliable and progressive firms here engaged as ship brokers. Prominent among the best known and most progressive of our maritime firms, is that of Heide & Co. The firm devotes its time and attention to the ship brokerage business, such as chartering vessels, obtaining freight for same, dispatching of vessels, while they attend to the loading and discharging of cargoes and act as agents for owners of steamships and sailing vessels, they are licensed ship brokers, Custom House brokers, and steamship agents. Mr. Heide is also vice consul for Denmark and Norway, looking after the interests of seamen coming into this port from those countries, while he is also a notary public. With the increase of business coming into this port, the transactions and prosperity of such firms should be materially increased.

BONEY & HARPER MILLING CO.

The Only Milling Company in Wilmington—Their Goods High Grade.

This representative industry was established twenty years ago and is located at 314-318 Nutt street, and is one of the largest, best equipped and most complete milling establishments in this section of the State. It has an annual capacity of 1,200,000 bushels and their Diamond B. brand corn meal, Pearl Hominy and grits in the manufacture of which the company uses nothing but the highest grade of corn, are known throughout this territory as second to none. These goods are the leading and most popular brands on the Southern market, cannot be excelled for purity and [illegible] are handled by all first-class dealers throughout this territory. Ask your dealer for them and get the best.

Geo. R. French & Sons

Dealers in All Kinds of

FOOTWEAR

Established 1822

We carry the largest stock of boots and shoes of any house in the city, embracing every variety of shapes and of the best makes. Most of our goods are made up for us on special orders, aud by this means we get the best grade of leather and workmanship.

We invite inspection and comparison, and we propose to give you better values for your money—better styles and better fitting shoes than you can buy elsewhere. Our house has been selling shoes in this city for 87 years, and we ask your examination.

Geo. R. French & Sons

108 N. Front Street.

J. G. WRIGHT & SON.

One of the Reliable Real Estate Dealers in Wilmington.

Investors of the East are rapidly pouring money into our State for investment in lands and loans, and in Wilmington we have several real estate firms prepared to offer a high-class service in affecting investments. One such is the firm of J. G. Wright & Son, who have been identified with the real estate business of Wilmington since 1890, who are honorable, upright and responsible business men. At their office, 124 Princess street, they buy, sell, rent and exchange city and suburban, country and plantation property, also find suitable investments for capitalists in loans. They have a large list of properties placed in their hands for sale and some are distinct bargains. They manage estates for resident and non-resident owners, paying taxes, insurance, etc., making prompt cash returns. They negotiate loans on first mortgage security, offering a fair margin of security at a fair interest rate.

J. T. BURKE.

A Jeweler Who Can be Relied Upon. Handles Only Reliable Goods.

When a person buys jewelry or watches they always pick out an establishment that can be relied upon and in making that choice one will make no mistake by going to the establishment conducted by Mr. J. T. Burke, 27 South Front street, as he carries only the best grade of goods which consists of diamonds, watches, silverware, cut glass, etc. Mr. Burke is also an Optometrist, making a specialty of fitting and adjusting glasses and in this department will be found all the modern appliances for the proper fitting and testing of the eyes. He also does repair work and adjusts watches, being inspector for the S. A. L. railroad, and in all departments he guarantees his work and if not satisfactory he stands ready at all times to make good any and all defects.

The North Carolina Home Building Association.

ORGANIZED MARCH 31, 1890.

This Association does a strictly Building and Loan business and is managed by a Board of Directors composed of progressive and conservative business men.

Thirty-Eight series of stock have been opened and twenty-two series have matured. Parties wishing a safe and profitable investment should subscribe for stock in our next series.

DIRECTORS:

C. W. Yates, A. D. Brown, J. H. Taylor, Jr., H. F. Wilder, J. Weil, J. W. H. Fuchs, M. O'Brien, W. H. Alderman, J. W. Freeman, C. W. Polvogt, W. H. Yopp, Jas. Owen Reilly, G. T. Flynn, W. H. Bernard.

C. W. Yates, President. J. Weil, V-President. James H. Taylor, Jr., Sec. and Treas.

Jno. D. Bellamy, Attorney.

The Windley Cross-Tie CO.

(Incorporated)

MANUFACTURERS OF

Oak, Pine, Cypress Cross-Ties

Ties Treated With Spirittine Wood Preservative

Office 114 Princes St. P. O. Box 695. Works Foot Dawson St.

Wilmington, North Carolina

The George L. Morton Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Spirits Turpentine and Rosin

AND DEALERS IN

Tar in Barrels and Cans.

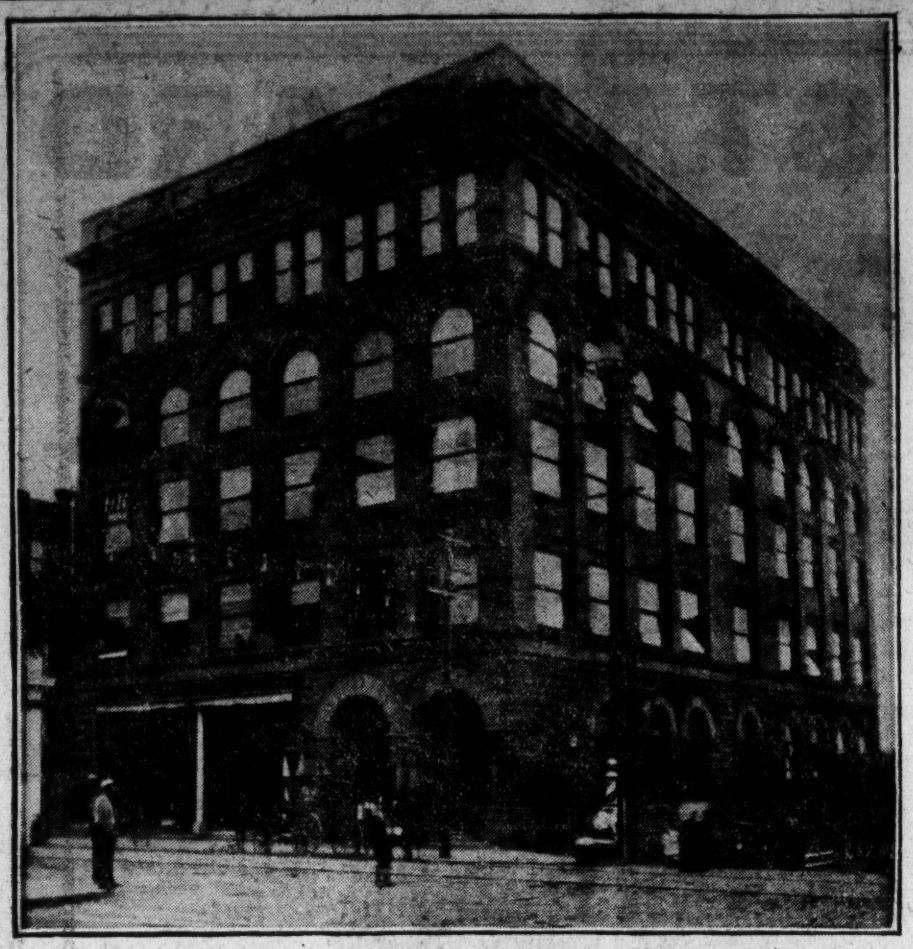
Highest Market Prices Paid for Crude Turpentine and Tar.

Write Us Before Selling.

113 North Water Street

Wilmington, N. C.

Now Is the Time to Advertise in The Morning Star



SOUTHERN BUILDING.

ATLANTIC TRUST AND BANKING COMPANY.

An Institution Whose Business is Conducted Along Conservative Lines.

In enumerating the many advantages possessed by the city of Wilmington, as a great industrial, commercial, receiving and distributing center, one cannot in justice fail to take notice of the banking facilities which are afforded by the many financial institutions located here. Prominent among these is the Atlantic Trust and Banking Company, whose banking quarters are at the corner of Front and Chestnut streets, in the Southern building. The strength of the Atlantic Trust & Banking Company is shown by its last statement at the close of business, November 16th, 1909. By this it will be noted that its capital stock of $50,000 is augmented by its individual profit account of $48,392.18, while its individual deposits were $717,378.16 and its total resources were $820,070.34, all of which found remunerative employment. Its executive staff is Matt J. Heyer, president; B. H. J. Ahrens, vice president, Milton Calder, cashier; directors: L. B. Rogers, B. H. J. Ahrens, Jno. H. Kuck, C. W. Yates, M. O'Brien, J. G. L. Geischen, B. Solomon, I. M. Bear, M. J. Heyer, B. O. Stone and C. J. Mitchell. The Atlantic Trust & Banking Co., has been in business for over seven years, and in that time it has accumulated a net surplus of $48,392.18; its deposits are $717,378.16; its loans and discounts are $768,021.12; its total resources are $820,070.34. Besides the surplus of $48,000.00, it has paid $24,000.00 in dividends to stockholders, besides the 4 per cent interest which it has paid to its depositors regularly since organization. Its board of directors are all experienced business men, who make it a point to really supervise the management of the bank. They meet monthly to audit every loan that is made. Only once in seven years have they failed to have this meeting. This in itself, is an evidence that its directors attend to their duties most faithfully and safeguard the interest of the depositors.

AUGUST O. SCHUSTER.

Successor to
Victor E. Zoeller & Company.
A House Noted for Its Fine Goods and Extensive Trade.

Wilmington has many fine retail establishments all of which carry a most excellent grade of goods, but there are none that can excell the house of August O. Schuster, who, with Mr. Victor E. Zoeller started the firm of Victor E. Zoeller & Co., December, 1899. Some years afterwards Mr. Schuster left Wilmington and was away for some time, but returned and last March purchased Mr. Zoeller's interest and now conducts the business under his own name. This house has been identified with the trade for the past ten years and has built up their present large business by handling a superior grade of goods, selling them at reasonable prices and not misrepresenting any goods sold, and this policy will be strictly adhered to now that Mr. Schuster has the entire control of the business, he being recognized as one of the best posted jewelers in the State. His store is at 104 North Front street, and this is most elegantly appointed and here can be found one of the best selected stocks of jewelry to be found anywhere, consisting of diamonds, in which department they can show a line that cannot be excelled outside of New York; watches, silverware, making a specialty of the Gorham Manufacturing Co's. goods, sterling silver novelties, cut glass, (Libby's), etc., a specialty is made of fine watch-making, repairing and engraving. The mail order department of this house has grown to very large proportions and customers need have no fear but what they will get the same attention and just as good goods as though they were on the ground to make their selection, and the price will be just the same. See his advertisement in another section of this issue of The Star.

JEWELRY STORE OF AUGUST O. SCHUSTER.

Fruit, Apples, Oranges, Grapes, Bananas, etc.

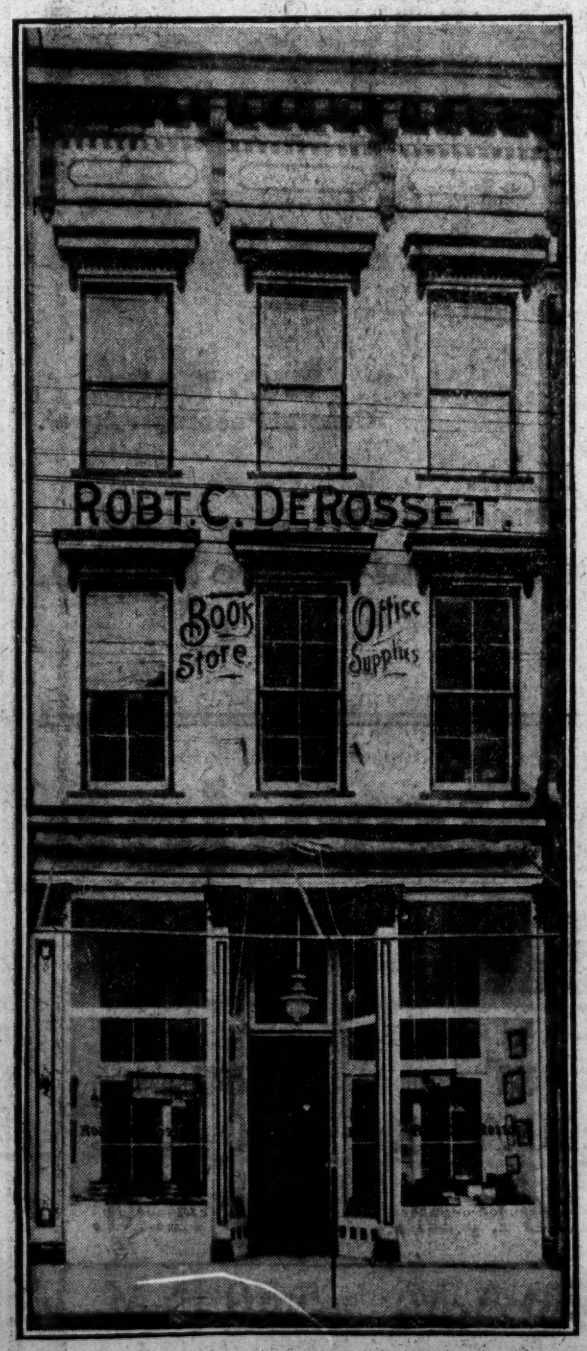
In addition to pure and straight Molasses, pure Apple Vinegar, and the best Rice, we are offering to everybody any quantity of forty car loads of apples, ten cars of Oranges from Florida, Grape Fruit Tangerines, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Almeria Grapes, Figs in small boxes for small boys, extra selected cluster seven Crown Raisins.

This fruit is the best the earth yields. We sell for cash and make no deliveries.

THE HICKS CO.
311 North Front Street.
Wilmington, N. C.

O. H. Wright
and
Company.
Wilmington, North Carolina
BROKERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF
Provisions, Sugar, Grain and Grain Products. Selling to Jobbing Trade exclusively. We solicit your business and we will treat you right.

Herbert F. Wilder
Real Estate Fire Insurance
Bonds
Secretary and Treasurer Hanover Building and Loan Association.
207 Princess Street
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Notary Public. Phones 631 & 387



ROBERT C. DEROSSET.

One of the City's Leading Book and Stationery Dealers.

The above business was established some ten years ago, at 32 North Front street and from its very inception it has been most successful. The stock carried covers a wide range and includes Office Supplies, such as Loose Leaf Ledgers, and Filing Devices, pictures and picture frames, sporting goods, all the latest books and weekly and monthly periodicals, also stationery, while he is the sole agent for the famous Y & E cabinets and filing devices, Fox Visible typewriter, and agent for Eastman Kodaks and Waterman's fountain pens and these goods are bought with excellent judgment and sold at the closest margin of profit. Mr. Robert C. DeRosset, the enterprising proprietor has had years of experience at the business and knows the wants of the trade of New Hanover county most thoroughly and is numbered among the city's most successful and enterprising business men who will be found aiding any movement which has for its purpose the advancement of the city's interest.

THEODORE G. EMPIE.

One of the Enterprises That Has Helped to Advertise Wilmington as a Lumber Market.

There is a constant and increasing demand for all kinds of cross-ties, bridge timbers and piling and the forests of the Southern States supply a large percentage of those, and in the handling and selling of them is requires a large amount of capital, brains and energy. One of the leaders in this line and one who possesses all the above qualifications to a marked degree, is Mr. Theodore G. Empie. Mr. Empie is a dealer in cypress, oak and yellow pine railroad and trolley cross-ties, piling, bridge timbers and Southern white cedar poles. His yards are located south of the city of Wilmington, on the Cape Fear river, and is connected by a spur track with both the S. A. L. and A. C. L. railroads, besides having ample wharfage facilities. Mr. Empie also owns a large tract of land in this vicinity suitable for factory sites. This property has some 3,600 feet of water front and extends back some 2,000 feet and the joint tracks of both the S. A. L. and A. C. L. railroads traverse the propery. It is situated outside of the city limits, as only the county and State taxes while it is in close touch with the labor supply of both Wilmington and the Navassa settlement, which markes it most desirable.

Nursing Mothers and Malaria.
The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 50c.

WILLIAM H. GREEN & COMPANY.

One of the City's Leading Retail Drug Stores.

Wilmington has any number of retail drug stores, any one of which are a credit to the city, but one of the oldest and best known in this line of endeavor is that of which William H. Green & Company are the proprietors. This well known establishment was started in 1870 and has from the very first been a success. It is located at the corner of Front and Market streets and here one can find as fine a stock of drugs and druggists' sundries as they would want to look at, while his line of perfumery, toilet articles, cigars and tobacco cannot be excelled. They also run in connection with their drug store a first-class soda fountain where the thirsty traveler can satisfy his thirst and this is the lode-stone that draws many in that direction. In all departments they do a most flattering business which is constantly increasing.

Pale Delicate Women and Girls.
The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 50c.

G. T. & W. J. FLYNN.

Manufacturers of Cross-Ties, Switch-Ties and Bridge Timbers.

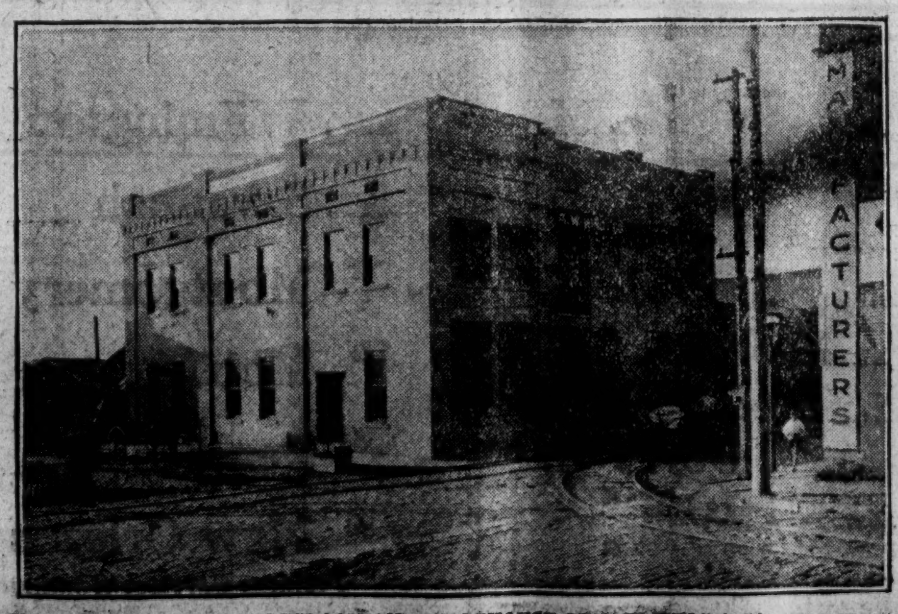
The magnitude of the lumber business of the South is being more generally recognized than they formerly were, and today one of the most valuable assets possessed by the South is the practically illimitable forests. The firm of G. T. & W. J. Flynn, 111 North Water street, with yards at S. A. L. docks, are manufacturers of oak, yellow pine and cypress cross-ties, switch ties and bridge timbers and carry on hand at all times an immense stock, and are prepared to fill orders of any magnitude. They refer to the Southern National Bank, of Wilmington, as to their reliability, their cable address is "Flynn", and they use A. B. C. and Western Union codes. They also do a general lighterage business and are equipped to handle any size job. The members of the firm are F. T. and W. J. Flynn and they are justly regarded as among the most honorable and liberal in the trade. The firm maintain a branch office at Greenville, S. C., under the name of Flynn Bros. & Floyd.

A DELICIOUS FLAVOR may be obtained for every dainty by using
BAUER'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS

A. W. KING & COMPANY.

A House Whose Facilities Are Unexcelled For Conducting its Large Business.

In any summing up of the wholesale grocery houses of Wilmington, who confine themselves exclusively to the handling of first-class goods, the house of A. W. King & Company must be accorded a foremost place. This house was established in 1903, the members of the firm being Messrs. A. W. and E. A. King, and they occupy extensive quarters at 201 35 North Water street, having both extensive railroad and dockage facilities. The stock carried includes a superior line of staple and fancy groceries, both imported and domestic, grocers' sundries, etc., while they are sole distributors in this territory for "Brown's Hungarian" flour, a high grade patent which is handled by all first-class dealers and conceded to be a trade winner. This firm is also extensive dealers and graders of all kinds of peanuts, making a specialty of seed peanuts and in this line alone they probably do as much if not more business than any other firm handling peanuts. No house in this section offers its customers better price inducements than does the firm of A. W. King & Company and the result is seen in the very large business transacted in this and adjoining territory.



OFFICE, SALESROOM AND WAREHOUSE OF A. W. KING & CO.

W. B. COOPER
Wholesale Grocer
Importer of Nitrate, Muriate, Sulphate, Kainit.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE GEORGE L. MORTON CO.

Manufacturers of Turpentine and Rosin in Large Quantities.

Wilmington being the largest naval stores center in North Carolina, it is only natural that we should have located in our midst many firms, corporations and individuals, who devote their entire time, money and brains to the manufacture of the products of this particular line of business. One of the oldest and most important of those operating in this industry is The George L. Morton Company, established in 1868, manufacturers of spirits of turpentine and rosins and dealers in crude turpentine and tar in casks and barrels, office 113 North Water street. The George Morton Company solicit consignments of crude turpentine and tar for which they pay the highest ruling market prices, making prompt returns, and those having turpentine or tar to sell would do well to get their prices before selling to others.

In reading store ads most people are looking for definite information about some particular article—hence merchants should quote prices always.

5,000 MILES OF STANDARD RAILWAY

Penetrating the States of Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and furnishing the main thoroughfare of Commerce and Travel to the Port of

WILMINGTON, N. C.

12 Passenger Trains in and Out Daily

Through Pullman Car Lines

Wilmington to ..... Washington, D. C.
Wilmington to ..... Norfolk, Va.
Wilmington to ..... Columbia, S. C.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad

The Standard Railway of the South

R. A. Brand, Freight Traffic Manager.
W. J. Craig, Passenger Traffic Manager.
J. W. Perrin, General Freight Agent.
T. C. White, General Passenger Agent.
C. McD. Davis, Assistant General Freight Agent.
W. G. Pulliam. Division Freight and Passenger Department.

Freight Department—Phone No. 35.
Passenger Department—Phone No. 160.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

To the West—New Train Service

Effective November 15th

	51
Lv. Wilmington	6:00 A. M.
Ar. Florence	9:30 "
" Sumpter	11:05 "
" Augusta	3:00 P. M.
" Atlanta	8:20 "
" Nashville	6:35 A. M.
" Memphis	3:30 P. M.
" Louisville	1:10 "
" Cincinnati	4:35 "

Pullman Service, Florence to Atlanta; Atlanta to Destination.

	51	55
Lv. Wilmington	6:00 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
Ar. Savannah	4:56 P. M.	2:20 A. M.
" Montgomery	8:50 A. M.	5:50 P. M.
" Mobile	4:12 P. M.	2:20 A. M.
" Pensacola	4:10 "	6:00 "
" New Orleans	8:50 "	7:05 "

Pullman Service, Wilmington to Florence, Train No. 55; Pullman Service, Florence to Destination.

THIRTY-FOOT WATERWAY SUPPLEMENT

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

FOUNDED A.D. 1867

PAGES 25 TO 32

VOL. LXXXV—NO. 70. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1909. WHOLE NUMBER 13,164.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

Seaboard Air Line Railway.

¶THE purpose of the Industrial Department of the Seaboard Air Line Railway is the development and utilization of the raw material and natural resources and the settlement of desirable people along its line, and to furnish information and assistance to manufacturers, Merchants, Investors and Settlers who may be seeking a locality in which to establish an industry, open a business, make an investment, or secure a home.

¶This Department is in possession of tabulated information descriptive of the possibilities and resources of every mile of territory traversed by its rails. The information has been carefully gathered, is authentic and can be relied upon.

¶The adaptability of the various localities has been investigated from the standpoint of utility, and every phase of the Agricultural, Horticultural, Industrial and Commercial situation as existing along the line of road has been gone over with such thoroughness and personal inspection that any information secured through this department may be depended upon as being wholly reliable.

¶The Seaboard Air Line is one of the greatest commercial arteries in the industrial system of this country, passing as it does through the Atlantic Seaboard States and tapping at its southern extremity the fair State of Florida, it offers opportunities for stable investments that will produce handsome profits for those who are far sighted enough to take advantage of them.

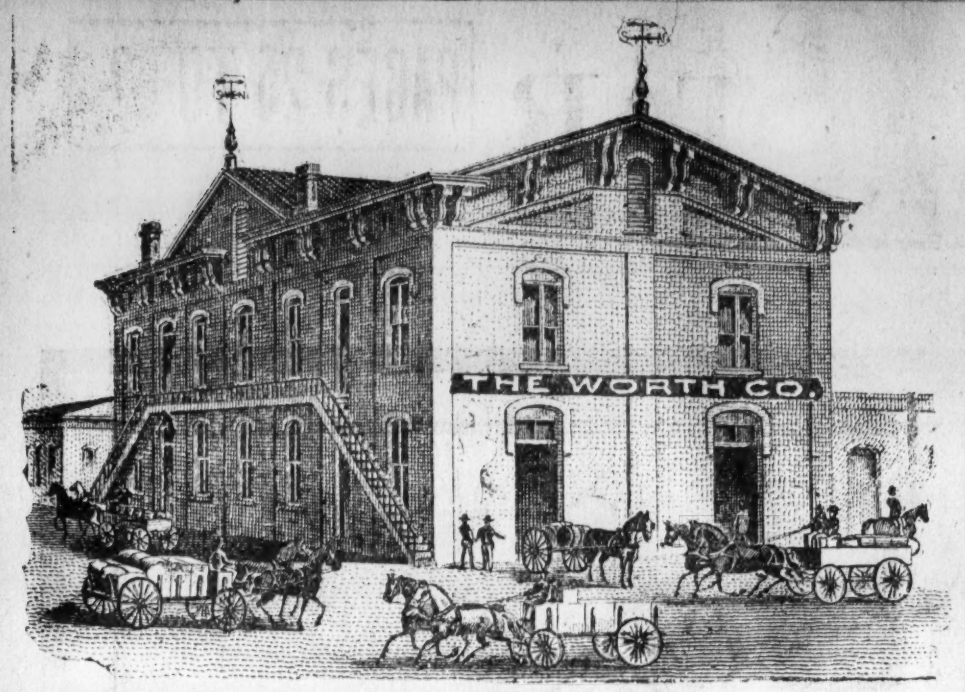
¶This department will be pleased to confer with responsible parties as to the business and manufacturing possibilities of the City of WILMINGTON, as well as the advantages offered in agriculture by that district.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO

J. W. WHITE,

General Industrial Agent,

NORFOLK, VA.

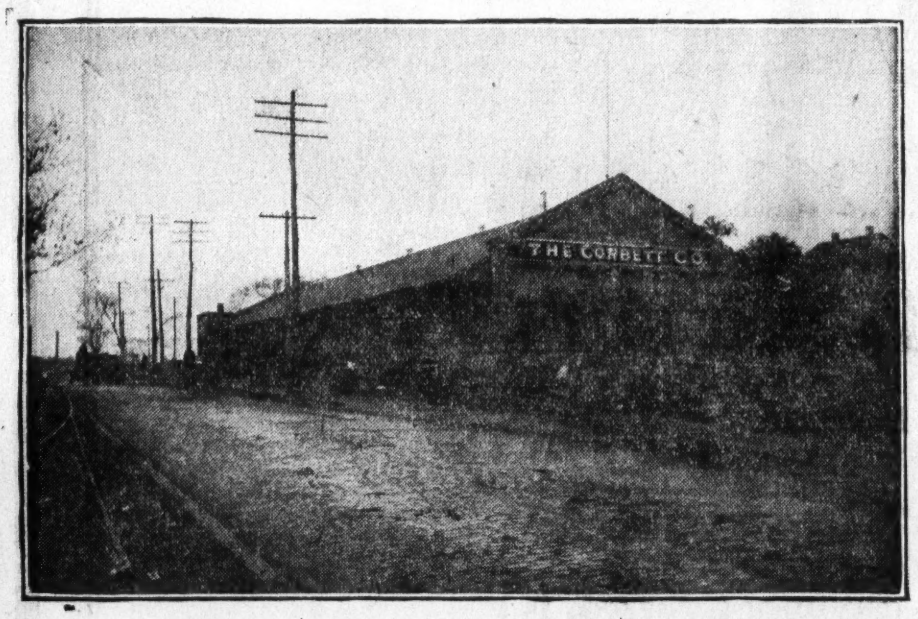


THE WORTH COMPANY.

Dates Its Origin Back to 1853—Its Stock Most Complete.

One of the largest wholesale grocery houses in Wilmington, and also the oldest is The Worth Company, whose origin dates back to 1853,when it started business as Worth & Daniel, which firm was composed of two of the leading business men of the Cape Fear section; namely, David G. Worth and N. G. Daniel. This firm enjoyed the distinction of being the largest dealers of its time in cotton, naval stores and groceries in North Carolina, and has continued through the 56 years of its existence, with a record second to none in the South. In 1872, just nineteen years after its establishment, it suffered the loss of one of its members, in the death of Mr. N. G. Daniel, and it was during the same year that his interest was purchased by Mr. Brazilla G. Worth and the style of the firm changed to Worth & Worth. These gentlemen were unusually admired and esteemed for their integrity and real worth as enterprising and progressive citizens and under their able mangement the name of "Worth & Worth" in business circles stood for everything that was essential to liberality, honesty and conservatism. About 1890 they admitted to the firm Mr. C. W. Worth, a son of Mr. David G. Worth and one of Wilmington's most progressive young business men. In 1898 after the death of Mr. David G. Worth the business was incorporated as The Worth Company with Mr. B. G. Worth as its president and C. W. Worth general manager, and is still doing business under that charter at the same place it has been for the past 42 years. November, 1908, Mr. David D. Barber, who for many years had held an executive position with McNair & Pearsall, and Mr. Edwin A. Metts, who for ten years was the junior member of the firm of James I. Metts & Son, merchandise brokers, became associated with the business and have looked after the active management of same for the past year and the officers of the present company being B. G. Worth, president; C. W. Worth vice president; E. A. Metts, secretary and treasurer, D. D. Barber, general manager. This firm has cleaned out every piece of old stock and today carries a fresh stock of everything necessary to make up a first class wholesale grocery. Its specialties besides groceries and North Carolina seed peanuts, are lime, grain and hay and molasses which they handle in car lots as well as large amounts of fish, cotton and naval stores. It has large warehouses for storage and their trackage facilities for receiving and shipping are the best to be found.

They are sole agents for Worth's Queen, Stotts Fancy Patent, Mountain Rose Patent, and Acme Half Patent, which brands of flour have an enviable reputation in this section. They also control the famous Dunlop, Va., Waterground Meal and Anchor Brand Lime, which are without equals in their classes. In tobacco and snuffs they handle all the established brands and are the distributors for the celebrated Young Fritz Cigars, while rice and coffee are their leading articles of which they are carload buyers.



THE CORBETT COMPANY.

A Firm Who Occupy a Foremost Position and Transact a Large Annual Business.

The manufacturers' agent, the connecting link between the producer and the dealer, occupies a very important position in the many great commercial enterprises of Wilmington, where many of these active business men are engaged in various important lines. An old established firm, occupying a foremost position is that of The Corbett Company, whose commodious warehouse and office is at the corner of Nutt and Brunswick streets This firm are commission merchants and manufacturers' agents handling meats, lard, flour and grain, representing in this teritory such well known and leading brands as "Dainty" and "Empress" flour, conceded to be the highest patents on the market; "Mistletoe" breakfast bacon and hams; "Mistletoe" leaf, "Peach" pure and "Royal Lilly"" compound lards and "Klincks" choice eastern bellies and if the careful housewife wants the best that can be produced or money can buy she will ask her grocer for the above brands. The firm enjoys a most liberal support from the leading wholesale houses of our own and nearby cities and they are able to quote terms that are most interesting.

PEARSALL & COMPANY.

This Company Carries One of the Best Grade of Goods and do a Large Business.

This company began business January 1st, 1908, and, though but two years have passed since its organization, it is classed among the leading wholesale grocery establishments of Wilmington. Mr. Oscar Pearsall, widely known in business circles throughout the State, is president; Fred L. Pearsall, vice president and treasurer, and Horace Pearsall, secretary. On the date above mentioned, Mr. Oscar Pearsall withdrew from, and severed his connection with Hall & Pearsall, of which firm he was a member, and, with Messrs. Fred L. Pearsall and Horace Pearsall, organized Pearsall & Co., to do a wholesale grocery business, dealing also largely in hay, grain and fertilizers. The volume of business done by the company since its organization attests its popularity all over the territory and bespeaks for these gentlemen a continuance of a very large and increasing patronage. The offices and warehouses, which they occupy and own, are situated between the A. C. L. and S. A. L. railroad yards and are especially well located for the handling of business of any size promptly and with dispatch, as the Seaboard and Coast Line tracks both run to their doors, and the Seaboard terminal warehouses are situated just in the rear on the water front, where thousands of tons of merchandise are stored by manufacturers and to which they have quick and easy access. This company in addition to a wholesale grocery business, enjoys quite a large trade in fertilizers and fertilizer material, handling phosphate, kainit, muriate of potash, nitrate of soda, ground fish, etc., in large quantities, and owns and operates a large warehouse and mixing plant about three miles from the city on the A. C. L. tracks where any grade of manipulated guano is manufactured under their own brands. These brands have come in direct competition with other makes and have won quite a reputation to such an extent, that the output for 1910 promises to far exceed that of this year. The company travels two regular salesmen and is represented in different localities by brokers. It makes a specialty of carload lots of heavy groceries, hay and grain throughout the Wilmington territory.

Crescent Candy Company

Absolutely the finest in quality, attractively put up. Prices the lowest for which pure Candy can be made.

Prompt delivery.

HOPKINS & DAVIS.

An Establishment That is Noted for Its Cleanliness and Prompt Service.

That "cleanliness is next to Godliness" is a noted fact and especially does this hold good in what we eat. Nowhere is this truth better or more thoroughly demonstrated than in a meat market. The most thoroughly appointed and up-to-date establishment of this character in Wilmington is that conducted by Messrs. Hopkins & Davis at the Front Street Market. This is one of the oldest establishments in this line in the city and have always kept abreast of the growth of the city, until today their facilities are such that they could supply a city several times the size of Wilmington. Their stalls are at the front entrance of the Front Street Market and here can be seen displayed most appetizingly on marble slabs, fresh meats, such as beef, veal, mutton, pork, lamb, sweet breads, etc., and poultry and game in season. Attached to this stall is an immense ice box, for cold storage purposes, built upon the most improved and hygienic plans. The firm is composed of Messrs. J. J. Hopkins and E. Y. Davis, and besides their retail business they also do a most extensive wholesale business, not only with the hotels and restaurants and other butchers of the city, but also with the steam boats and steam ships and vessels which come into this port. They also deal extensively in hogs, cattle, sheep, hides, tallow and wool, while they make a specialty of all kinds of poultry, eggs, butter, hams and bacon, for which they are always ready to pay the highest market prices and the farmers adjacent to Wilmington would do well to get their prices before selling their products to other buyers.

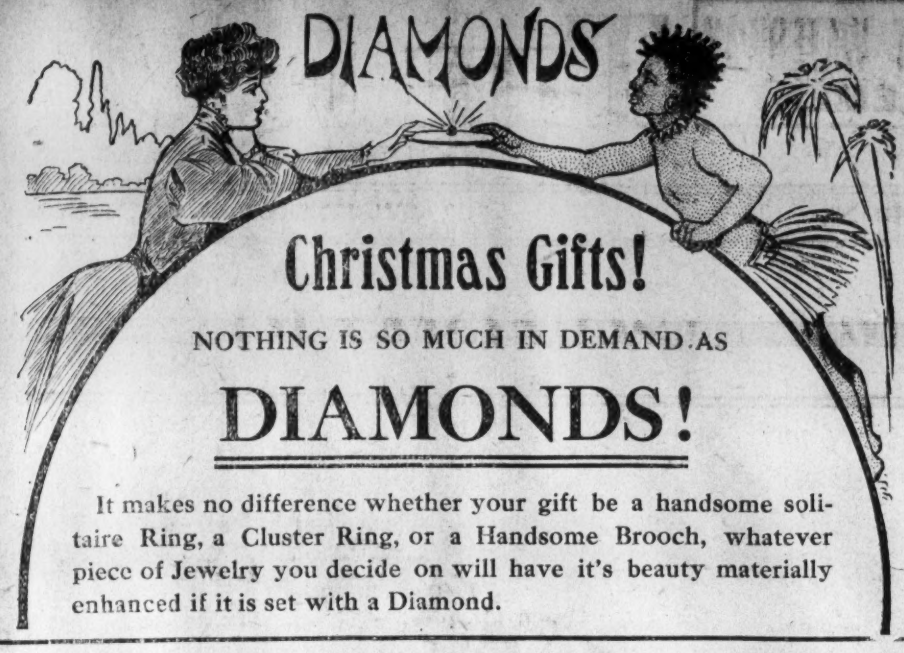
MERCER & EVANS CO.

Mercer & Evans Co. succeeded the old shoe house of H. C. Evans, which was established in 1872 by the late H. C. Evans & H. Von Glahn, under the firm name of Evans & Von Glahn, both Mr. Evans and Mr. Von Glahn after successful careers, retired from active business before they died, some years ago.

The present company was incorporated in the Fall of 1901, with Mr. J. B. Mercer as president and treasurer; he still holds that position and owns most of the stock. The company, at the start inaugurate a new and intensive cash system which it still clings to, emphasizing the intensive feature, whereby no goods are charged to any one, thereby eliminating bookkeeping, with all its attendant expense and annoyances, and putting the company in position to sell good upon the lowest margin of profit. The company's slogan is "Good Shoes Cheap." They are sale agents for this section in and around Wilmington, for the following well known lines:

Florsheim & Co., Ralston Health, W. L. Douglas and Tuttle fine shoes for men and boys, and Krippendorf-Dittmann Co., and "Lenox" lines for ladies and children. Also a general line of all kinds of footwear for everybody. They enjoy the well earned reputation of carrying solid leather shoes.

DIAMONDS



Christmas Gifts!

NOTHING IS SO MUCH IN DEMAND AS

DIAMONDS!

It makes no difference whether your gift be a handsome solitaire Ring, a Cluster Ring, or a Handsome Brooch, whatever piece of Jewelry you decide on will have it's beauty materially enhanced if it is set with a Diamond.

To meet the ever increasing demand for Jewelry of this description, we have on display the largest assortment of Diamond Mounted

Rings, Brooches, Lockets, Charms, Scarf Pins, Bracelets, Cuff Links and Watches

ever assembled, which together with our unusually large showing of Gold Jewelry, Silver Novelties, Umbrellas, and articles too numerous to mention, will make your Christmas shopping easier and more satisfactory than ever before.

OUT OF TOWN BUYERS unable to make selections personally, can entrust their orders to our care through the mail order department, with every confidence of receiving prompt and careful attention.

August O. Schuster,

JEWELER

Successor to Victor E. Zoeller & Co.

104 N. Front St., : : Wilmington, N. C.

Colonial Inn,

Electric Lights. Steam Heat. Private Bath.

Comfortable and Home Like

Mrs. D. Rountree, Proprietress.

RATE, $2.00 to $3.00 PER DAY.

Special Rates by the Week.

Bus Meets all Trains.

Cor Third and Market Streets,

Wilmington, North Carolina.

Platt & Haar

Wilmington's Youngest

YET

MOST PROGRESSIVE

Dry Goods, Ready-to-Wear,

AND

House furnishing Store.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

9 & 11 North Front. PLATT & HAAR, 9 & 11 North Front.

Cypress and Pine Cross-Ties, PILING. Southern White Cedar Poles.

MANUFACTURING SITES.

3,600 feet water front, at Wilmington, N. C. Average depth of property 2,000 feet. 20 feet water. S. A. L. & A. C. L. Railroad through property. No City Taxes. :: ::

Theodore G. Empie.

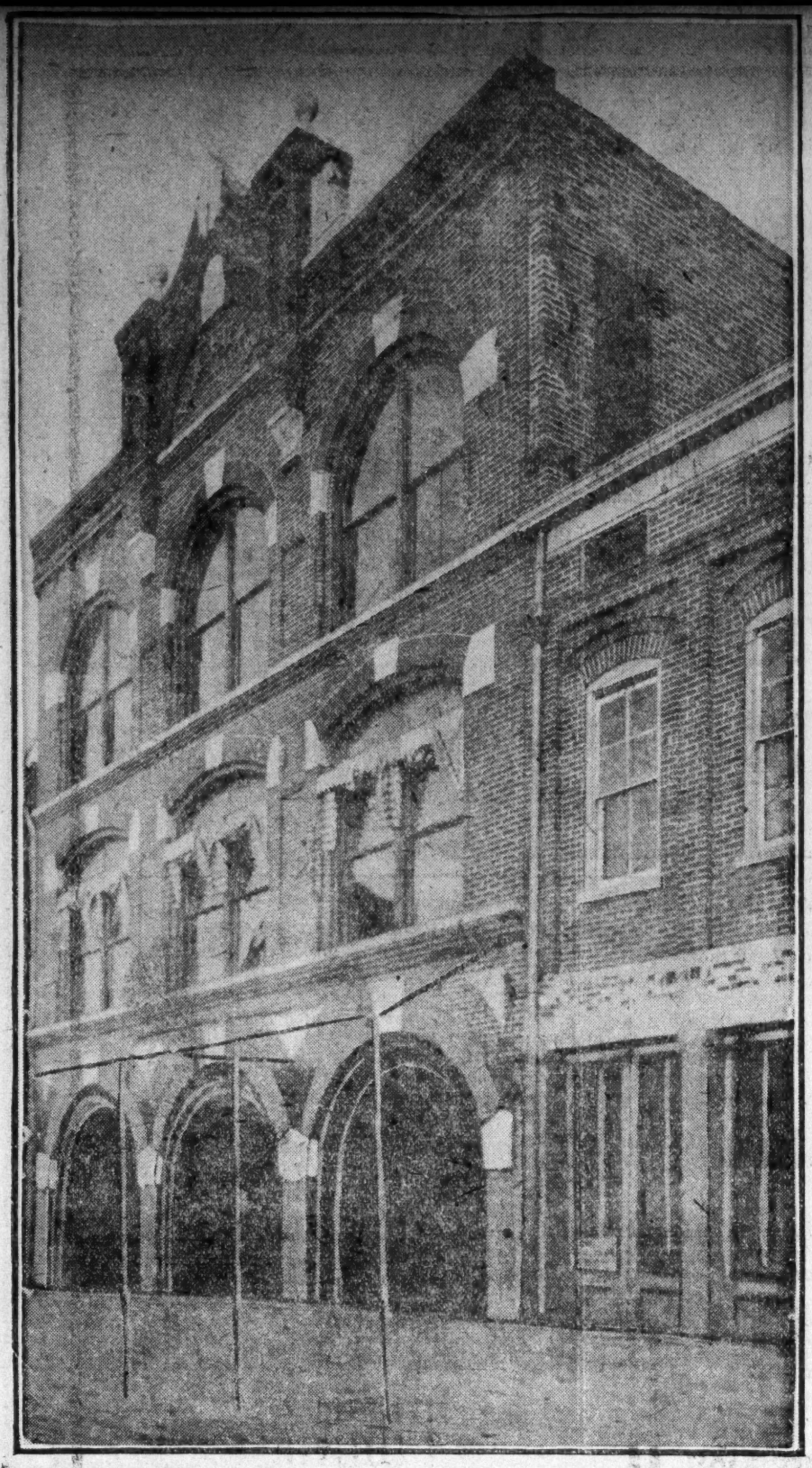
AHRENS BROTHERS.

One of the Leading Wholesale Drug Houses in Eastern North Carolina.

In the development of Wilmington and its commerce, the wholesale trade of the city in drugs has kept pace with other lines, until today the city is in a position to handle orders of the largest magnitude and of the most intricate nature. One of the factors largely instrumental in bringing this state of affairs into effect in Wilmington is the Ahrens Brothers' Wholesale Drug House. This firm was established in 1906, and formerly occupied quarters at 108 Market street, but their business grew to such proportions that in order to handle the same it was found necessary to have larger quarters so they had their present magnificent quarters erected, 110-112 Market street, which is a three-story brick building, having 12,000 square feet of floor space, which is equipped with all the most modern devices for the quick and accurate handling of their large and increasing business. The stock carried is the equal of any house in the country and the firm travels two salesmen over North and South Carolina, while employment is given to some fifteen people in the house. The members of the firm, Eduard and A. G. Ahrens, both of whom have been identified with the advancement of the city's interests for years past, and we take pleasure in calling the attention of the trade of North and South Carolina to this large and progressive firm.

Every housewife "in business"—is a buyer of home supplies—and should watch for buying opportunities as closely as though she were buying to sell again.

The messages from the merchants are always interesting—and usually affect the "state of your purse."



OFFICE, SALESROOM AND WAREHOUSE OF McNAIR & PEARSALL.

McNAIR & PEARSALL.
(Established 1888.)

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, 214 and 216 North Water Street.

This firm was established in 1888 and being one of the oldest in the city has the confidence of the surrounding territory. Being centrally located in the wholesale district and convenient to the warehouses of the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line and the Clyde Steamship Co's. line they are prepared to give the best attention to any and all business intrusted to them. Located in their own building with ample storage facilities they carry at all times a complete stock of heavy and fancy groceries from which to supply their trade.

VIEW OF OAKMONT GREENHOUSES.

OAKMONT GREENHOUSES.

One of the City's Successful Floral Establishments Whose Business is Conducted Along Modern Lines.

Such of our citizens as have inspected the Oakmont Greenhouses pronounce them to be modern in every respect and everyone interested in floral culture should take the time to visit them, Miss Lucy B. Moore, the proprietress, extending an invitation to all to do so. The plant covers several acres of ground, is located on Market street, between 15th and 16th streets, and here is carried a superb stock of cut flowers, ferns, palms and ornamental plants. The above business has been established for a number of years, and its present proprietress has been identified with it from its inception. She is an expert at decorating and designing making a specialty of decorations for all public functions, bridal bouquets, etc. A large stock is at all times carried of ferns and all kinds of out-door bedding plants, hyacinths, tulips, and various bulbs, also sweet peas, double violets and poinsettia, also roses and carnations. This is one of the largest greenhouses in Eastern North Carolina and its trade is not confined to Wilmington, but extends throughout this territory and they are ready at all times to fill on the shortest notice, telegraphic and telephone orders, which will have their prompt attention, and their goods can be relied upon to arrive in first-class condition.

HONNET'S NEW PLACE.

Thousands of Delighted People Visit store Yearly.

Decidedly one of the prettiest and most up-to-date establishments of its kind in Eastern North Carolina, or the South for that matter is the new store of Honnet, the jeweler, No. 12 North Front street, which was established in 1870 and threw open the doors of its new establishment to the public on the 2nd of December and the place was thronged all day with delighted shoppers. Just now the firm is in the midst of its holiday trade and the new store, which is a perfect dream of handsome mahogany show cases and plate glass mirrors, presents a picture of rare beauty and elegance. The opening continued for two days and we would say to those who have not had occasion to see the new store in all its completeness and elegance, that they should take the opportunity of calling and seeing for themselves what a handsome place has been provided for Wilmington. The holiday stock is now arriving and no busier place can be found in Wilmington but the clever proprietors of the store are never too busy to show interested spectators through

JAMES OWEN REILLY.

Represents Many Reliable Insurance Companies—Extensive Dealer in Real Estate.

The importance of having in any large city honorable and reliable business men engaged in the insurance and real estate business cannot be over-estimated, and in this respect no city is better served than Wilmington. Prominent in the front rank of insurance agents and realty dealers is Mr. James Owen Reilly, successor to Major D. O'Connor, which business he purchased in 1903, he having served as clerk for the Major from 1893 up until the time he acquired the business. At the time the business was purchased by Mr. Reilly only real estate was handled but added the insurance department and the business has increased to such an extent that new and larger quarters were sought at 118 Princess street, where Mr. Reilly now conducts his extensive business. He represents some of the best known and strongest insurance companies in the world, such as the Prussian National, Royal Exchange, London Assurance, Williamsburg City, Fidelity, Rhode Island, Carolina, Fidelity & Deposit Bonding Co., and Lloyd's Plate Glass. He also buys, sells, rents or exchanges city, suburban or farm properties, improved or unimproved, also takes entire charge of estates for resident or non-resident owners conserving their interests faithfully. In addition to his large real estate and insurance business, Mr. Reilly is secretary and treasurer of the Rural Building & Loan Association, which is one of the most progressive in Wilmington, and is treasurer of the Greater Wilmington Club.

J. A. TAYLOR

WHOLESALE GROCER

Agent For

"Gold Medal" FLOUR

Wilmington, N. C.

Southern Hotel,

The popular price place to stop in Wilmington.

Clean, Good, Comfortable Rooms and Beds.

In the heart of the City.

Guests Given the Best Service Possible.

Call and Stop with Us, You will Come Again.

E. H. SNEED, - - - Mgr.

PHARES HOTEL

121 Market Street.

REGULAR — TRANSIENT.

Rooms nicely furnished — Table unsurpassed.

Special rates and attention given to traveling men.

Electric Lights. Hot and Cold Baths.

Rates from $1.00 to $2.00 per day. Special by week or month.

Mrs. Gaston D. Phares.

Cuthbert Martin, Pres. and Treas. — I. W. Cooper, V President. — J Chas. Haar, Sec. and G. M.

Peoples Supply Company,

CASH GROCERS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

206 North Front Street.

Phone 314—420.

Sugar, Flour, Coffee, Tea, Lard.

A Bank Account

Is to You What the Thirty-Foot Channel Will Be to Wilmington

You can struggle along somehow without it, but for your highest development it is essential.

We need you for a customer, but not as much as you need our services as a bank. The four per cent. interest we allow is only one of the advantages your account with us will mean to you. If you doubt this, we will be glad of an opportunity of making our point plain. Drop in and see us any time, whether you intend to deposit or not. :: :: :: ::

Atlantic Trust & Banking Company

MATT J. HEYER, President. B. H. J. AHRENS, Vice Pres.
MILTON CALDER, Cashier.

Southern Building. Opposite Postoffice.

Advertising Brings Prosperity.

THE LOCAL HARBOR PRESENT AND PAST

Sketch of Work and What is Hoped to be Accomplished.

THE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Only Free Port South of Maine as to Pilotage—What the Government Has Done and is Doing—Statistics.

Wilmington is well known among the Southern ports of the Atlantic coast line of North America, achieving a prominent place as long ago as the beginning of the last century. The calamities of war and the enlargement of sea going vessels requiring deeper water than it could offer, reduced it for a time in importance. But the enterprise of its merchants and the successful work of the government have completely removed the restraints on its commerce, and along these lines still greater things will be accomplished. With the funds now available, Wilmington will soon have an available depth at mean low water of 22 feet over the ocean bar, and for fifteen miles above, and 24 feet from that point to the city; allowing for the rise of tide, a maximum depth of 26 feet will be available.

The deepest draft a vessel could draw in ante-bellum days was ten to twelve efet but the improvements that bave been made have resulted in increasing the low water depth from seven feet in 1829 and in 1870, to 22 to 24 feet in 1909. This depth combined with the average rise of tide of 4.5 feet at the bar, and 2.5 feet at Wilmington, makes it possible for vessels drawing 2- feet to reach the wnarves at Wilmington, which is an increase of between 14 and 15 feet since 1870, with the result that the annual tonnage has steadily increased.

Not only is harbor of Wilmington the pride of the city, and land locked, but the river haven in which the vessels lie close to the wharves to load and discharge their cargoes gives to them the security and smooth water of the Liverpool docks.

At the 1904 session of the State Legislature the compulsory pilotage laws of the Cape Fear river and bar were repealed, which made Wilmington the only free port south of Maine and this fact has helped in a great measure to bring the port prominently before the shipping interest and has greatly increased shipping, while through medium of the Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage a competent and thoroughly efficient pilotage service is maintained at the bar for ships of deep draught who may require the services of a pilot.

Wilmington is connected with New York by a regular line of steamers, with a regular weekly schedule, but the business has so increased that this service is to be increased shortly to a semi-weekly service. Two rivers meet near the city and there are a number of steamboats plying between the various places along the shores of the Cape Fear and the ocean and the Sound.

As far back as 1822 improvements were started on the Cape Fear river and these were kept up by the State until 1829 when the work was taken over by the United States Government and carried to its present state, the cost of which, including the expenditure of the available funds on hand will be $4,761,484.95, while Wilmington is placed on the continuous appropriation list of harbor improvements, which give about $450,000 yearly for improvements for the lower Cape Fear and bar. But the importance of Wilmington as a commercial center is too great to remain unnoticed, is looked upon as North Carolina's chief seaport and is so recognized by all sections of the State as well as other portions of the country and the only thing lacking to make it second to no port on the South Atlantic seaboard is a thirty-foot channel. This fact has long been recognized not only by the business interests of Wilmington but those outside of Wilmington, who are dependent upon this port for cheaper freight rates, with the result that a movement was launched, having for its purpose a thirty-foot channel from Wilmington to the sea. That it met with a hearty reception from the public goes without saying, for everyone recognized its value for the development of a greater Wilmington as well as being a great factor in the reduction of freight rates for all parts of North Carolina. The longer the project was agitated the greater became its strength until finally our representatives in Congress became interested in the movement with the result that the last River and Harbor act authorized a survey for the purpose of estimating the cost of increasing the depth of the Cape Fear river to thirty feet from Wilmington to the sea and this survey will soon be started. That this improvement will be recommended by the surveying board goes without saying as the commerce at Wilmington has increased 270 per cent since 1870, 46 per cent of which was foreign.

From the compresses and wharves at Wilmington are dispatched many steamships to all parts of Europe, and sailing vessels of all kinds carrying cargoes of lumber, naval stores, etc., to various parts of the old and new new world, and in lumber, notably, to the West Indies, Central and South America.

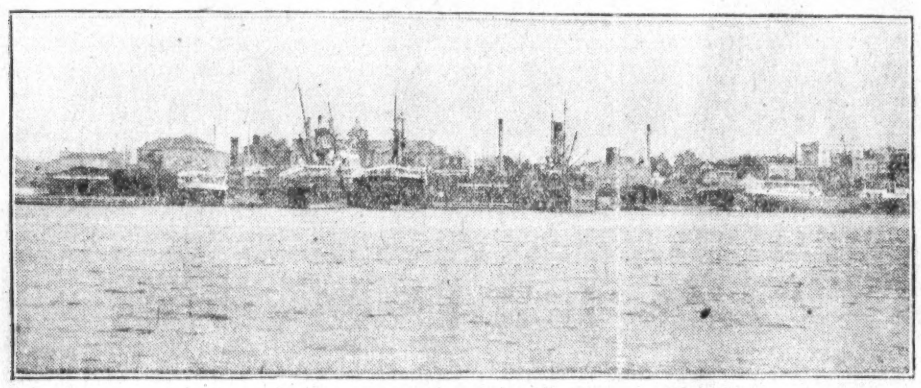
The following table will show the amount of imports and exports at the port of Wilmington for the fiscal year 1909, ending June 30th:

Value of the Exports from the Port of Wilmington for the past three fiscal years, ending June 30th 1909.

1907.	1908.	1909
$18,566,486.00	$30,299,681	$20,492,077

Value of Foreign Importations for the Past three Fiscal Years, ending June 30th, 1909.

	1906	1907	1908
July	$ 6,884	.....	$ 126,073
August	3,743	64,328	56,212
Sept	47,457	109,981	47,180
Oct.	187,431	91,147	143,522
Nov.	231,273	78,118	412,720
Dec.	131,376	112,794	18,505
Jan	83,010	113,856	95,170
Feb.	74,081	165,107	19,342
March	20,374	9,479	285,714
April	1,964	131,147	13,394
May	17,440	.....	.....
June	170	2,999	11,112
Totals	$805,203	$878,956	$1,228,945

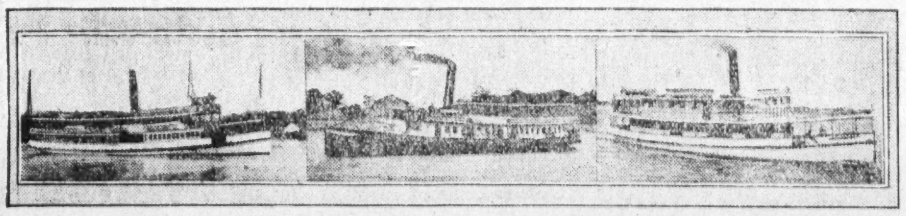


PARTIAL VIEW OF WILMINGTON'S WATER FRONT, SHOWING STEAMERS LOADING COTTON

WILMINGTON, SOUTHPORT & CAROLINA BEACH LINE.

Runs From Wilmington to Southport and Makes All the Lower Cape Fear Landings.

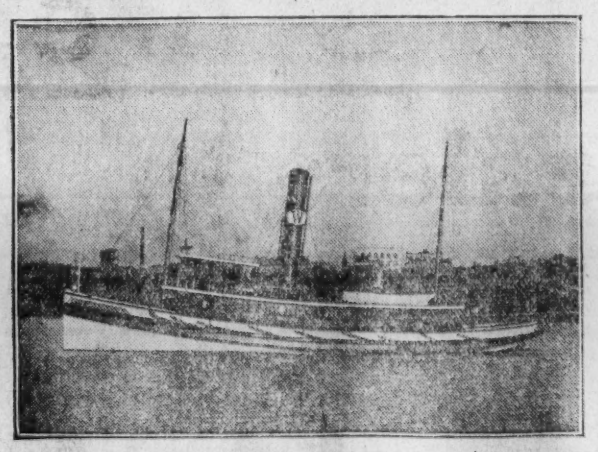
The Southport and Wilmington line run from Wilmington to Southport and includes all lower Cape Fear landings. The trip is made daily, and it takes about two hours each way. The line operates three steamers, the Wilmington, Southport and the Madeleine and they carry both freight and passengers as well as the United States mail. Their business last year was the best in the history of the company when they carried some 125,000 passengers and 1,500 tons of freight. The trip is delightful and historically interesting, revealing revolutionary times and the period of the Civil War. Every convenience is provided for the comfort of the passengers and the boats are run on schedule time. This line connects with the New Hanover Transit Company for Carolina Beach which is one of the finest Summer resorts on the Atlantic Coast. This resort is at the head of the sound and here bathing and fishing can be enjoyed under the most favorable circumstances and during the Summer thousands make this trip and ladies with children find it a pleasurable and healthful way of spending a day and visitors to Wilmington make it a point to at least make one trip to Southport during their stay here. As regards a freight carrier, the line renders accessible a prosperous trading country whose orders come to this city. As one of the attractions and trade conveniences of Wilmington this line is deserving of recognition in this edition.



DIAMOND STEAMBOAT & WRECKING COMPANY.

Modern in Its Equipment and Progressive in Its Management.

Thirty-three years ago, at which date the Diamond Steamboat & Wrecking Company became identified with the business interests and water traffic of Wilmington, the city was of minor importance insofar as its sea going traffic was concerned, but today that is all changed and we see anchored at our wharves ships and vessels from all nations of the globe. This state of affairs was brought about by the deepening of the Cape Fear river to its present depth and if this great change has taken place in the past thirty-three years, it is hard to predict Wilmington's future when her river channel has been deepened to 30 and then to 35 feet. In all this progress the Diamond Steamboat and Wrecking Company has kept abreast of it and today the company is among the best equipped of any in its particular line of business as its extensive operations show, which are as follows: This company has built the wharves and foundations for the Champion Compress & Warehouse Company, Cape Fear Lumber Company, the Angola Lumber Co., Waccamo Lumber Co., Navassa Guano Co. Swift Fertilizer Works, sheds for the Pocomoke Guano Co., while they have just completed the Seaboard Air Line terminal dock and sheds. The Diamond Steamboat & Wrecking Company is composed of E. D. Williams, manager, and Jas. S. Williams, assistant manager and they are prepared to do all kinds of towing, owning the ocean going tug Sea King, also pile driver, they have the finest pile driving plant in the South, their plant being equipped with Warrington steam engines and drop hammers, while their barges are equipped with complete hoisting gear for quick or heavy work, which puts them in a position to do heavy hoisting and lightering, submarine work while special attention is given to stevedoring and sending assistance to vessels in distress.



DIAMOND STEAMBOAT & WRECKING COMPANY'S TUG SEA KING.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL.

A Reliable Fiduciary Institution, Conducted Along Conservative Lines.

The Southern National Bank began business September 18, 1905, there being a subscribed capital of $200,000.00 and surplus of $100,000.00 payable in installments. The capital was not fully paid until October 6, 1905, and the subscribed surplus of $100,000.00 being paid in installments, was not fully paid until June, 1906. Notwithstanding this, the earnings of the institution have not only far exceeded the usual earnings of a bank of its size for the few years of its existence, but really have been greater than those of many older established banks of like capital and facilities. It is a fact that the Southern National Bank holds the record in the Southern States, in point of profits, deposits, and business acquired, for the brief period of four years in which it has been in operation. Coming into a field in which the banking situation was well canvassed and well handled, the Southern National has made a field of its own, and at the last statement to the Comptroller, made on November 16th, published elsewhere in this issue of the Star, showed total resources which are exceeded by only one other bank in the State. From the beginning, the bank has paid its stockholders regular dividends and $40,000.00 has been returned to them in cash dividends. In addition to this, all premiums on United States bonds has been charged off to current profits, together with about $3,000.00 furniture and fixtures, and notwithstanding the inroad to the profit account resulting from these conservative measures, the last statement, referred to above, shows in addition to its unimpaired capital of $200,000.00, and surplus of $100,000.000, approximately $50,000.00 of undivided profits. The Southern occupies handsome and modern quarters in the Southern building, (owned by Mr. M. J. Heyer, president of the bank) and every modern facility is at hand for a prompt and systematic dispatch of business.

A. W. King & Co.

(Established 1903)

Wholesale Grocers

AND PEANUT DEALERS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR

"WHITE WONDER" AND "HUNGARIAN"

FLOUR

The Best Patent Flour on The MARKET

All First-Class Dealers Handle Them

The bank, while young in the field, is already a depository for the United States Government, the State of North Carolina, the county of New Hanover, the City of Wilmington, and is a reserve depository for a large number of smaller banks throughout the Carolinas and other Southern points. To dispatch its business, an intelligent and courteous force of about twenty people is employed, and the business of the institution is conducted through separate departments. The bank pays no interest to depositors, either through savings features or through certificates of deposit, therefore its large depository account evinces clearly the confidence placed in the institution by the general public. Commercial banking alone is the field in which this institution operates, all deposits being subject to check. In the four years it has been in operation, it has established correspondents in the principal clearing cities of the United States, and, in addition, has built up a good foreign business, having facilities which enable it to draw its own drafts on foreign cities. A special feature of the Southern National is to deal direct in making its collections on all banking points in both North and South Carolina, in which movement it was the pioneer in the South. The bank handles about fifty millions dollars checks on outside points per annum, and during the late panic, when currency sold at a premium of $40.00 per thousand in New York, and banks and banking points generally through the South were issuing clearing house certificates, script currency and other devices to avoid drainage on actual cash, the Southern National, along with the other banking institutions of our city, made all cash demands in cash, and in addition shipped about $100,000.00 of currency per month to smaller banks in interior points of the Carolinas, for which the Southern National was a depository reserve. This course was an excellent advertisement for the young bank and has made for it many and lasting friends throughout the Carolinas.

H. E. LONGLEY

Heating and Plumbing Contractor

Agents for Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co's enameled Bath Tubs, Lavatories closet Tanks, Closet Bowls, Kitchen Sinks and everything made in Sanitary Enamel Ware. Bath room trimmings a specialty. Agents for American Radiator Co's. Ideal Boilers and American Radiation. Everything in the Heating and Plumbing line regularly carried in stock. Only the best of mechanics emyloyed.

Shops and Showrooms

Wilmington, N. C. -::- Florence, S. C.

PLATT & HAAR.

Wilmington's Youngest, Yet Very Progrssive Gry Goods Establishment.

This firm established but a few years ago, has by strict attention to business, right treatment of customers, etc., gained a place not far from the top, in their line.

Dry goods and notions of all kinds—and especially ready to wear goods are carried. If any department is more complete than another, the firm would claim this to be their ready to wear department, located on the first floor and fitted up as attractively and conveniently as good taste and money can. Stock in this department is in keeping with the handsome quarters just described.

The firm boasts of having the new things as they come out; that is, just as soon as they are on the market. The second floor is occupied exclusively by their house furnishing department, where is carried draperies rugs, mattings, blankets, comforters, etc.

Out of town folks will find that their mail orders receive prompt attention, and careful selection from a large and attractive stock.

CRESCENT CANDY COMPANY.

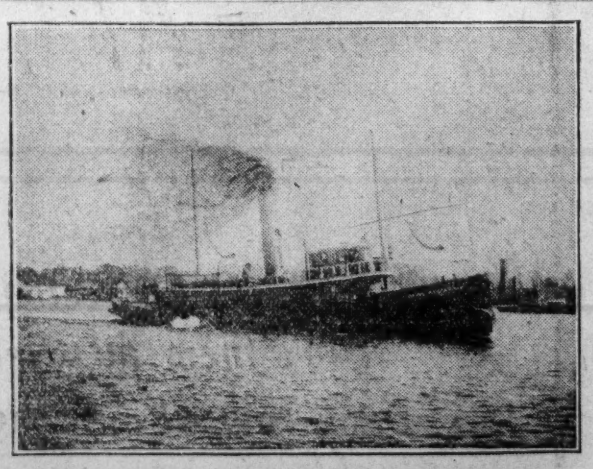
Manufacturers and Wholesale Confectioners.

We can beat the market on quality, price and delivery. Write us.

WILMINGTON TOWING COMPANY.

Are Well Equipped to Carry Out Successfully Any Contract Which They Undertake.

Wilmington has long been recognized as one of the leading ports of the Atlantic sea coast and her water traffic is increasing each year and it is only natural to find here companies who are extensively engaged in the towing and lightering business and in this connection we refer to the Wilmington Towing Company, which was established in 1898, with the following well known business men at its head: R. R. Stone, president, B. O. Stone, vice president; W. A. Rourk, secretary and treasurer, and W. A. Sanders, general manager. This company is one of the best equipped in its line here and make a specialty of sea towing from ports north or south to Cuba, and British West Indian ports. They own the tug boats Alex. Jones and Blanche. The former is especially adapted for sea towing and the company has just completed a contract in the New York harbor. The tug Blanche is equipped for harbor work and river towing. The company also own passenger steamers, barges and sailing craft and auxiliary naptha sailing crafts, besides considerable wharfage at Southport, North Carolina and Little River, South Carolina. The company is also equipped for pumping out waterlogged schooners and vessels and a general wreckage business To give our readers an idea as to the equipment of this company we need only say that they have only recently completed one of the greatest engineering feats that has been accomplished here in the past decade, when they succeeded in floating the Cassie F. Bronson, a thirteen hundred ton, four mast schooner, off Little River bar, South Carolina. You will find this company perfectly reliable and they will carry to completion any contract which they undertake and guarantee satisfaction.

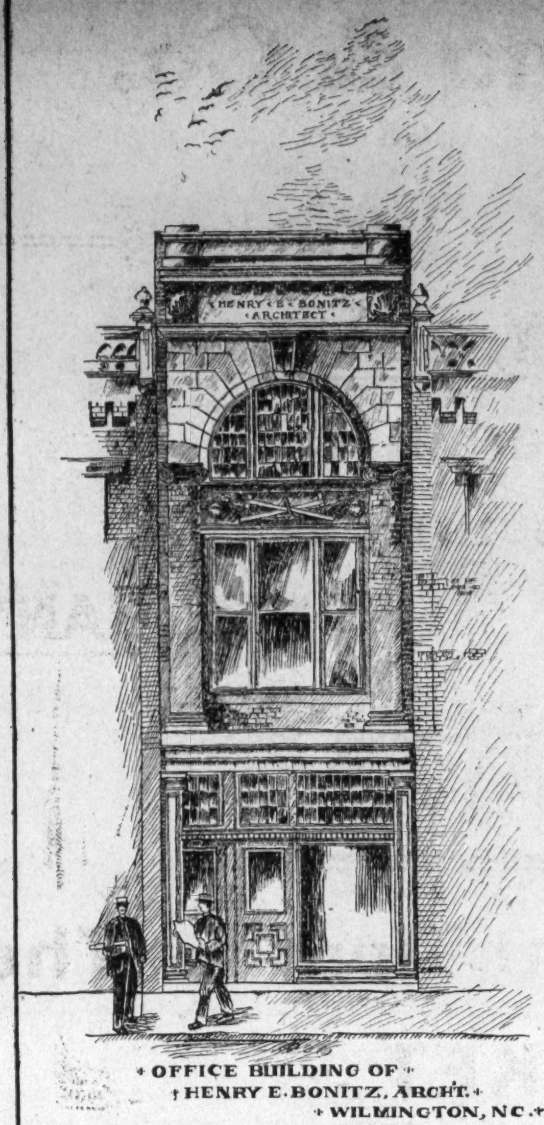


SEA-GOING TUG ALEXANDER JONES.

To Drive Out Malaria And Build Up The System.

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form, and the most effectual form. For grown people and children 50c.

The cost of a Business Local is a small fee to pay for securing a good tenant.



OFFICE BUILDING OF
HENRY E. BONITZ, ARCHT.
WILMINGTON, N.C.

W. W. KOCH.

Manufacturer and Wholesaler in Shingles and Lumber.

This establishment has been in existence since 1901, on the west side of the Northeast river, opposite Hilton Park, and was known in former years as the Boesch Mills. In 1900, Chas. M. Betts & Co., of Philadelphia, bought the mill and in 1901 leased it to its present owner, W. W. Koch, who on the first of last March bought the entire plant from Chas. M. Betts & Co. Upon Mr. Koch assuming the ownership of the plant he shut it down for the purpose of rebuilding and repairing the same. He has put a new foundation under the entire main building, rehung all the shafting, and reset all the machinery, besides installing a lot of new machinery, and the mill today is in better condition than ever and as good as new and is capable of the best results, both in quality and quantity, according to the capacity of the plant. The plant covers some five and one-half acres, with right of way to both the S. A. L. and the A. C. L. tracks. The main building is 40x90 feet, two stories high. In this building the shingle machinery is installed on the first floor, which consists of two of the most modern and up-to-date shingle machines, manufactured by Perkins & Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., shingle sizers and everything complete for turning out 40,000 shingles per day. On the second floor will be found a No. 2 Lane saw mill, equipped with a trimmer and edger, with a capacity of from 18,000 to 20,000 feet of lumber per day. On this floor is also installed an American lathe mill, with a capacity of 20,000 per day. The property has a 320-foot water front, with a good wharf, built to deep water. The cypress from which the shingles are made comes principally from the Cape Fear swamps. This lumber is conceded to be the best that can be obtained. The shingles manufactured by Mr. Koch are well and favorably known in the Northern markets where they have been competing with the very best trade. He also has a good West India trade, frequently shipping shingles to that country in cargo lots. In the local market the trade is very large as his shingles are the only ones sold here that have a standard grading, and are therefore the only shingles that will stand inspection on government work. Mr. Koch makes shingles in three sizes and five grades in each size, making fifteen grades in all, which compels him to carry a large stock on hand at all times, amounting to over a million, and these range in price from $2 to $10 per thousand. In the last two years Mr. Koch's business has been so large that he has been compelled to contract for the output of two other mills and in order to protect his trade he has had his own graders at these mills to protect the high quality of the goods which he sells. See his advertisement in another part of this issue of The Star.

TIDEWATER POWER COMPANY

Gives the City the Best of Service—Has Lines Running to All Parts of City and Suburbs.

One of the most important industries that aids in the development and growth of a city is its street railway system and Wilmington has much to be proud of in her transportation facilities. Much of the rapid growth of the city, and especially the development of the outlying territory is due to this system, and the compilation of the industries of the city would not be complete without mention in detail of this part of the city's resources. The Tidewater Power Company, which con best be done by using the information furnished by its general manager, Mr. A. B. Skelding, at the Press Smoker, Taft Day, which is as follows: The first car line in Wilmington was laid in 1888, and regular operation begun shortly after, with several small horse drawn vehicles. At that time the total mileage was about four miles of single track, and the daily car mileage about 360. In 1892 the company passed into other hands, the new management at once changing over the system of operation to electricity, extending their lines, and building a separate line along the wharf for delivering freight cars direct to the consignees. This line has been one of the largest factors in the development of the wholesale trade which the city enjoys today. In 1902 the Wilmington Street Railway Company was consolidated with the Wilmington Seacoast Road, which had begun operation in 1888, to a point on the coast about 11 miles from Wilmington, known as Wrightsville Beach. The steam equipment was at once replaced with elctricity and the service increased from about five trains daily to thirty-four, varying in size from one to six cars. The company owns 24.3 miles of equivalent single track, about 30 per cent. of which is double; fifteen 50' double truck suburban cars, equipped with multiple train control and air brakes, and ten 30' semi-convertible single truck cars. The power house has a total capacity of 4,000 H. P., and was the first turbine installation in the South. The company's entire plant is in excellent condition and represents in each department the best and latest practice. At the beach the company operates a large pavilion, known as "Lumina", which enjoys the distinction of being the most democratic and orderly place in the country. For the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1908, the total car mileage was 699,032. Total passengers handled 2,478,190.

THE WINDLEY CROSSTIE CO.

Their Business Very Extensive, Extending All Over the United States.

The lumber business of Wilmington is of great magnitude and those engaged in the handling of the various commodities produced from the forests of North Carolina, whose operations are conducted from this market are very numerous and their business reaches to all parts of the United States. In this connection we are glad to call the attention of our readers to the Windley Cross-Tie Company, whose office is at 114 Princess street, while their extensive works are at the foot of Dawson street. This company is incorporated under the laws of North Carolina, with ample capital, the officers being, Julius Hahn, president; L. M. Bunting, vice president, and R. T. Windley, secretary, treasurer and general manager. Their business is that of manufacturers of oak, cypress and pine cross ties, for use by both electric and steam railroads and these are all treated with Spirittine Wood Preservative, by a process known only to this company, which makes their produce far superior to those put out by other manufacturers in the same line of business, as by their process of preservation the life of the cross-tie is greatly enhanced. This company is in a position to handle any size contract, and would be glad to furnish prices and terms on application. Their postoffice box is 695.

HERBERT F. WILDER.

A Progressive Real Estate and Insurance Agent, Who Always Has Bargains to Offer the Investor.

A growing industrial and seaport city like Wilmington is a splendid place to make investments in real estate, as the increase in value and population is only a question of time, and Wilmington is growing more rapidly today than at any period in its history. A gentleman who is in a position to render valuable service along this line is Mr. Herbert F. Wilder, who has been actively identified with the real estate interests of this city for a number of years, thus placing him in a position to give expert information relative to Wilmington real estate values. Mr. Wilder also handles a line of general insurance and is secretary and treasurer of the Hanover Building & Loan Association. His office is in the Wilder building, 207 Princess street, which he owns.

Nursing Mothers and Malaria.
The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 50c.

UNCLE CHARLES PAWN SHOP.

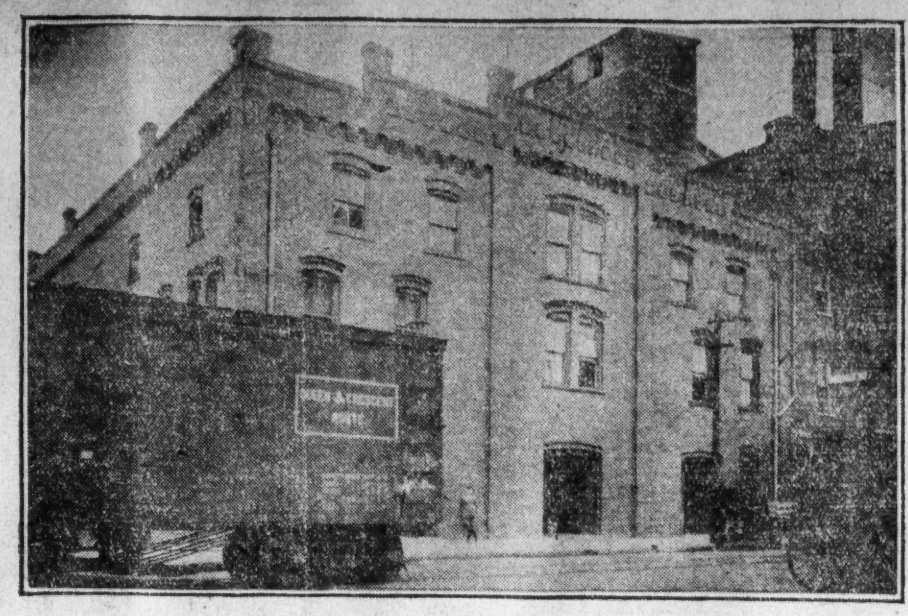
A Reliable Place to Get Accommodations on Personal Property.

There are always times in one's life when the use of a few dollars for a short space of time would come in very handy and in every city there are always to be found those who conduct places where one can go and pledge his personal property for the use of this money. One such place in Wilmington that is run on strictly honorable upright business lines is the Wilmington Pawn and Loan office, Chas. Finkelstein, proprietor, and known as "Uncle Charles Pawn Shop" at 108 Market street. All business transacted is strictly confidential and here one can get loans on property at very reasonable rates and for any length of time desired as long as the interest is kept paid up. He also has for sale at all times a great number of unredeemed pledges, which are great bargains, and they are always pleased to show them to prospective purchasers. If you want to find the place look for the three balls.

Pale Delicate Women and Girls.
The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 50c.

Phone 20 Phone 1315

Walnut and Nutt Streets



Walnut and Nutt Streets

H. L. Vollers

Wholesale Grocer

Heavy and Fancy Groceries
Grain and Hay

FLOUR.

"Colonial". A fancy Patent and second to None.
"Silver Coin". A second Patent and for the money is a trade maker.

The above brands of Flour need no introduction. Leaders for the past ten years, proving popularity.

Quality. Purity. Quantity.

Carry full line of Salt, Butter, Sugar, Canned Meats, Starch, Milk, Soap, etc. Always ready to serve you.

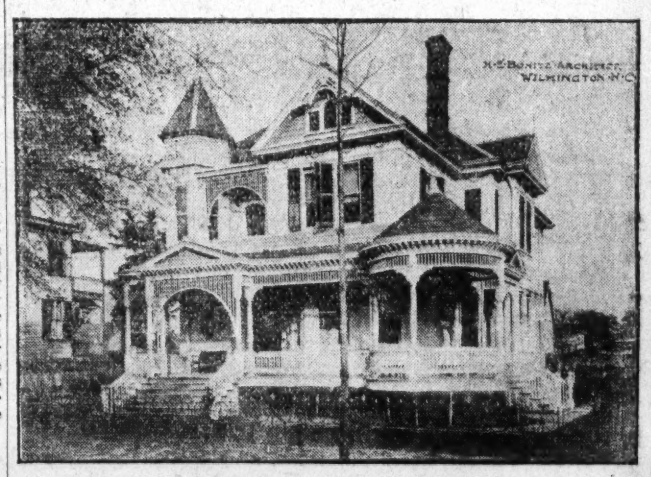
AGENTS FOR CURTICE BROS'. unexcelled line of Vegetables, Jams, Preserves, Fruits.

BLUE LABEL KETCHUP.
When buying ask for Curtice Bros'. goods and get satisfaction.

CIGARS—CUBAN BLOSSOM
The largest seller; the best smoke; the Leader of All 5c. CIGARS.

AGENTS HARRISS LITHIA SPRINGS CO.
Harris Lithia, Harriss Lithia Carbonated, Harris Lithia Ginger Ale, You get the best.

H. L. VOLLERS



RESIDENCE OF SOL. BEAR.

WHEN YOU ARE READY

for the Carriages come to see us. Best Teams, Best Coaches, Best Drivers in the City. Look them all over and see for yourself. Rates reasonable. :: :: :: ::

THE CITY LIVERY COMPANY

PHONE 15.

D. McEachern Co.
(Incorporated)

Naval Stores

Dealers In

Spirits Turpentine

Rosin and Tar

105 N. Water St. Wilmington, N. C.

The Southern National Bank

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

This institution began business four years ago, has returned $40,000.00 cash dividends to its stockholders, charged off all premium on $200,000.00 United States Bonds, charged off $3,000.00 on furniture and fixtures, and at the last official call of the Comptroller of the Currency, showed the following

OFFICERS.

MATT J. HEYER.....President
HUGH MacRAE.....Vice President
D. L. GORE.....Vice President
CHAS. N. EVANS.....Cashier
J. W. SIMPSON.....Assistant Cashier

STATEMENT NOVEMBER 16th, 1909:

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	$1,188,774.72	Furniture and Fixtures	5,000.00
Overdrafts	2,181.36	**Cash and Reserve:**	
United States Bonds	201,000.00	Due from U. S. and Banks $694,948.29	
Premium on same	None		
1st Mortgage Buffalo and Sus. Railway Bonds (Par Value $20,000.00)	17,375.27	Cash ....100,439.63—	795,387.92
			$2,209,719.27

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	$ 200,000.00
Surplus	100,000.00
Undivided Profits, net	49,168.92
Circulation	200,000.00
Deposits	1,660,550.35
	$2,209,719.27

DIRECTORS:
MATT J. HEYER, President.
HUGH MacRAE,
Hugh MacRae & Co., Bankers
D. L. GORE,
D. L. Gore Co., Wholesale Merchants.
J. A. ARRINGDALE,
Vice Pres. Cape Fear Lumber Co.
Z. W. WHITEHEAD,
Proprietor Truckers Journal and Sothern Lumber Journal.
J. A. TAYLOR, Wholesale Grocer.
J. H. REHDER,
J. H. Rehder & Co., Department Store
L. HANSON,
President Spirittine Chemical Co.
ISADORE BEAR, Sol. Bear & Co.
Manufacturers of Wines.
EDUARD AHRENS,
Wholesale Druggist.
S. O. MIDDLETON,
Hallsville, N. C., Merchant.
H. C. BRIDGER, President Bank of Bladenboro, Bladenboro, N. C.
C. C. PRIDGEN,
President Bank of Tabor, Tabor, N. C.

No Interest Paid Upon Deposits. — No Funds Absorbed From Other Banks.

The growth and success of this bank has been due to its conservative, yet progressive policy, and the fact that it is a home corporation owned by business men of Wilmington and immediate section. **BANKING BY MAIL** is a special feature, thus making it easy for individuals, firms and corporations residing at interior points to deposit and maintain checking accounts here. Mail us a deposit and we will forward supplies and instructions.

OFFICE, SALESROOM AND WAREHOUSE OF THE D. L. GORE CO.

UNEQUALLED FACILITIES.

The D. L. Gore Company's New Warehouse Now in Use—Railroad Cars Can Load and Unload in Front and Vessels at the Wharf—They do Business in Five Southern States.

The D. L. Gore Company, Wholesale grocers, occupy extensive quarters at 120 to 124 North Water street.

On Water street between the company's wholesale grocery and the warehouse runs the Atlantic Coast Line's dummy track and the west end of the warehouse is on the river front. There are ample wharf facilities and while cars can be loaded and uploaded in front of the wholesale grocery and the warehouse, any steamer or vessel that can come into the port of Wilmington can dock at the West end of the warehouse and discharge or take on goods with the greatest facility. In front two railroad cars can be loaded or unloaded at a time, and the facilities for the work are unsurpassed.

A substantial steel bridge spans Water street and reaches from the second story of the wholesale grocery to the second story of the warehouse. Goods can be easily transferred from one building to the other, or be run out to be loaded on cars or vessels. These facilities enable the company to load or unload cars and vessels without any drayage whatsoever, so that the cost of handling goods is reduced to a minimum.

In the warehouse there are 18,000 square feet of floor space while in the wholesale grocery the floor space is 25,000 square feet.

The company carries one of the largest stocks in the South, and does business in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. Twenty men are employed and four traveling salesmen are constantly on the road, while a large business is done through brokers in the states named.

Over in the wholesale grocery one department is entirely devoted to staple drugs, and the balance of the first and second floors of the large establishment are used for the tremendous stock of groceries, tobacco, cigars and miscellaneous stock.

The company does a very large business in peanuts and in the rear of the store on the second floors of a large brick building are the peanut warerooms and machinery for cleaning, polishing, grading and buying the nuts. The machinery is run by a twenty horsepower electric motor, and this department is well equipped.

The officers of the D. L. Gore Company are as follows: Mr. D. L. Gore, president; Mr. L. B. Rogers, vice president; Mr. W. W. Love, secretary and treasurer. This company also acts as the distributors for the Great Falls Manufacturing Co., of Rockingham, N. C., Mr. D. L. Gore being president of this latter company also.

SAMUEL BEAR, SR. & SONS.

This is One of the Old Reliable Wholesale Grocery Houses of Wilmington.

There are located in Wilmington many business firms who have been identified with the advancement of the city for many years, everyone of which are a credit to the city and it gives the Star great pleasure to call the attention of its readers to the old established firm of Samuel Bear, Sr., & Sons, located at 18 Market street. This firm deals at wholesale in groceries and grocers' sundries, also rice and mullets. They also buy all kinds and classes of furs and hides for which they pay the highest ruling market prices, and will gladly furnish a price list on application to anyone desiring the same. They are honorable and upright in their business dealings and can be relied upon to carry out all contracts.

THE DIXIE CAFE.

Serves All the Delicacies of the Season—Open Day and Night.

The Dixie Cafe, 117 Princess street, is the oldest cafe in the city, having been established some ten years ago and owing to the excellent service rendered, their patrons have never lacked a very liberal and high class patronage. Tables are always liberally supplied with every delicacy and substantial things that our market affords, while the service is prompt and courteous. They occupy spacious and well arranged quarters, having both tables and lunch counters in connection, and the restaurant is open both day and night. Fish, oysters and game in season are found on the bill of fare, and regular meals and short orders are served at very moderate cost, and meal tickets are sold at reduced rates.

THE INDEPENDENT ICE CO.

They Make a Fine Grade of Ice and Always Have an Abundant Supply on Hand.

The Independent Ice Company, an industry was incorporated in 1901 supplies the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding territory with as fine a grade of pure ice, manufactured from pure distilled water, as can be had anywhere. The plant is located at the corner of Seventh and Brunswick streets and is most modern in its equipment, giving employment to a number of people and a suitable number of wagons and horses. The company caters for the trade of large consumers as well as private families, which they supply at very reasonable prices, guaranteeing prompt and efficient service.

GROCERIES A PRIME FACTOR

Trade Large in Wilmington and is Being Constantly Extended—Twenty-Six Wholesale Houses Already Well Established.

In proportion to it size, Wilmington is probably the largest wholesale grocery market in the South, and in point of volume is well within the first eight cities doing the largest wholesale grocery business in the United States.

Some conditions in the grocery trade at this point are undergoing some changes. Certain commodities are being handled to a less extent than formerly, while others are being sold more freely. It is a fact that the grocery houses of Wilmington as a rule handle a wider range of articles than those of any other city in the country, much more so than any of the Northern cities. They generally handle little outside of the regular grocery lines, but in Wilmington the trade here handle, in addition to flour, meal, provisions, bagging, ties, nails, etc. But in this market as in the others there is a tendency to centralize in the staple groceries. Some of the local houses have stopped selling flour and meal entirely, and it can be safely said that the others are doing so to a much less extent. The margin of profit on this class of goods is very small and carlot shipments are getting to be more and more the rule. One reason this is the fact is that the packing houses are generally selling in smaller lots and absorbing the best of the meal trade, while the Northern mills are selling flour in carlots direct to the retailer much more than formerly.

At this time there are twenty six wholesale grocery houses engaged in active business in this city which are doing anywhere from a quarter of a million to one and a half million dollars business yearly. A conservative estimate in the absence of obtaining figures as to the volume of business, would place the aggregate at from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000, the latter estimate probably coming nearer to the actual conditions. This includes the provisions handled by the grocery houses but not by the packing houses, of which there are a number in Wilmington. In a general way the year has been a most prosperous one for the merchants, in spite of the fact that the general conditions of the trade were rather adverse. Meats and flour have, as stated, been handled to a less extent, but there has been a good gain in the general list of groceries. This has been brought about not only through an increase in the demand of the trade in the old territory, but through an extension of it into territory not hitherto worked by traveling men out of Wilmington. Business was obtained from many places where it never came from before, this being one of the most gratifying features of the whole year.

Wholesale grocers of Wilmington agree as to the prospects for the coming year. Business will show a substantial gain and the end of the season, but there is little chance of Wilmington becoming a great producing market, until she comes into her own a thirty foot channel—there is every reason to believe that the trade will remain as prosperous in the future as it has in the past, with which condition of affairs the merchants are pretty well satisfied.

Offic Established 1882.

Clayton Giles & Son.

Represent only the Best Companies. Write policies Which always Hold. Settle LOSSES Justly and Promptly, and Look Carefully after the Interest of their Customers. -:- -:- -:- -:-

SPRINGER COAL COMPANY.

The Oldest Firm in This Line of Business in Wilmington.

The oldest established house in Wilmington engaged in the handling of coal, the most valuable product of nature's secret laboratory, is the Springer Coal Company, whose office, yards and docks are at the corner of Chestnut and Water streets. These are used principally for their retail trade, while their wholesale business is carried on from the Seaboard Air Line wharf, where they have all necessary apparatus for the handling of coal in carload or cargo lots. This firm also has storage capacity available for some 10,000 tons of coal and some five hundred cords of wood, their plant also being equipped with appliances for cutting and splitting wood, for burning, in which line they do an immense business. The intimate relations which this house enjoys with the first source of supply enables them to quote the lowest rock bottom prices on all goods handled.

JAMES I. METTS.

One of the Oldest Merchandise Brokers in Wilmington.

This is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the South and handles over 700 carloads of merchandise per annum. Gen. Metts deals in hay, grain, flour, meal and provisions to the extent of about $300,000 each year. He established his business in 1875, and each year has seen a large growth, until today the house is recognized as a leader in its particular line with spacious warehouse and dockage facilities on the Cape Fear river, also ample railroad connections.

In reading store ads most people are looking for definite information about some particular article—hence merchants should quote prices always.

GEORGE R. FRENCH & SON.

The Oldest Wholesale Boot and Shoe House in the City.

Wilmington is developing into one of the greatest wholesale and distributing centers of the Southern States and we have here in operation some of the most complete establishments of their kind to be found in any city in our republic. No branch of the business has had a more substantial growth than the wholesale boot and shoe trade, and this is largely due to the well known house of George R. French & Sons. This house was established in 1822 and today they occupy spacious quarters at 108 North Front street. Here they carry a most complete and comprehensive stock of boots and shoes, many of which are manufactured expressly for them under their direction and are the production of some of the country's leading shoe manufacturers. Their trade extends all over North and South Carolina and Georgia, which territory is visited regularly by their traveling representatives.

J. VAN B. METTS.

112 Princess Street—Represents Reliable Companies.

An old established insurance business dating back to the days, years ago, of Atkinson & Manning, a firm composed of the venerable Col. Jno. Wilder Atkinson and the late Captain Manning, and Capt. Atkinson & Son, who sold the business to Frank H. Stedman. We find today this well established business conducted by Col. J. Van B. Metts, who though a young man, has shown his ability in his profession, in the prompt and careful attention to the business and the satisfactory handling of fire losses. Col. Metts has always shown a public spirit, being ready at all times to give his services when the advancement of Wilmington is concerned.

Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry — Silver Ware, Cut Glass and Silver Novelties

J. T. Burke

Jeweler And Optometrist

Inspector S. A. L. Railway

Repairing and Adjusting

Fine Watches a Specialty

All Work Guaranteed.

27 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

P. O. BOX 489. PHONE No. 626.

FARRIS BAKERY

Bread, Pies, Pastries and Rolls, Fruits Wholesale and Retail, Ice Cream Mfrs. Penny Goods and Fire Works. The Largest Whole-ale Bread Shipper in The State. One Car-Load of Fire Works Must be Sold. "Low Prices." Send in Your Orders. :: ::

FARRIS BAKERY

109 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

The American National Bank,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

U. S. CHARTER No. 9124.

Capital,	- - -	**$100,000.00**
Profits,	- - -	**11,000.00**
Assets,	- - -	**750,000.00**

Organized in May 1908.

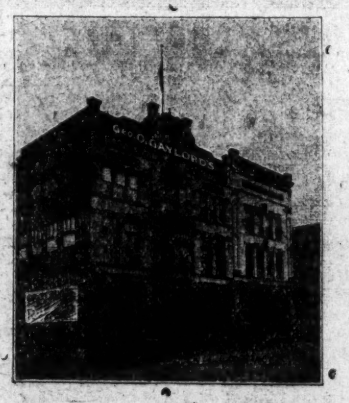
The American National Bank of Wilmington opened its doors for business on May 7th, 1908, with every facility for handling the accounts of Banks, Firms, Corporations, Individuals, Widows and Orphans.

THE LIVE AND LET LIVE BANK.

4% Paid in Savings Department. 6% Charged in Commercial Deparment.

OFFICERS:
W. B. COOPER, President.
GEO. O. GAYLORD, Vice President
THOS. E. COOPER, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Geo. O. Gaylord, J. J. Hopkins, Cuthbert Martin,
V. Sidbury, W. B. Cooper, W. B. McClellan,
H. McClammy, Jos. T. King, Thos. E. Cooper.
Geo. W. Huggins, Archie G. Warren.



GEORGE O. GAYLORD, DEPARTMENT STORES.

This city boasts the largest and most up-to-date progressive cash stores in the State of North Carolina Geo. O. Gaylord founded the above business in 1887 with a borrowed capital of $1,000 in Yatesville, Beaufort county, N. C., and removed to this city in 1888, opened a small cash store opposite the Market House and today their three stores, of three floors and basement each, cover 38,300 feet of floor space. They are now building an addition at the back of their present building which will add 4,500 feet more, making with their warehouse 40,000 feet of floor space. They employ about fifty people in their wholesale and retail business, having salesmen traveling North and South Carolina selling millinery, notions, laces and embroideries. They do a strictly cash business in their retail department, and their shoe store, and clothing store for men and boys are not excelled by any. They also have a large Five and Ten Cent department and an immense dress goods stock, house furnishings of every description, etc. This large establishment has been doing business in Wilmington for the past twenty years, owned and operated by Geo. O. Gaylord.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the world over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

What you may have been calling the "good fortune in business affairs" of someone you know may be simply the courage to advertise.

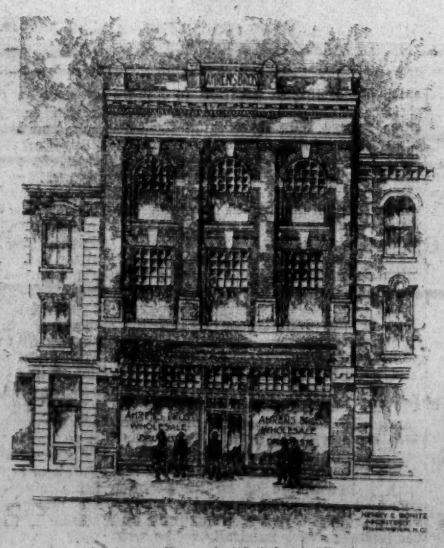
Malaria Makes Pale Sickly Children. The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 50c.

Everybody get in the rush at Rehder's, Fourth Street Bridge. Christmas Goods.

AHRENS BROTHERS

WHOLESALE AND MANUFACTURING DRUGGISTS.

Importers and Jobbers of Druggist Sundries and Fancy Goods Manufacturers of the well known Mono-Grame



Brand of Extracts and Household Remedies. All Preparations made from U. S. P. Drugs.

The House That Sells to Dealers Only

110-112 Market Street. Wilmington, N. C.

D. L. CORE COMPANY

Wholesale Grocers and Importers.

Wheat Cleaned Six Times

"The equipment for wheat cleansing is as extensive and expensive as that for grinding purposes. The freedom of flour from dirt and bacteria shows in its appearance."

PROF. WM. JAGO,
In National Association Review.

Wheat specially selected for William Tell Flour is stored in hermetically sealed tanks, at Ansted & Burk's big mills.

It is cleaned six times before grinding. Everything—even the sewing of the bags—is done by clean, bright machinery.

Note how much purer William Tell is than other flours. This means wheat cleaning by the most complete equipment known to modern milling science. William Tell Flour has the brilliant bloom such as only Ohio wheat can make.

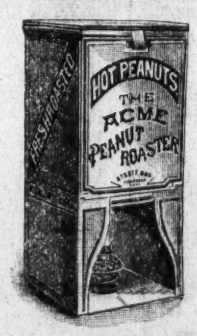
Ask your dealer, and insist on having—

William Tell

Acme Peanut Roaster

Perfectly Automatic

Neat, Simple, Reliable, Easy to Operate, Perfect in Results.



No Time, Labor, Attention, Expense, Complicated Machinery or Worry.

The Acme of Perfection.

Price $17.50

Delivered.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Send for Descriptive Pamphlet.
General Agents North and South Carolina.

Keep Flour Bills Down

Buy William Tell Flour—by the barrel, if possible. You thus protect yourself against "wheat corners" and rises in the price of flour. And you will always be sure of **good** flour and **good** bread—biscuits—pies and cakes. William Tell is made from the finest selected Ohio Red Winter Wheat. Ask any flour authority. He will tell you there is no other flour in the world that makes a finer grained or more delicious bread, or lighter biscuits. The wheat for our William Tell is stored in hermetically sealed tanks—cleaned six times before grinding—everything, even the sewing of the bags, is done by bright, clean machinery.

Ask your dealer and insist on having—

William Tell

In addition to being Agents and Distributors for above, we are Distributors for the famous brands:

Jackson Square, Old 76, Security and Pickwick Coffee, None Better, And ULTIMO CIGARS

We carry one of the largest stocks in the Carolinas, and our facilities for handling goods are unexcelled.

120-124 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Subscribe to the Star.

HOW MARY'S HOME WAS SAVED.

John was station agent of the N. W. R. R. in a small North Carolina town, and there was not a more conscientious, industrious or responsible agent on the System; well loved by his fellow employees, held in high regard by his superior officers, liked and respected by all who knew him.

Although he had a widowed mother and three small sisters and brothers dependent upon him, he had felt confidence enough in his own ability to take unto himself a wife, and at the time of this story he and Mary had been husband and wife for two years, and the baby, John Jr., was nearly a year old.

John was only 22 years old when he married, and Mary was 20, and the only property they owned between them were the household goods with which their friends had furnished their home when they were married and a small piece of land, a lot, more properly speaking, which Mary had inherited from her father. But they had never been able to build on the lot and lived in a rented house.

John's salary was $75.00 a month, and with so many to feed, and clothe and shoe, it was hard to make ends meet on pay day, but Mary was a help-meet in fact as well as in name, besides being a very pretty and charming girl, and living in a small town they had plenty of room for a vegetable garden and a fowl yard, and Mary's garden besides furnishing a large part of the food for the family fed a cow which furnished them with milk and butter. And the fowl yard not only furnished the eggs necessary for the family cooking and an occasional chicken for Sunday dinners, and turkeys for Thanksgiving and Christmas, but the eggs and broilers that Mary was able to sell helped much in meeting expenses that required cash.

One night John came into supper with a letter in his hand and a smile on his face, and kissing Mary said:

"Well Baby, we are going to have our own home at last, and stop paying out money for rent."

"Why John, what do you mean? How are we going to build a home? Where are you going to get the money? John you are joking.'

"Joking—I never was more in earnest in my life. Soon after we were married, when I found that you owned that lot, I subscribed for fifteen shares of stock in a building and loan association, and they have just notified me that they are ready to make us a loan of $1,500 with which to build a house on it. You remember that I told you there was a debt that I had to pay and that I have been holding out $15 of my salary each month for the purpose of paying it. Well the debt was the monthly dues on the stock, and now that my application for a loan has been reached in its turn we can build our own little house and have a real sure enough home."

Instead of sharing in his pleasure Mary seemed very much depressed and at last expressed herself, "Oh John, I am so sorry. Why did you put your money into such a scheme It is just wasted, thrown away, I feel sure. Don't you remember that your father paid over a thousand dollars to a building and loan in Kentucky and that my father paid six hundred dollars to an Atlanta concern, and that neither of them got a cent back; and don't you remember hearing your father say that many of his neighbors lost in the same way?"

"Yes Baby, but this is entirely different. Those were what were known as national or inter-state associations. They tried to do business all over the country, and for reasons too numerous to mention they failed. Such laws have been passed that such concerns cannot get a license to do business in North Carolina now, even if there were any of them that wanted to. But this is a Wilmington company, it is chartered by the State, and supervised by the Insurance Commissioner and the best informed people agree that there is no institution in which money can be more safely invested. In fact, people in whom I have entire confidence assure me that it is just as safe as Government bonds."

And then after thinking for a few minutes he added, " "and after all 'the proof of the pudding is chewing the bag,' and as they are going to lend us all the money we have paid for the stock and nearly ten times as much besides, I do not see how we could possibly lose anything."

Mary appearing to feel better, John went on to explain that up to that time he had been paying $14.65 a month as dues on the stock. That after the loan was made there would be an additional charge of $7.50 a month for interest on the loan making the total payment each month $22.15, which was only a little more than they were then paying as rent for the house in which they were living, and that hereafter when they made their payment each month, instead of a rent receipt worth no more than so much waste paper, they would be getting receipts showing that they had paid so much toward the purchase of a home.

Mary was not yet quite satisfied, but she smiled and did not press her view of the matter any further, and in a few days all the papers were fixed up and executed. The contract for building followed, and in the course of a few months Mary and John took possession of their own neat cottage-home at last.

The next year was the happiest of Mary's life. Besides a vegetable garden, fowl yard and cow house back of the cottage she was able to have a pretty flower garden in front, and there was no neater or more comfortable home in the town, or for that matter, anywhere. But such happiness was not to last and all too soon the storm broke.

One cold rainy night, John went back to the station after supper to relieve the night operator who was taken suddenly ill and sent for him. The way freight, which was due at five thirty did not arrive until after eight o'clock and John went out with a lantern to meet it and receipt for the freight for his station.

No one ever knew how it happened, but the switch which was supposed to be set for the train to continue on the main line was set for the siding. John, standing on the siding near the switch, in the darkness failed to notice the mistake, and stood with his back to the approaching train to avoid facing the beating rain. After

HOW MARY'S HOME—TWO.

the engine struck him he never spoke, and before another day poor Mary was a widow.

The railroad company could not be made responsible for his death, and felt that it had acted generously when it paid Mary a month's salary. His fellow employees paid all the funeral expenses, taking up a collection among themselves for that purpose. But that was all.

When the shock had somewhat abated and the first paroxysms of grief had subsided, Mary took stock. She decided that the home must go, for now was she, with so many helpless ones dependent upon her to keep up the payments?

When they were first married John had proposed to insure his life, but she had opposed it so bitterly that he had finally given in and let it drop. She "did not want money to pay for his life"—"blood money" as she called it.

And now what was she to do? The most that she could hope for was that the home would bring a good price and that after the association was paid there would be enough left to give her the value of her lot and give her back the money that John had paid on the stock.

But there was not much hope even for that, for the country was in the midst of the panic and Mary was business woman enough to know that property forced to sale at such a time might not bring half its real value, and so she determined to write the association and ask them not to force a sale at that time; so she wrote:

..... N. C., Feb. 18th, 1908.

The Southern Mutual Home & Real Estate Co.,
Wilmington, N. C.

Dear Sirs:—

My husband, Mr. John ....., who was one of your members was accidentally killed on the night of January 20th. I enclose an account clipped from our county paper.

You hold a mortgage on our home for $1,500 which you loaned us to build the house ,and it will be impossible for me to keep up the payments of $22.15 a month. I am told also that if sold now the property will probably not bring half its value, which means that I would not only lose the money that my husband paid you, but that I would even lose the lot which was mine, inherited from my father.

I am writing to know if something cannot be done to save me from losing everything as seems likely now.

Could you not postpone the sale until times are better ,and in the meantime I will most gladly pay the interest on the money borrowed if you will permit me to continue to occupy the house. You would lose nothing by the arrangement I propose, and it would be a great help to me. Hoping that you can consent to the arrangement I propose and that you will see your way clear to do so, I am,

Yours truly,
MARY .....

Almost by return mail came the answer, and Mary's surprise and relief may more easily be imagined than described.

Wilmington, N .C., Feb. 22nd, 1909.

Mrs. Mary .....
..... N. C.

Dear Madam:—

Your's 18th received, and we beg to assure you of our sympathy at your sad bereavement.

We had already read an account of the sad accident in our morning paper and were preparing to write you, but before doing so were waiting for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. (in which your husband was insured for $3,000 under his contract with us)to send us the proofs of death and other papers necessary for the payment of the money.

These papers were received today and you will find them enclosed with instructions how they should be completed. As soon as this is attended to the insurance company will pay to us the face of the policy, $3,000 and accumulated dividends $21, total $3,021. This we will give you credit for and in addition the stock being just three years old is worth $367.50 which we also give you credit for, making grand total to your credit $3,388.50.

Therefore after paying the mortgage, $1,500 we will still have $1,888.50 to pay you in cash, for which you may expect to receive a check in about ten days, unless you would like to invest it in our guaranteed Paid up stock, on which we pay interest semi annually at the rate of 6 per cent per annum.

I would also state that if you prefer you may receive the entire amount of the insurance money, to invest as you see fit and let the mortgage stand, and as bargains may now be had for cash it may be to your advantage to do so. In that case the monthly payments in future would be $17.25 for dues and interest, for in the past $4.90 each month has been for the payment of the premiums on the life insurance, which of course ceases now.

We are pleased to be able to relieve your anxiety, as we feel confident this will, and if we can be of any further assistance or service to you in any way you have only to let us know. Please complete and return the enclosed papers in accordance with instructions at your earliest convenience and oblige,

Yours truly,
SOUTHERN MUTUAL HOME AND REAL ESTATE Co.
By.....

This combination of stock and life insurance offers many advantages, and it will pay any young man or woman to write to the home office of the company and find out about it.

ACME MANUFACTURING CO.

This company, whose plant is located at Cronly, N. C., and offices in the Murchison National Bank building, is one of the most valuable enterprises in the South, and the plant is fitted up with all the latest machinery and appliances known to the fertilizer industry, and has a capacity of some 60,000 tons and finds a ready market for every ton of its output. The company gives employment to some 300 hands and are manufacturers of all grades of ammoniated fertilizer and acid phosphates, which they sell throughout this and adjoining States. The company was established in 1884, with ample capital, and it has always been conducted on honorable and progressive lines. The officers are among our ablest business men, Mr. Willim Gilchrist, president; Mr. G. Herbert Smith, vice president and Mr. J. G. McCormick, secretary treasurer

We are Sole Agents for the celebrated Carhartt Overalls, Kirschbaum Clothes, Crawford Shoes, New Idea Paper Patterns and Samoset Chocolate Candy.

J. H. Rehder & Co.
THE POPULAR DEPARTMENT STORE
615 to 619 North Fourth Street, at Fourth Street Bridge.
Wilmington, N. C.

To all out-of-town retail customers we pay transportation charges on purchase of $5.00 and over.
Send us your order or write for samples and prices.
We have big Mail Order Department.

The Best Place to Buy Your Fancy Christmas Goods, Fire Works, Candy and Toys

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Because our store is the largest our stock the biggest, variety the greatest and quality the best, and best of all our prices the lowest, it will pay you always to investigate.

Every item listed in this ad. is a bargain opportunity too exceptional to be denied. Be sure to profit by these offerings.

Only a short time remains to Christmas, and it will be to your advantage to purchase now.

Among our larger Toys are Baby Carriages, English Go-Carts, Velocepedes, Tricycles, Irish Mails, Express Wagons, Automobiles, Sulkeys, Fire Engines and many other large Toys.

Sweaters for Women and Children.

Nearly every one would accept a Sweater gift.

Fancy weaves, red or white, for ladies....$2.48
Children's, red or white 98c

FURS! FURS!

The most welcome of all gifts is a fine fur. We have them in match sets or single, and when it comes to Furs we are the Fur House of the city.

HOLIDAY HANDKERCHIEFS.

Three nice Handkerchiefs in pretty Xmas box 15c
Three nice Embroidered Handkerchiefs in fancy holly box 25c
Six nice embroidered Handkerchiefs in fancy holly box 50c
and up to $1.98 per box.
Holiday Gloves in fancy holiday boxes 75c to $1.50
Holiday Hosiery in fancy Xmas boxes, three to box, 50c to.....$1.50
Holiday Goods of all kinds
Fancy crochet Slippers for ladies and children, 75c to $1.50
Fancy Pillow Tops 50c

Mexican Drawn Work makes an exquisite gift.

Special reductions from regular price bring splendid values in Table Linens for Christmas.
50c white Table Damask 39c
65c white Table Damask, assorted patterns 49c
75c white Table Damask, assorted patterns 69c
$1.00 white Table Damask, 72 inches wide, assorted patterns 89c

A real opportunity to save money on dependable Blankets and Comforters.
$5.00 wool Blankets, Xmas price.....$3.50
$3.50 good, full size Comforters.....$2.98

CARPETS and MATTING.

Always complete and full stock of Matting, Carpets, Rugs, Art Squares, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Window Shades, Lace Curtains and Portieres.

TOYS! TOYS!

Wholesale and Retail. Big assortment of novel and staple Toys, something that will please the old as well as the young.

The 10c and 25c tables contain great values. The 50c assortment is varied and big. Mechanical Trains, Games and Tool Boxes.

DOLLS! DOLLS!

Without any doubt, this is your best opportunity to save substantially on your Christmas Dolls.

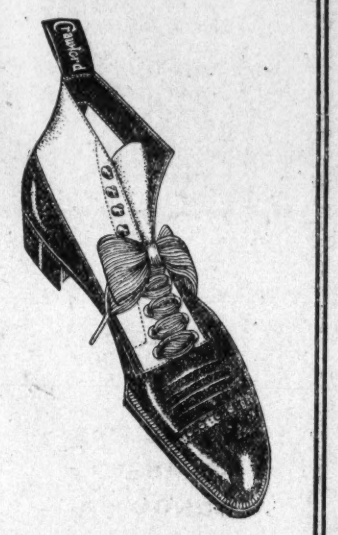
China Limb Dolls, small size.....5c
China limb Dolls, small size.....10c
Dressed Dolls, good size.....10c
Large Dressed Dolls, assorted styles and colored dress 25c
Fine large Dressed Dolls, movable eyes, fine curly hair 98c
Larger and better Dolls, dressed and undressed, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00

FANCY CUT GLASS.

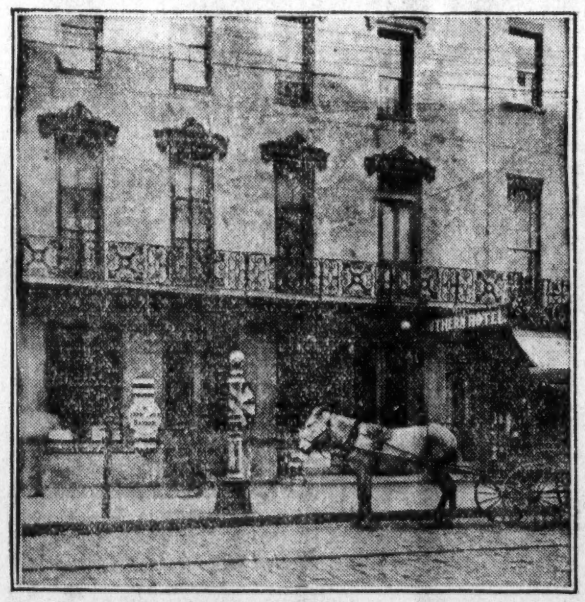
Nothing better for Xmas gift, in novelty pieces from the small Salt and Pepper to the large Water Sets. Exclusive designs at much less price than most stores charge.

Fancy Smoking, $1.48 to.....$2.48
Handsome Shaving Sets, $1.48 to.....$4.98
Manicure Sets, $1.48 to.....$4.98

Kirschbaum Clothes give dignity to the man who wears them.



The famous Crawford Shoes, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00.



SOUTHERN HOTEL.

A Cosy Hotel With the Best of Accommodations.

Improvement is the order of the day, and Wilmington is not behind other cities in the steady march of progress that is going on all over the world The annual travel through Wilmington, both for business and pleasure, renders it a matter of direct interest to the public to secure reliable information as to the hotels in this city and in The Southern, we have the embodiment of all that is home like and comfortable. This hotel is one of our oldest established and is a landmark of our city. It is a three-story brick, located at 22 12 North Front street, a most central location, and street cars pass its door to and from all depots. Its rates are very low, considering the class of service received. The house is splendidly furnished throughout, and the proprietor, E. H. Sneed, is a born hotel manager, a genial and respected host and thoroughly successful.

E. P. BROCK.

Is Equipped to Do All Kinds of Towing.

The many diversified industries centered in Wilmington dependent upon water transportation for getting their products to the markets and their raw material to their plants are dependent in a large measure upon those engaged in the business of towing. When they have this class of work done they always place it in the hands of a person who they know to be perfectly reliable and who carry to a successful termination any size contract. In Wilmington we have many persons who are engaged in this line of business but none of them are more reliable than the subject of this sketch, Mr. E. P. Brock . He has had years of experience at the business and is equipped to handle any size contract and he can be depended upon to do the work as it should be done. His address is P. O. Box, 652, Wilmington, and he confines his operations to the Cape Fear river and his long experience enables him to do all work with dispatch.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

THE CAROLINA CUT STONE CO.

The Largest Handlers of Marble and Granite in Eastern North Carolina.

The extensive building operations in Wilmington and the adjoining territory has created a demand for building materials of all kinds, and The Carolina Cut Stone Company, incorporated, is prepared to furnish building stone in any grade and in any quantity. Their office and works are at the corner of McRae and Brunswick streets, and is in charge of Mr. John Niggel, as superintendent, who is an experienced man at the business. The company are prepared to furnish estimates for any class of building stone or marble in or out of the city and no job is too large for them to handle. They employ only experienced mechanics and give all work careful supervision. Some of the work which they recently completed or have in course of erection for which they have furnished the material in their line are Mrs. Bridges' residence and the James Woolvin building in Wilmington, court house at Conway, South Carolina, depot and People's Bank building at Florence, S. C., Lutheran Church, Albemarle, N. C., Reformed Corinth Church, Hickory, N. C., school house, at Walterboro, S. C., new hotel at Rocky Mount, N. C., W. B. Blades and J. J. Wolfenden buildings, at Newbern, N. C. They also handle marble and granite for use in cemetery work and in this line they have furnished the material for the following: I. W .Rhodes, Martin Rathjen, C. F. VonKampen, James Woolvin, Judge Haar, and T. McManus. The company has been in business for the past four years and during that time they have met with a most remarkable success due entirely to their business like methods.

J. A. TAYLOR.

Wholesale Grocer, No. 230 North Water Street—Leader of Affairs.

Among the more progressive of Wilmington's wholesale merchants and business men, none is entitled to a higher place on the roll of achievement than Mr. J. A. Taylor, wholesale grocer at No. 230 North Water street.

Mr. Taylor began his business career in wholesale merchandising as a member of the firm of Stevenson & Taylor, but about twelve years ago entered business for himself at his present location, which is one of the most eligible in the wholesale district, possessing many points of traffic advantage not found elsewhere. He carries the usual line of groceries and many specialties not carried by other houses. Then, too, a clear insight and splendid business acumen, with a ready grasp of a situation, however intricate, place him in position to handle a trade vouchsafed to few other wholesale grocers. He is situated immediately at the docks of the Clyde Steamship Company, besides enjoying all the advantages of the Atlantic Coast Line belt freight line with various ramifications of tracks through his very complete system of warehouses and shipping depots.

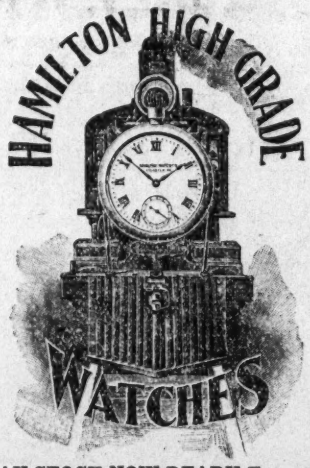
In the business community of Wilmington Mr. Taylor has taken a very prominent stand, having for several terms been elected unanimously president of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce, besides serving in other public capacities that easily stamp him a leader among his fellows. He has an intimate knowledge of traffic and financial conditions and his efforts along these lines for the public welfare have won for him a high stand in the community. A scholar, a profound thinker, extremely practical and with a knowledge of affairs perhaps second to no man in the State, he is a valuable citizen in any community and his business very naturally ranks with the first. Several traveling salesmen cover all the available territory in the Carolinas and he is perhaps the pioneer in the extension of a trade that has all along very properly belonged to Wilmington.

Of the 30-foot channel he is a most earnest advocate and it was largely through his effort that the importance of such a gateway was realized, he having learned the lesson through a long and bitter fight before the Inter-State Commerce Commission for rates equal to those of Norfolk and other competitive ports in favor of which the railroads were found to be discriminating for the very reason that Wilmington had not been recognized as a basing point in the fixing of transportation rates, because this port was not a gateway.

It is a mistake to suppose that the stomach can rest and thus recuperate and by this means dyspepsia is cured. The digestive process begins in the mouth and does not end until the food has reached the intestines. The salivary glands in the mouth, the stomach, lower stomach, liver, spleen, etc., take part in the digestive process. This process is going on continuously. Think of resting the heart or the lungs for a minute, or any other organ. Pepsin pancreatin, etc., do not rest the stomach, they digest the residue of food a weak digestive system cannot digest and thus relieve the body of irritating acids or gas. Rydale's Stomach Tablets contain just enough Pepsin and Pancreatin to do this. They also contain many vegetable tonics and stimulants for the digestive tract. Rydale's Stomach Tablets cure dyspepsia the only way it can be cured. Ask us about them. Robt. R. Bellamy.

GEO. W. HUGGINS, JEWELER

WATCH INSPECTOR FOR ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD CO.



WATCHES
DIAMONDS
SILVERWARE
CUT GLASS

SPECIAL HOLIDAY STOCK NOW READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION.

During the forty-four years of our active business experience we have constantly endeavored to have the proper stock at the proper time, at the proper price and above all to offer the proper service to our customers.

With the opening of the holiday season we are better prepared than ever to attend to their holiday wants.

Our stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Novelties and Electroliers have been judiciously selected with a special regard for the wants of our customers and the season.

Our Repair Department is complete in every detail, employing only expert workmen and with unusual facilities for handling work quickly.

A fair comparison of our work with others will show the advantage in bringing your repair work to us.

105 MARKET STREET. WILMINGTON, N. C.

THIRTY-FOOT WATERWAY SUPPLEMENT

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON

FOUNDED A. D. 1867

PAGES 33 TO 40

VOL. LXXXV—NO. 70. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1909. WHOLE NUMBER 13,164.

J. W. BROOKS, President. W. B. BARKSDALE, Vice President and General Manager. J. W. YATES, Secretary and Treasurer.

Cape Fear Oil Company

Water White 150° Fire Test

Best Lamp Oil made. Tested in Elliott Closed Cup and inspected by North Carolina State inspectors.

LUBRICATING OILS

Colonial Cylinder.	Kendall Engine.
North State Cylinder.	Eagle Engine.
Carolina Cylinder.	Independent Engine.
Orton Cylinder.	Onslow Engine.
Acme Cylinder.	Supreme Castor.
Hanover Cylinder.	Loyal Loom.
Gas Engine Cylinder.	EVERIT Spindle.
Light Cylinder.	Bright Machine Oil.
Dark Cylinder.	Shafting Oil.

FOR ICE PLANTS

Pure Mineral Cylinder. — Amonia Oil.

MARINE OIL

Marine Cylinder, | Marine Engine,

These Oils are of High Vicosity and Low Cold Test.

Dray Wagon, Cape Fear Oil Company.

GASOLINE

Our Gasoline is more volatile than any Gasoline on the market, containing the maximum per cent. of power per gallon; made from one grade of crude, insuring uniformity in quality.

12c per Gallon, in galvanized iron barrels, F. O. B. Wilmington.

THEBEST AUTO OILS

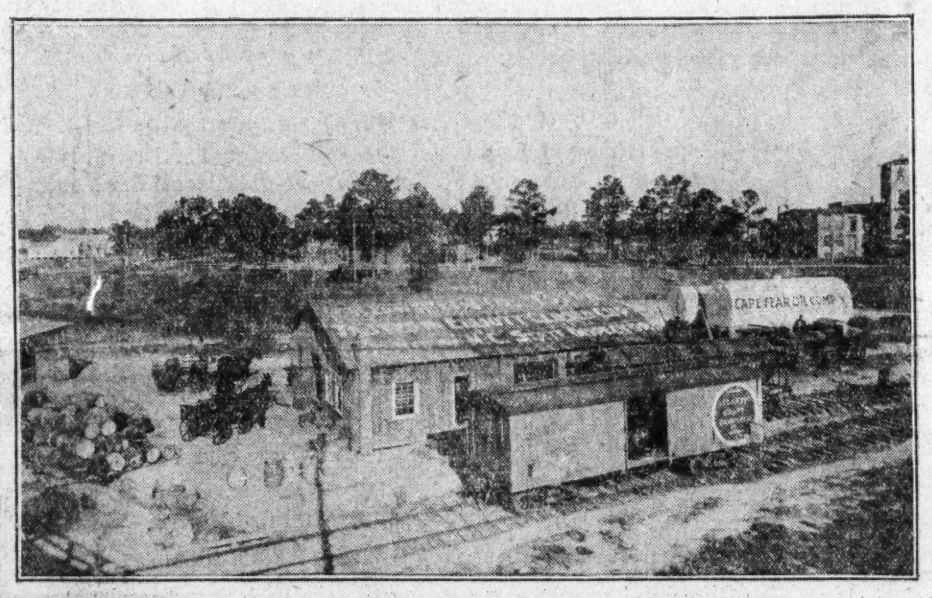
Have the proper viscosity, fire and cold test for perfect lubrication of automobiles, contain less carbon than any automobile oils on the market; free from acids.

For perfect lubrication use **Thebest Auto Oils.** They form and maintain a film of oil between the bearings and a liquid packing around the piston rings, also a coating on walls of cylinder.

When using **Thebest Auto Oils** you get the maximum compression and a greater amount of power, reducing friction to a minimum prolonging the life of your machine.

GREASES

Cup Grease, Axle Grease, Car Grease, Etc.



Office and Storage Yards, Cape Fear Oil Company.

Auto Grease

(SOFT)

For transmissions and differentials that are loose and will not hold oil, acts as a filler around the gears, eliminates all noise and reduces the wear.

(HARD)

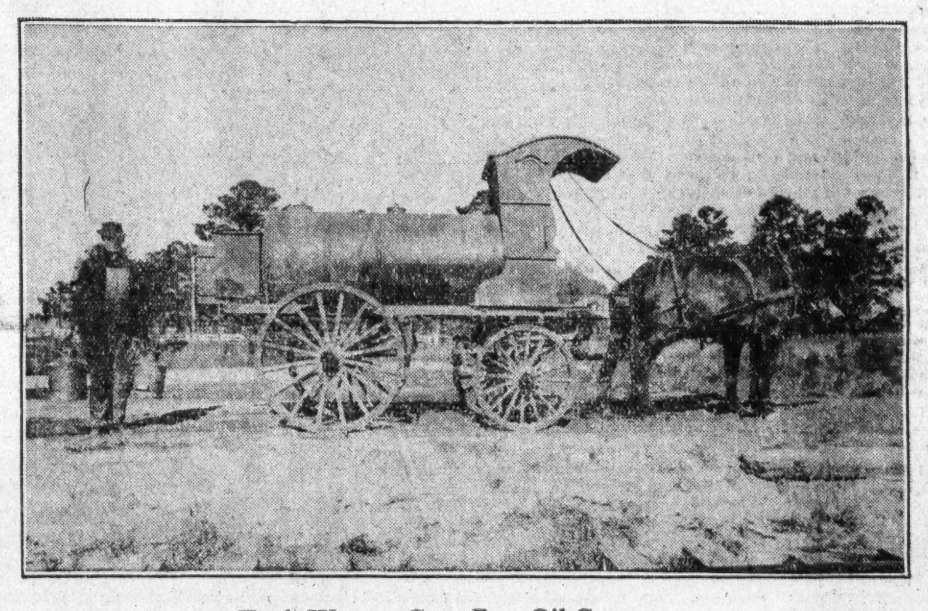
Not affected by weather conditions; manufactured for use in compression cups and for packing gears. Can also be mixed with oil and used as soft Transmission grease.

Gas Engine Oils

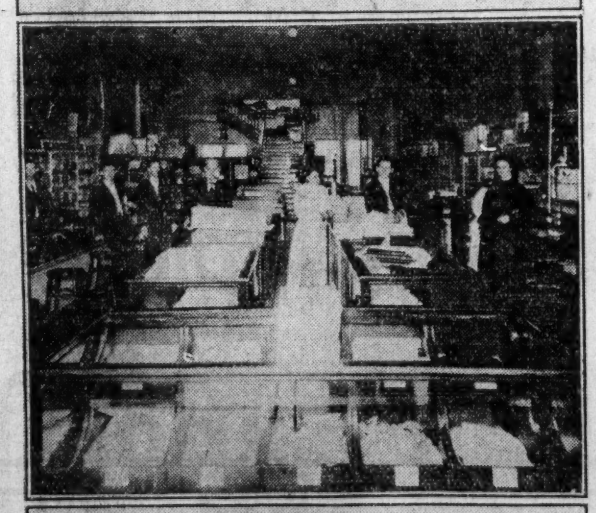
Pale Gas Engine.
Red Gas Engine.

55 Gallon Tanks complete.
1 to 10 Gallon Cans.

Tanks, Cans, etc.



Tank Wagon, Cape Fear Oil Company.



ALEXANDER D. BROWN.

An Old Established House Whose Stock is Complete.

We have elsewhere in this issue the advertisement of Mr. A. D. Brown, who has been in business here for forty years or more. People of our community know it is needless for us to say anything in regard to him. His business transactions have always been such as to command the highest public favor. Catering to the best and giving dollar for dollar, or in other words, a square deal.

Brown's name is a household word with the trading public in our vicinity, because they know when they get it from Brown it is the correct thing at the correct price. SEE HIS AD.

Crescent Candy Company

Creamed Peanut and Cafeco, 30c and 60c pound packages.

CLAYTON GILES & SON.

Represent the Best Companies in Each Branch of Their Business.

It is always a matter of great importance to know that when you insure your property, that if anything should happen to that, your policy would be promptly paid to those who are not experienced in this matter it is very easy to get mislead, but if you entrust your business to a reliable agency you can feel safe. Such an agency is that conducted by Clayton Giles & Son, which was established in 1882. This agency is composed of experienced insurence men of the highest standing in the community who give strict attention to all business entrusted to them. They write all forms of insurance such as fire, marine, accident and boiler, representing only the best companies in each branch, all losses being promptly and justly settled by this firm.

Woodus Kellum
Charles C. Loughlin

KELLUM & LOUGHLIN

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Wilmington, N. C.

Practice in State and Federal Courts.

'Phone 1494 Odd Fellows' Bldg.

Thomas D. Meares, Jr.

Attorney at Law

Phone 1471,

No. 12 Garrell Bld'g.

Wilmington, N. C.

W. M. TARPLEY & Co.

Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, Bought and Sold on Commission.

Loans Negotiated,

Correspondence Solicited,

ROOM 9. GARRELL BUILDING.

STATEMENT CONDITION

The Murchison National Bank,

OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

At the Close of Business. November 16th, 1909.

RESOURCES:		LIABILITIES:	
Loans and Discounts	$ 4,071,642.48	Capital Stock	$ 550,000.00
U. S. Bonds (at par)	551,000.00	Surplus and Net Profit	351,423.93
Bank Building	25,000.00	Circulation	550,000.00
N. C. State and other bonds	170,420.50	U. S. Bonds Account	100,000.00
Cash and due by banks	1,408,349.42	Deposits	4,674,988.47
	$ 6,226,412.40		$ 6,226,412.40

DEPOSITS.

November 16th, 1907, ... $2,125,502.71
November 16th, 1908, ... $3,075,047.52
November 16th, 1909, ... $4,674,988.47

H. C. McQUEEN ..... President.
J. V. GRAINGER ..... Vice-President.
J. W. YATES ..... Vice-President.
C. S. GRAINGER ..... Cashier.

MR. AND MRS. LONGWORTH AID FIGHT ON TUBERCULOSIS.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth are ardently interested in the world-wide fight against the white plague and have done a vast amount of good for the cause. Recently at a meeting of those interested in the crusade against tuberculosis at Cincinnati Mrs. Longworth sold flags to raise funds for the cause. The first flag she sold brought $100, and after a hard day's work she had collected several hundred dollars. This excellent snapshot of the daughter of ex-President Roosevelt and her husband was taken on that occasion.

Marriages In Spain.

Though marriages in Spain are often arranged without the consent of the bride elect, law or custom gives the Spanish woman the power of appealing to a magistrate if she wishes to escape from a union which is distasteful to her, and the magistrate may take her from her father's house until she is of age and her own mistress, while if she determines to marry a man of whom her parents disapprove she may also place herself under the protection of the law, and she cannot be deprived of her share of the family estates. On reaching her majority she enjoys the same privileges as her brother with regard to property. She may inherit, will, buy and sell. But when she marries she again reverts to the position of a minor, and her husband has entire control of her possessions, which he can squander without rendering any account to her, though she cannot spend a penny of her own money without his consent. He may desert her and her children without incurring any punishment or much public condemnation. A Spanish lady confers on her husband the titles of nobility and any privilege connected therewith she may possess at the time of her marriage.—London Queen.

Early Prejudice Against Potatoes.

The way of the potato was said to have been barred by the prejudice that it was never mentioned in the Bible. In the Lothians it came in about 1740, the year of the famine, from Ireland, but was confined to gardens till about 1754, when it was planted in fields about Aberlady. By the close of the century it was a general article of diet. Ramsay says that George Henderson went about 1750 for a bag of potatoes to Kilsyth, where the Irish method of field culture had lately been tried, and introduced the potato into Mentieth, where a few had been known, but only in kale yards. The old folks, however, did not take kindly to the new food. Old George Bachop, one of the Ochtertyre tenants, when told by his wife that she had potatoes for supper said: "Tatties! Tatties! I never supped on them a' my days and winna the nicht. Gie them to the herd and get me sowens." It is significant that Burns, who sings the praises of kale and porridge and haggis, should have nothing to say of the potato.—Blackwood's Magazine.

Perversity.

"One peculiarity of melancholia," said a specialist, "is that the victim of it actually enjoys the despondency and often doesn't want to be cured. I once told a young woman who had this disease that she must be careful of her digestion and eat nothing fried. After that she tried to eat only fried food. Not only did she insist on having her potatoes and meat fried, but didn't want to eat bread unless it had been fried in a lot of grease."—New York Tribune.

Title Insurance.

Heiress—Do you examine titles, Mr. Lawyer? Lawyer—I do, ma'am. Heiress—Well, this is my fiasco, Lord Preserveus. I'd like you to examine his title before we get married. I'd hate to get stung.—Judge.

Repartee.

"Father," said twelve year old Mabel, looking up from her book. "What is repartee?"

"Back talk," answered father, "but so smart that you wish you'd said it yourself."

The Roof Garden.

Hilda—But what is the difference between a roof garden and any other garden? Harry—Well, on a roof garden the daisies bloom at night.—Chicago News.

What a Dollar Dog Can Do.

A man in a nearby city bought for his wife and child a year ago a dog, for which he paid a dollar. It was obviously nothing wonderful in the canine way—merely a mongrel, with the bulldog strain predominant. The owner was a man in humble circumstances, and the dog in his modest dwelling was the principal asset aside from a few sticks of furniture. The other night Tom was tied to a leg of the kitchen sink, as usual, and the family went to bed. They were awakened by the dog at midnight scratching at his master's door. When his master came out to see what was the matter the dog, with a remnant of chewed rope hanging from his collar, whined and ran to the head of the stairway. The house was on fire, and shortly after woman and child and man and dog made their escape their poor dwelling was a mass of glowing embers. The owner of the dog has been urged to part with him for a large cash consideration; but, though he is penniless, he will not part with the four footed savior of his family. Neither has the dog at any time had thoughts of leaving them for luxurious kennels.—New York Times.

Slaves to the Servants.

"I am very tired," said the fashionably dressed woman. "I have been working dreadfully hard all day. Doing what? Why, seeing to my servants—working for them. Didn't you know that the more servants you have the harder you must work? Certainly I have to do all the shopping for my servants. I have to buy their uniforms, the caps and aprons of the maids, the clothing of the housekeeper, and have to see to the marketing, too—yes, and very often, in spite of the fact that I have a housekeeper. I must, or they will form a combine to rob me of everything I have. The housekeeper will get a rakeoff that will enable her to retire in a few years. Then perhaps it is I who must hunt a place as housekeeper for some one else. Oh, yes, if you want to keep your position as mistress of a household of servants you must keep hustling! You can't afford to let the grass grow under your feet to any great extent."—New York Press.

He Got a Hundred.

Sammy's mother talked to him long and earnestly about the poor marks he had been getting in his work at school. She painted in alluring colors the career of the little boy who studies his lessons and gains the love and respect of his teachers. She went even farther. She promised him that if he got good marks she would give him a whole dime all for his own. Sammy seemed impressed.

That afternoon he returned from school fairly dancing with joy.

"Oh, mother," he shouted, "I got a hundred!"

"Sammy!" cried his delighted mother. She hugged him and kissed him and petted him and—gave him the dime.

"And what did you get a hundred in?" she finally asked.

"In two things," replied Sammy without hesitation. "I got forty in readin' and sixty in spellin'."—Everybody's Magazine.

Wrong Either Way.

Isabel—I'll never have another photograph taken. Dorothy—Why not, dear? Isabel—Oh, if it looks like me I don't like it, and if it flatters me my friends don't like it.—Exchange.

A Mean Critic.

"How realistic your painting is! It fairly makes my mouth water."

"A sunset makes your mouth water?"

"Oh, it is a sunset, is it? I thought it was a fried egg!"

Wrongly Placed.

It is astonishing sometimes how unconsciously careless we are of the feelings of the person to whom we are talking. A young guardsman told me the other day that a friend of his went with him to consult his lawyer. The solicitor, a shrewd looking and kindly old gentleman, was listening to an irate explanation of how his clerk had failed to do something that had been expected of him. "Yes, you are quite right, it was his fault," said the solicitor.

"But why are these confounded lawyers' clerks so stupid?" asked the angry soldier.

"I do not know, my dear sir," replied the solicitor kindly, "but would you mind alluding to them as 'lawyers' confounded clerks'?"—London M. A. P.

A Strenuous Hint.

He had been a regular Sunday caller for six months, when one evening he dropped in arrayed in a new suit.

"That's a lovely wedding suit you have on," remarked the dear girl.

"Why!" gasped the astonished young man, "t-this is a b-business suit!"

"Well," rejoined the d. g. calmly, "I mean business."

And the very next day he put up $19.98 of his hard earned wealth for a solitaire.—Chicago News.

The Reason.

"Why do so many women rest their chins on their hands when they are trying to think?"

"To hold their mouths shut so that they won't disturb themselves."—Cleveland Leader.

Happy Parents.

Distraught Mother—And what with these heducation bills an' all, miss, I sometimes says to myself: "'Appy are the parents what never 'ad any children," I says.—London Bystander.

A Money Maker.

Sanso—He is not rich and yet he makes a great deal more money than he spends.

Rodd—How can that be?

Sanso—He works in the mint.

A Persian philosopher says, "The goat climbs the rocky hill, the wise man takes the valley road."

George IV.'s Hoardings.

One of the most inveterate hoarders on record was George IV. Not only was he averse to destroying books and papers, but he preserved everything that could possibly be kept. When he died all the suits of clothes he had worn for twenty years were discovered and sold by public auction. His executors also found secreted in various desks, drawers and cupboards numerous purses and pocketbooks crammed full of money to the extent, it is said, of £20,000, together with more sentimental treasures in the form of locks of hair from the tresses of forgotten beauties of the court.—London Graphic.

Disappointment.

Head Waiter—What's the matter with that dyspeptic looking old chap over there at the fourth table?

Assistant—He's got a grouch. He was getting all ready to make a kick about that cantaloupe, and he found it was a good one."—Chicago Tribune.

Two Painters.

Highbrow (boastfully)—I get 20 cents a word for my stuff. I'm a word painter. Lowbrow (scornfully)—That's nothing. I get $2 a word for mine. I'm a sign painter.—Exchange.

Everybody get in the rush at Rehder's, Fourth Street Bridge. Christmas Goods.

PILES CURED AT HOME BY NEW ABSORPTION METHOD

If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the new absorption treatment; I will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write today to Mrs. M. Summers, Box F, Notre Dame, Ind.

PERSISTENCE COUNTS

You may earn much or little, but unless you save a part systematically, you will never get ahead in the world.

4%

Compounded Quarterly.

Atlantic Trust & Banking Co

MATT. J. HEYER, President.
MILTON CALDER, Cashier.
Southern Bldg. Opp. Postoffice

PILES! PILES! PILES!

Williams Indian Pile Ointment will cure Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles. It absorbs the tumors, allays itching at once, acts as a poultice, gives instant relief. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment is prepared for Piles and itching of the private parts. Sold by druggists, mail 50c and $1.00. Sold by R. R. Bellamy.

Christmas Holiday Rates

—via—

Atlantic Coast Line

On sale December 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 1909, and January 1st, 1910.

With final return limit to leave destination not later than midnight, January 6th, 1910.

Tickets on sale to stations East of the Mississippi River and South of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers.

For further information, address nearest ticket agent, or

W. J. CRAIG, Passenger Traffic Manager. T. C. WHITE, General Passenger Agent.

Wilmington, N. C.

de 11to ja 1.

To the Public:

In purchasing Schlitz's products, please see that the bottles are corked and that the corks bear our signature, or the crowns our trade-mark, etc.

JOS. SCHLITZ BREWING COMPANY

Milwaukee, Wis.

Are you in the Game?

If not, put your shoulder to the wheel at once. You stand just as good a chance as anyone else. Look at the list below. The standing of the contestants will be published each week from now on. Everyone holding out votes must bring them in and deposit them without further delay. Otherwise they may not be counted.

Mrs. Henry Angel	205	Y. M. C. A.	707
Miss Annie Banks	204	Miss Lillian Vaughn	220
Boys' Brigade	202	Major Johnson	213
Miss Lillian Bannerman	1,457	James Kerr	201
Brotherhood Railway Clerks	264	R. A. Wright	208
Boys' Relief Club	202	Miss Lucille King	206
Miss Bertha Devane	204	Miss Bessie Sears	210
Miss Lydia Davis	210	S. A. Fray	201
Miss Janie Dudley	202	J. C. Haar	202
W. E. Jays	321	J. B. Wilson	201
Miss Mallie Houston	840	M. B. H.	201
Fenley Bros.	310	Miss Fenley, care Hospital	209
Naval Reserves	206	D. Hedderwick	201
Miss Lena McKenzie	958	Miss Rosa Furlong	205
Delgado Sunday School	202	Miss Lena Stanland	202
Miss Mary Pickett	207	Mrs. C. Williams	1,405
Miss Thelma Fillyaw	211		

J. Hicks Bunting Drug Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists
WILMINGTON, N. C.

de 5-tf.

CALL ON US FOR DURABLE AND SERVICEABLE

Christmas Presents

Such as a handsome set of Furs, Neckwear, Robes for making bath robes, Silk Umbrellas, Comb and Brush Sets, Silk and Down Quilts, Fancy Table Covers, Table Damask Napkins and Towels, a large assortment of fancy China and Ladies, and Gent's and Children's Handkerchiefs by the thousands. You are cordially invited to inspect our stock whether you wish to buy or not.

C. H. Fore & Co.

de 12 tf

THE "Atlantic Inn"

Opposite Union Depot.
European Plan.

Most convenient to traveling men. Elegant rooms, good service, personal attention. Our restaurant service satisfies a large number daily. Why not you?

GIESCHEN BROS., Props.

no 27 tf

School Shoes for Boys and Girls

Try our Buster Brown Shoes. They look best and wear so much longer.

CLOTHING

A full and complete line for Fall. All the new shades and colors. A look at our line before you buy will be appreciated. Sole Agent Holeproof Sox and Stockings. Now is the time to lay in your Fall supply.

J. W. H. FUCHS

123 to 134 S. Front St.

J. M. Solky & Co.

This Week
An Important Sale of
Men's Fine Cravats

This Season's Choicest Imported Silks in an Extensive Variety of Designs, Also Solid Colors. Folded Four-in-Hand and open end. Also a Line of Imported Knitted

SCARFS

At 50c, 75c, and $1. Values From $1 to $2.

We Also Carry The Best Fitting Ready-to-Wear Clothing in The City, Strouse & Bros. & B. Kuppenheimer and Company

SUITS

Before Purchasing Your Christmas Novelties in Furnishing Goods See Us.

J. M. SOLKY & CO.

Masonic Temple. Phone 617.

de 9-tf.

GASOLINE

OUR GASOLINE IS MORE VOLATILE THAN ANY GASOLINE ON THE MARKET, CONTAINING THE MAXIMUM PER CENT. OF POWER PER GALLON; MADE FROM ONE GRADE OF CRUDE, ENSURING UNIFORMITY IN QUALITY.

12c per Gallon in Galvanized Iron Barrels, F. O. B. Wilmington.

For Perfect Lubrication Use Supreme Auto Oil.

Cape Fear Oil Co.

'PHONE 873.

de 12 tf

Pale Export BEER

This is to notify our customers that they can secure this popular brand by sending their orders to Petersburg, Va.

4 Doz. Bottles F. O. B. Petersb'g, $3.00.
10 Doz. Bottles F. O. B. Petersb'g, $7.50.

DARLEY PARK BREWING COMPANY

G. MORGAN KNIGHT, Manager. PETERSBURG, VA.

The
Southern National Bank
Opposite Postoffice. Organized 1905.

Capital	$ 200,000.00
Surplus and Profits	145,000.00
Total Assets	2,225,000.00

MATT J. HEYER, President. CHAS. N. EVANS, Cashier.

THE SUITOR AND THE WIDOW

By M. QUAD.

[Copyrighted, 1909, by Associated Literary Press.]

The editor of the Weekly Grantville Banner was hard up. He was hard up when he established the Banner, six years before, and he had been hard up every day since. He was a middle aged man, but hard-upness had added ten years to his age. He had been a fat man while running a sawmill, but the hard-upness of newspaper life had made a human toothpick of him. On this certain day, as he sat looking out an editorial window, he had to admit that another month would see the suspension of the Banner and the end of the world unless the unexpected happened.

On this same day and hour the Widow Spicer, whose back yard touched the Banner office and was under surveillance from some of its windows, sat down on the back doorstep with her sewing. She was plain under the editorial eye. In fact, he thought her the homeliest woman he ever saw. All the rest of Grantville thought the same way. All visitors to the town were a unit on this subject. As a matter of fact, the widow was corpulent, cross eyed, wheezy, lop shouldered and had a cast in her left eye.

For half an hour the editor surveyed her, and she looked up occasionally and knew that he was doing so, and then a bright thought flashed to his brain. He hugged it there for ten minutes and then dropped out of the window without hat or coat and approached her. They had long known each other. He knew that she was homely, and she knew he was hard up. As she looked up and nodded he took a seat beside her, clasped his hands around one of his knees and began:

"Widow Spicer, every widow ought to marry again."

"I agree with you," she promptly replied.

"And every editor ought to have money."

"He surely had, Mr. Poor."

"Well, our talk is strictly confidential. For $100 in cash the Banner will get you a husband, and you needn't pay a cent until after the ceremony."

She said a good deal, and he said a good deal, and as a result the next issue of the Banner contained the announcement that she was engaged to a rich man in Boston and would soon be married and leave Grantville. The second issue denied the first. A rich relative of the widow's had died, and she would remain right in Grantville until she had found the man of her choice. The third issue stated that she had turned down seven offers that week and that the readers of the Banner would hear of a surprise on the next. The editor made good. He had prevailed upon the widow, he said, not to throw herself away upon the first millionaire that came along, but to give all eligible candidates a fair show. He had put a fruit jar full of beans in the office window, and every one wanting to take a chance at the widow was to pay a quarter to guess at the number of beans. Names would be recorded, and at the end of twenty days the guessers would be introduced in rotation—the nearest guesser first of all. The guessing business, with the hand of a widow at stake, was something new in that locality, and it caught on. Old bachelors, widowers and young men came as far as thirty miles to look at the jar of beans and record a guess. Some put in as many as ten guesses.

Meanwhile, as was the agreement, the widow became a recluse and was not to be seen on the streets. She was looked for, but was not to be found. Of course all the guessers heard of her homeliness, but they also heard of her property and were not going to miss a good thing by being too particular. About the fifteenth man who presented himself was a humpbacked, bowlegged, broken nosed widower. He was baldheaded, and he was cock eyed, and nothing like him had ever been seen in the town. The editor looked upon him with joy and satisfaction. He found him eligible, and for $10 he told him the exact number of beans in the jar. The man then put in ten guesses so as to avoid suspicion, and on the day of the counting he of course won out. There had been fifty guessers and over 400 guesses, and this money had jumped the Banner into the front ranks of journalism.

The widow was prepared to receive Mr. Nott, the successful guesser. If he failed then No. 2 would come along. But he didn't fail. He was jeered and guyed as he made his way to her house on the arm of the editor, but he was not dismayed. The widow saw him when yet a block off, sized him up, and when he entered the house she fell into his arms, exclaiming:

"Thank heaven! I did not dream there was such a homely man in all the world!"

The editor left them and went out to sit on the back steps, but within ten minutes the widow came out with tears in her eyes and a roll of money in her hand and said:

"This hundred dollars belongs to you."

"But you are not married yet," he replied.

"But you are to go for the preacher at once. Such love as Mr. Nott's and mine takes no chances and brooks no delay."

And the Banner enlarged to nine columns a page and got a new head and arranged for a colored supplement and a sporting department, and they have re-elected the editor to the mayorality of Grantville over and over.

Think over the amount of money saved by buying from J. T. Burke. dec9tf.

How Snakes Get Over Ground.

Although the snake appears to have no legs or feet, it may be said to be practically supplied with upward of a hundred pairs of them. In fact, each joint of the backbone bears a pair of ribs, which are mobile and have their points attached to the inner surface of one of the large transverse, platelike scales which clothe the undersurface of the body. Thus by the movements of the ribs attached to it each plate can be drawn forward and its margin applied to the ground. By the successive application of these multitudinous plates the body can be drawn forward in a straight line without its being thrown into undulations from side to side. But rapid movements are also effected by such undulations, and serpents can by pressure and appropriate muscular action climb trees and sometimes spring forward. They also swim easily by lateral flexures, but no serpents advance by vertical bendings of the body, though they are so often drawn in such an attitude.

Bolivia's Electrical Storms.

Owing to the peculiar topographical formation of Bolivia, electric and other phenomena are of constant occurrence, the principal zone where such disturbances take place being the Altiplanicie, or grand plateau. As the atmosphere is heavily charged with electricity both in summer and winter, dry or electric storms are of frequent occurrence both on the plateau and in the valleys. Before the rainy season sets in electrical accumulation becomes considerable on the plateau region, its most violent manifestations taking place toward the eastern section of the tablelands. An electrical storm in these regions is always a most imposing spectacle, as the tremendous force of the wind, almost equal to a hurricane, and the heavy electrical accumulation in the clouds produce terrible atmospheric explosions and violent detonations, while the surface of the ground sparkles and crackles.

Vacation by Think.

Make a compact with your soul to take a vacation and the way is simple. There are portions of your time over which you have control. Probably your evenings and your Sundays are your own. Set apart a month or so. Eliminate the self assigned tasks for those hours out of business and give yourself up to the pursuit of pleasure. Get others to join you. Call a vacation club. Adopt a real vacation spirit and go in for a good time. Resolve never to speak of work out of business hours, but to fill to the full that time which is your own with recreations which most appeal to you. Did you ever sing? Sing now. Did you ever paint? Paint now. Remember nature's gifts to you and find occasion to praise nature within as well as without.—Exchange.

He Got It Wrong.

A lady while going downstairs to dinner had the misfortune to step slightly on the dress of a lady in front of her. The man on whose arm the former was leaning said aloud, rudely, so that the couple in front might hear:

"Always getting in the way, like Balaam's ass."

Upon which the lady whose gown had been trodden on, turning round, replied with a sweet smile:

"Pardon me! It was the angel who stood in the way and the ass which spoke."—Tit-Bits.

Touching.

Jack—That young Simperly seems such a fragile fellow I should hesitate to touch him for fear he would break. Sam—He wouldn't hesitate about touching you if he was broke.—London Telegraph.

Why Women Are Like Tugboats.

Biggs—Why are the tugs on the Wisconsin river like the co-eds who walk up and down State street? Muggs—And the answer is? Biggs—Some toe out and some toe in.—Wisconsin Sphinx.

A Subordinate Position.

"What is a speaker of a house?"

"Your mother is."

"And what are you?"

"I suppose I might be called the leader of the minority."—New York Press.

Partly Blank.

"What sort of mind has he?"

"Well, his chain of thought has many a missing link."

When it thunders the thief becomes honest.—Dutch Proverb.

Only One "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the world over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

$100,000.00 City of Wilmington, North Carolina Street Improvement Bonds

Sealed proposals for the purchase of $100,000.00 City of Wilmington, N. C., Street Improvement Bonds will be received at the office of the City Treasurer of said city until 12 o'clock M., December 27th, 1909.

Said bonds bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and mature 40 years after date of issue.

Bonds and interest payable at such place as the purchaser may designate.

The city reserves the right to reject any, or all bids.

Deposit of 2 per cent. required with each bid.

JNO. J. FOWLER,
City Clerk and Treasurer.
no 28-su-4t.

CHICHESTER S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND.

Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 35 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.
BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA
LA BELLE CHOCOLATIERE
WALTER BAKER & CO. LIMITED
REGISTERED IN U.S. PATENT OFFICE

The half-pound can of

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa

Contains eight ounces of pure cocoa, of the finest quality, most delicious flavor, and possessing all the strength that a pure, unadulterated cocoa can have.

52 Highest Awards in Europe and America

WALTER BAKER & Co. Ltd.

Established 1780. Dorchester, Mass.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

List of Useful Items.

For Old and Young.

Table Knives—Silver plated, Stag or Bone.
Carving Knives.
Carving Sets.
Brass Fire Dogs.
Pocket Knives—Pearl Aluminum, Enamel, Stag, Gun Metal and Silver Handles.
Universal Coffee Percolators and Coffee Machines—Ask your neighbor who uses one.
Bird Scissors.
Manicure Scissors.
Canary Cages.
Parrot Cages.
Fireless Cookers.
Heating Stoves.
Imported figured Enamel Cereal and Dinner Sets—High class ware, 30c set.
Figured Mugs, 15c.
Boys' Axes.
Hamilton Rifles, $1.50.
Shot Guns.
Razors—Gillette Safety in triple silver plated cases, $5.00.
Boker Razors—In Morrocco cases, $2.50 to $5.00 pair.
Razor Strops—$1.50, high grade in individual boxes.
Jointed Fish Rods.
Hunting Coats, Vests, Caps.

Make a memorandum to come and look.

Prompt and courteous attention. No trouble to show goods. Any article not satisfactory exchanged or your money back.

N. Jacobi Hardware Co.

We Have Just Received

A very exclusive assortment of Stein-Bloch's High Grade Hand Factored Suits and Overcoats for the Holidays.

We are showing the prettiest Christmas goods in the way of Hats, Gloves, Neckwear, Underwear, Sox, Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Silk Suspenders, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Suit Cases, Bags and Trunks, Bath Robes, Pajamas and everything in Gentlemen's Wear. Give us a look before making your Christmas purchases.

J.W. FLEET CO.

Phone 673. So W. Corner Front and Princess Sts

de 12 tf

The "Baby-Waker" Sale

is still going. Large crowds and liberal buying are the features. The low prices published in the large advertisements are still holding good.

New arrivals of rugs, pictures, imported dinner sets, tables, hampers, clothes baskets and several other articles have been added this week. Positively no such values ever seen in Wilmington. Call and inspect them if you wish to buy or not. We are pleased to show goods and invite comparison. This sale, as all our sales, is bona fide. No bluff, no hot air. Unequaled values our motto.

The Wilmington Furniture Co.
Wilmington, N. C.

We Are After the Men

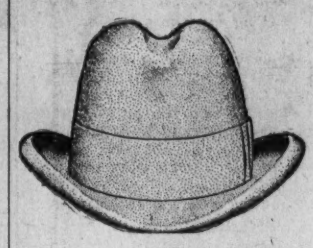
who want good looking, durable and stylish Shoes at moderate prices. We'll just put it mildly and say that We've the best $3.50 and $4.00 Shoes this country produces.

In Pat. Kid, Gunmetal and Vici.

$3.50 and $4.00

HEWLETT & PRICE

109 MARKET ST.



We all make mistakes at times. If you are not wearing a KNOX HAT, we can tell you how to correct that one.

They satisfy the inside of your head as well as the outside. It's good judgment to wear one. They make excellent Christmas presents.

HAMME

THE HATTER AND CLOTHIER.
24 North Front Street.
de 12 tf

COLD WINDS AND POOR TEETH are always at enmity with each other. Like water and oil, they won't "mix."

WE DOCTOR POOR TEETH and often make them most as good as new. Keep your teeth in and don't have them pulled out. Bring them to us to be fixed.

WE CROWN, FILL OR BRIDGE TEETH PERFECTLY.

PLATES ..... $5.00 AND UP

PAINLESS EXTRACTION FREE.

DR. JAS. W. POWELL
Dentist.
de 12 tf

"A Stitch in Time Saves Nine"

Take advantage of the common sense contained in the above old adage, by giving us your orders for Stoves and heaters before the cold weather arrives.

We carry one of the largest stocks and best assortment of Hardware in the State at prices which defy competition.

Come in, call up 106 or 1030—or write and let us figure with you.

J. W. MUR HISON & COMPANY.
109-111 North Front Street.

oc 5-tf

Cocoanuts & Oranges

20 Sacks Cocoanuts.
20 Boxes Florida Oranges.
150 Boxes California Evaporated Peaches.
50 Boxes Prunes.
300 Bbls. Nice Mullets. (100 lbs. guaranteed to barrel.)
500 Barrels Sugar. (Bought below the present market.)
3,000 Kegs Nails, Cuts and Wire.
1,000 Sacks Rice; Cheap.
15,000 Sacks Salt.
1,500 Barrels Flour.

Get our prices. We are here to do business.

D. L. GORE CO.
Wholesale Grocers.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

The Murchison National Bank

of Wilmington, N. C.
at the close of business, November 16, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$4,071,642.48
U. S. Bonds (at par)	551,000.00
Bank Building	25,000.00
N. C. State and other Bonds	170,420.50
Cash and Due by Banks	1,408,349.42
	$6,226,412.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$ 550,000.00
Surplus and Net Profit	351,423.93
Circulation	550,000.00
U. S. Bond Account	100,000 00
Deposits	4,674,988.47
	$6,226,412.40

DEPOSITS.

November 16th, 1907	$2,125,502.71
November 16th, 1908	$3,075,047.52
November 16th, 1909	$4,674,988.47

H. C. McQUEEN, President.
J. V. GRAINGER, Vice President.
J. W. YATES, Vice President.
C. B. GRAINGER, Cashier.
no 23 tf

SUBURBAN SCHEDULE

In Effect Thursday, September 30th 1909.

TO BEACH.

WEEK DAYS—Leave Front and Princess streets at 6:50, 8:30, 10:00, and 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:30, 7:10 and 8:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Leave Front and Princess streets at 8:30, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:10, 7:10 and 8:30 P. M.

TO WILMINGTON.

WEEK DAYS—Leave Lumina at 7:45, 9:15, and 10:45 A. M., 12:15 1:45, 3:45, 5:15, 7:50 and 9:15 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Leave Lumina at 9:45 10:45 A. M., 12:15, 1:45, 3:15, 3:45 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:25, 6:50, 7:50 and 9:15 P. M.

TO WRIGHTSVILLE.

WEEK DAYS—Leave Front and Princess streets at 6:50, 8:00, 8:30, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 4:30, 6:10, 7:10, 8:30, 10:00 and 11:00 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Leave Front and Princess streets at 8:30, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:10, 7:10, 8:30, 10:00 and 11:00 P. M.

TO WILMINGTON.

WEEK DAYS—Leave Wrightsville at 6:20, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., 12:25, 1:55, 3:55, 5:25, 6:35, 8:00, 9:25, 10:25 and 11:25 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Leave Wrightsville at 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 12:25, 1:55, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:35, 7:00, 8:00, 9:25, 10:25 and 11:25 P. M.

CAROLINA PLACE. UNION DEPOT. TO CAROLINA PLACE.

WEEK DAYSLeave Union Depot 6:45 A. M. and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:25 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Leave Union Depot 8:25 A. M. an every 20 minutes thereafter after until 10:25 P. M.

TO UNION DEPOT.

WEEK DAYS—Leave 17th and Market 6:55 A. M. and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:35 P. M.

SUNDAYS—Leave 17th and Market 8:35 and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:35 P. M.

FREIGHT.

Leave Wilmington daily except Sunday at 4:00 P. M. Freight Depot from 3:00 to 4:00 P. M.

N. & W. Ry. Norfolk & Western

Quickest and best Line West and Northwest.

Block System, Rock Ballast, 85-lb. Rail

Schedule in Effect May 1st, 1909.

Lv Norfolk	7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Lv Petersburg	10:25 a.m.	10:20 p.m.
Lv Durham	7:00 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Lv Lynchburg	2:30 p.m.	2:13 a.m.
Ar Cincinnati	7:30 a.m.	7:20 p.m.
Ar Columbus	6:45 a.m.	7:45 p.m.
Ar Chicago	5:00 p.m.	7:30 a.m.
Ar. St Louis	7:25 p.m.	8:30 a.m.

Close connections made for Seattle San Francisco and all Western points

Pullman sleeping and parlor cars N and W Cafe dining cars. Equipment and service standard of excellence Blue Ridge and Allegheny mountains crossed at most picturesque parts.

Time tables, descriptive literature and information free. Correspondence invited.

W. B. BEVILL,
Gen Pass Agent, Roanoke, Va
H. BOSLEY,
Dist Pass Agent Richmond Va

SEABOARD Air Line Railway SCHEDULE

Apply at Union Depot Ticket Office or S. A. L. Railway Freight Office Telephones No. 1294 or No. 5.

Trains Leave Wilmington Effective November 7, 1909.

No. 45—4:50 A. M.—For Hamlet and Charlotte, connects at Hamlet with No. 66 for Raleigh and points North.

No. 39—3:20 P. M.—For Hamlet, connecting with through trains for Atlanta, Charlotte, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Norfolk, New York and trains in all directions.

Trains Arrive at Wilmington.

No. 40—1:15 P. M.—From Halet.

No. 44—12:20 A. M.—From Charlotte and Hamlet.

No. 45 connects at Hamlet with No. 66 for all points North at Monroe with No. 53 for Atlanta.

No. 39 connects at Hamlet with No. 41 for Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis and Charlotte, with No. 84 and No. 92 for Washington and New York and Portsmouth, Norfolk and No. 43 for Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville.

Ticket office, Union Station.

B. W. ARRINGTON,
Union Ticket Agent.
Phone 1294.
F. A. FETTER, Agent,
Phone No. 5.

C. H. GATTIS,
District Passenger Agent
Raleigh, N. C.
C. B. RYAN,
General Passenger Agent,
Portsmouth, Va.

SMOKE Cuban Blossom CIGARS!

WHY ?

Because It is the Best Cigar for the Money.

H. L. VOLLERS
Wholesale Grocer.

Atlantic Coast Line

Correct to November 14, 1909.

NOTICE.

The arrivals and departure are given as information, as well as connections with other companies; but arrivals and connections are not guaranteed.

NORTHBOUND.

	No. 48. Daily.	No. 42. Daily.
Lv. Wilmington	8:45 am	7:00 pm
Ar. Goldsboro	12:00 pm	9:55 pm
Ar. Wilson	1:00 pm	10:52 pm
Ar. Rocky Mount	1:35 pm	11:30 pm
Ar. Weldon	4:55 pm	2:09 am
Ar. Norfolk	5:55 pm	*8:35 am
Ar. Petersburg	7:05 pm	4:05 am
Ar. Richmond	8:00 pm	4:40 am
Ar. Washington	11:50 pm	8:00 am
Ar. Baltimore	1:15 am	9:20 am
Ar. W. Phila.	3:45 am	11:44 pm
Ar. New York	6:30 am	2:00 pm

SOUTHBOUND.

	No. 41. Daily.	No. 49. Daily.
Lv. New York	3:25 pm	9:25 pm
Lv. W. Phila.	5:44 pm	12:19 am
Lv. Baltimore	8:20 pm	2:46 am
Lv. Washington	10:00 pm	4:20 am
Lv. Norfolk	3:20 pm	8:25 am
Lv. Richmond	1:20 am	8:15 am
Lv. Petersburg	1:55 am	9:13 am
Lv. Weldon	3:40 am	11:35 am
Lv. Rocky Mount	5:00 am	12:50 pm
Lv. Wilson	5:36 am	2:09 pm
Lv. Goldsboro	6:35 am	3:05 pm
Ar. Wilmington	9:30 am	6:10 pm

WEST AND SOUTH. Via Wilson

	51	55	42
Lv. Wil't'n	6:00 am	3:30 pm	7:00 pm
Ar Flor.	9:25 am	7:25 pm	3:45 am
Ar Col'bia.	1:00 pm	10:45 pm	
Ar Aug'ta.	3:00 pm		
Ar Atl'ta.	8:20 pm		
Ar. Nash.	6:35 am		
Ar Mem.	3:30 pm		
Ar Louv.	1:10 pm		
Ar Con'ti.	4:35 pm		
Ar Chars.	1:36 pm	11:25 pm	6:40 am
Ar Savh.	3:56 pm	2:20 am	9:00 am
Ar Jk'ville	8:10 pm	7:10 am	1:20 pm
Ar Tampa	7:00 am	7:00 pm	9:55 pm

Pullman service Florence to Atlanta and Atlanta to destination.

NORTHBOUND.

	50 Daily.	54 Daily.
Lv. Tampa	9:00 pm	10:30 am
Lv. Jacksonville	7:30 am	7:45 pm
Lv. Savannah	11:40 am	12:15 am
Lv Charleson	4:00 pm	5:10 am
Lv Columbia	4:25 pm	6:00 am
Lv Augusta	2:45 pm	
Lv. Florence	7:58 pm	9:25 am
Ar. Wilmngton	11:30 am	1:25 pm

WILMINGTON AND SANFORD.

Westbound. 53 Daily.		Eastbound. 52 Daily.
8:40 AM	Lv Wilmington Ar	8:05 PM
11:45 AM	Ar Fayetteville Lv	4:50 PM
12:10 PM	Lv Fayetteville Ar	4:45 PM
1:40 PM	Ar. Sanford Lv	3:30 PM

WILMINGTON AND NEWBERN.

Northbound. 62		Southbound. 63
Daily except Sunday.		
3:25 PM	Lv Wilmington Ar	12:50 PM
5:17 PM	Ar Jacksonville Lv	10:55 AM
6:44 PM	Ar N & S. Jct Lv	9:35 AM
6:50 PM	Ar Newbern Lv	9:30 AM

*Via Petersburg and N. and W. Ry.
**Daily Except Sunday.

Trains No. 42 and 41 carry Pullman Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Washington, connecting with Pennsylvania R. R., for all points East.

Trains 48 and 49 carry Pullman cars between Wilmington and Norfolk.

Trains No. 55 and 50 carry Pullman Sleeper between Wilmington and Columbia.

T. C. WHITE,
General Passenger Agent.
W. J. CRAIG,
Passenger Traffic Manager.

Clyde Steamship Company to NEW YORK and GEORGETOWN, S. C.

New York to Wilmington.
S. S. "Carib".....Friday, Dec. 10th.
S. S. "Navahoe".....Friday, Dec. 17th
Wilmington to New York.
S. S. "Navahoe"...Saturday, Dec. 11th
S. S. "Carib".....Saturday, Dec. 18th
Wilmington to Gorgetown.
S. S. "Navahoe".....Monday, Dec. 6th
S. S. "Carib".....Monday, Dec. 13th.

Through bills of lading and lowest through rates guaranteed to and from all points in North and South Carolina.

For freight and passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.
Wilmington, N. C.
H. E. MAYNARD, F. T. M.
H. H. RAYMOND, V. P. & G. M.
General Offices, Pier 26 N. R., N. Y.

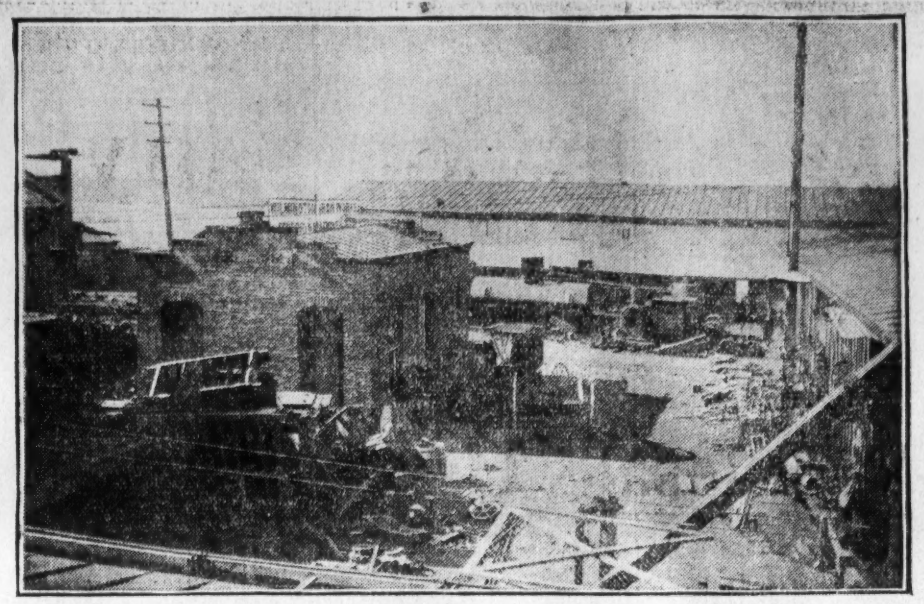
CLARK'S TWELFTH ANNUAL CRUISE TO THE ORIENT

February 5. 73 days, $400 up, including shore excursions, etc. Cruises around the world; Tours to Europe. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

HUGH MacRAE & CO.
BANKERS,

Miscellaneous Southern Securities
Cotton Mill Stocks

WILMINGTON, N. C.
New York City, 149 Broadway.



WILMINGTON IRON WORKS.

The Oldest Establishment in Its Line in This Section.

The Wilmington Iron Works was established in 1859, and incorporated in 1892. It is the oldest foundry and machine shop in North Carolina, and has been in operation for fifty years.

Expanding business some years ago made a new location a necessity, and within the past year the plant has been moved to the foot of Orange street, where they have one of the most modern plants of its kind in the South. At the new location are facilities for handling any and all kinds of machine, foundry and forge work; rebuilding locomotives, repairing steamboats ,etc.

During the past year this company has built the first marine steam boiler built in North Carolina and at the present time have orders for several more. They manufacture engines, boilers, fertilizer mixers, saw mills and machinery of all kinds. They deal in new and rebuilt machinery and handle a full line of mill supplies, pipe, etc.

The officers of the company are Edw. P. Bailey, president, and T. D. Love, vice president.

WILMINGTON AS A COTTON MARKET

Fourth in The Country—There is Exported From This Port Alone Over $30,000,000 of Cotton Annually—Two Compresses Here, One of Which is The Best Equipped in The United States.

The trade in cotton here is of very great importance and Wilmington stands today well up in the list of cotton exporting ports of the United States, taking, as near as figures can be obtained, fourth place. Wilmington is the natural outlet for North and South Carolina and parts of Georgia, this territory being well served by the railroads centering here. There are two compresses at Wilmington, one of them among the most important and complete in its equipment in the world. Ships are loaded here and dispatched to all parts of the world, notably, Liverpool, Bremen, and Manchester, while cotton from Wilmington can be found all the way from Genoa, on tne Mediterranean, to the far away ports of the Russian Balkan and the Gulf of Finland. Most of the cotton coming here goes foreign, some, however, supplies the home manufacturers. The following table shows the amount of cotton received and exported from Wilmington and the value of same during the crop years 1906-7, 1907-8, 1908-9.

	1906-7			1907-8			1908-9		
	Bales.	Lbs. Linters.	Value	Bales.	Lbs. Linters.	Value.	Bales	Lbs. Linters.	Value.
September	37,645	20,822,500	$ 1,925,081.25	98,758	493,379,000	$ 6,169,239.05	110,581	55,290,500	$ 4,976,145.00
October	222,190	111,095,000	11,664,970.00	252,456	126,228,000	13,485,080.00	219,546	109,773,000	9,335,180.00
November	147,277	74,638,500	7,547,746.00	183,777	91,888,500	13,783,.75.00	147,114	59,005,500	6,519,783.75
December	75,159	37,579,500	3,757,950.00	197,165	98,582,500	10,844,075.00	97,357	48,678,500	4 619,695.00
January	62,389	31,194,500	3,197,436.25	114,569	41,002,000	6,587,717.50	81,179	40,589,500	3,755,528.75
February	28,418	14,219,000	1,429,422.50	53,764	26,882,000	3,047,827.50	24,413	12,206,500	1,149,101.25
March	24,835	12,417,500	1,862,625.00	13,175	6,587,500	825,437.50	25,982	13,191,000	1,203,678.75
April	13,744	6,872,000	1,192,590.00	22,867	11,433,500	1,143,350.00	39,649	19,824,500	1,968,669.41
May	7,207	3,603,500	640,156.86	16,284	8,142,000	89,562,000	63 994	34,007,000	5,099,650.00
June	11,029	5,540,500	675,526.25	32,523	12,205,000	1,827,818.75	2505	1,252,500	219,187.50
July	160	80,000	9,800.00	8,314	4,157,000	257,270.00	,272	136,000	23,800.00
August	186	93,000	11,392.50	33	16,500	1,815.00	,572	263,500	46,112.50
Total	942,012	327,245,500	$33,914,696.61	993,686	920,503,500	$58,878,525.30	824456	494,118,000	$39,916,531.91

There are two cotton mills here, employing together some 700 operatives. The spindles operated here are the equivalent of about 25,000 in number, and of the looms, about 1,500. Those mills turn out some 10,000 yards of goods daily, consisting mainly of madras and seersucker cloth and cotton flannels. These goods are of the very best quality of their var.ous grades, and find a ready market.

ROGER MOORE'S SONS & CO.

The Only Brick Manufacturing Company in Wilmington.

It affords us special pleasure to bring to the attention of our readers a firm which has been for many years intimately linked with Wilmington's progress and prosperity, and which has during that time maintained a foremost position in the commercial world. Such is the firm of Roger Moore's Sons & Company, which was organized some ten years ago and succeeded to the business of Roger Moore. The firm is composed of Roger Moore, P. Quince Moore and Frank R. King, and they are manufacturers of building brick. They operate a large yard near the city, which has a capacity of ten million bricks per year and gives employment to a large number of workmen. Delivery of their output is made in the city by team but the yards have railroad connections which enables them to ship brick to all parts of the country. Besides manufacturing brick on an extensive scale, they are also dealers in building material, such as Alpha Portland cement, Virginia rock lime, terra cotta pipe, United States gypsum cement plaster, Higginson white cement for mortar, chimney and sewer pipe, wood fiber plaster ,ruberoid roofing, tar roofing, plaster, lath, etc. The stock carried is complete at all times and the house does a large business throughout our own and adjacent States. Buying in great bulk and taking advantage of every turn in the market they are enabled to keep their quotations to the trade at the lowest point always.

A. D. BROWN

NO. 29 NORTH FRONT STREET.

The Dry Goods and Carpet Store

HIGH CLASS DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Table Damask in Cloths and Napkins to match. Our assortment of Towels cannot be excelled.

Black Cat Hosiery. We are exclusive agents for these goods and after making a purchase you will remain a customer.

American Lady Corsets. If you have already worn one yon know they are the best. If you have not, you still have something to learn about style, fit and finish in a corset.

Yuletide Presents. A few suggestions as to what might be acceptable and useful:

A set of handsome Furs; a nice box of Handkerchiefs; a beautiful Rug; one of our up-to-date Tailor-made Suits. What would be more acceptable than a pretty Silk Kimona for a present? A nice Suit Case, or Club Bag? Then we can give you handsome Blankets and Down Comforters and Sofa Pillows.

Gloves, Trefousse and Dorothy's, and La Savoie Piques and Cravenettes, Walking Gloves, Misses' Tampas Gloves.

Agents for Butterick Patterns.

Out-of-town buyers will find that their mail orders receive prompt and careful attention.

Now Is the Time to Advertise in The Star

AS OUR RAILROADS ONCE WERE.

NEW YORK SUN.

Some idea of the gigantic work which has actually been accomplished by the railroads of this country may be gained from an article entitled "Primitive Railroading," published in the Van Norden Magazine.

In 1822, says the writer, the first charter was obtained for a railroad in the United States. It was for a line from Philadelphia to a point on the Susquehanna river, but was never built. On the announcement of the project some one asked one of the Baltimore newspapers, "What is a railroad, anyhow?"

The editor was forced to reply that he did not know, but that "perhaps some other correspondent can tell."

Seven years later on the little wooden track along the Lackawaxen Creek the first locomotive had its trial. The experiment was far from successful ,and for a number of years afterward the trains on most of the railroads continued to be drawn by horses.

The first locomotive on the Baltimore & Ohio had sails attached. So did the cars. These sails were hoisted when the wind was in the right direction so as to help the locomotive.

The rivalry between the railroads using locomotives and those using horses was very bitter. In August, 1830, an actual trial of speed was held between a horse and one of the pioneer locomotives, which did not result in favor of the locomotive. The race was on the B. & O., the locomotive being one built by Peter Cooper, who also acted as engineer.

The horse, a gallant gray, was in the habit of pulling a car on a track parallel to that used by the locomotive. At first the gray had the better of the race, but when he was a quarter of a mile ahead Mr. Cooper succeeded in getting up enough steam to pass the horse amid terrific applause.

At that moment a band slipped from a pulley and "though Mr. Cooper lacerated his hands trying to replace it, the engine stopped, the horse passed it and came in the winner."

As there were no brakes on the early trains, they used to stop and to start with jolts which threw the passengers across the car. The coupling was with chains having two or three feet of slack which the engine in starting took up with a series of fierce jerks. The shock on stopping was even worse and "never failed to send the passengers flying."

There were no whistles in the old days. Signals were given by pushing up the valve on the dome by hand and letting the steam escape with a loud hissing noise. On the New Castle and Frenchtown railroad when the signal was heard the slaves around the station would rush to the arriving train, seize hold of it and pull back with all their might while the agent stuck a piece of wood through a wheel.

There were so many collisions and explosions that some Southern railroads introduced what they called a barrier car between the locomotive and the passenger coaches of the train. The barrier car consisted of a platform on wheels upon which were piled six bales of cotton, and it was claimed it would safeguard the passengers in two ways—it would protect them from the blowing up of the locomotive and would form a soft cushion upon which the passengers could land in the event of a collision. There is no record of how this experiment worked out.

Horatio Allen states that when the South Carolina Railroad was completed, with its 100 miles of track, operation over such an extensive line was then unprecedented. In making arrangements for the unusual undertaking one of the first things that occurred to him was that the locomotives would have to run at night as well as day, and in the absence of a headlight he built on an open platform car, stationed in front of the locomotive, a fire of pine knots, surrounded with sand, which furnished the requisite illumination of the route traversed.

On most of the other lines no substitutes for headlights were used. The trains traveled slowly through the dark. Night trips, however, were avoided as much as possible. The first headlight on a locomotive was used by the Boston & Worcester in 1840.

The original American locomotives were nearly all wood burners, and during a protracted period, before the invention of spark arresters, the flying sparks caused a great amount of damage and annoyance. Interwoven with this difficulty was a necessity for using smokestacks many times larger than those now in use —too high indeed to pass under overhead bridges or the roofs of covered wooden bridges.

To overcome this difficulty the smokestacks of many of the locomotives were jointed or hinged so that they could be lowered when trains were proceeding over or under bridges. This naturally greatly increased the danger of setting fire to the wooden bridges, and it was customary for a watchman to follow every train over or under the bridges, carrying a bucket of water for the purpose of extinguishing fires. Notwithstanding this precaution the burning of bridges was a common occurrence.

On most of the early railroads the cars were at first entirely uncovered, being in fact merely platform cars with a row of seats along each side. The passengers were entirely unprotected from the sun, rain, smoke or cinders. A passenger who took a trip over the Mohawk Valley Railroad when this company had opened its line betwen Albany and Schenectady thus describes his experience:

"They used dry pitch pine for fuel, and there being no smoke or spark catcher to the chimney or smokestack the volume of black smoke strongly impregnated with sparks, coal and cinders, came pouring back the whole length of the train. Each of the passengers who had an umbrella raised it as a protection against the smoke and fire.

"They were found to be but a momentary protection, for I think in the first mile the last one went overboard, all having had their covers burned off by the flames, when a general melee took place among the passengers, eacn whipping his neighbor to put out the fire. They presented a very motley appearance on arrival at the first station."

Telegraphic service available for railway service was not established until about 1850. In the absence of the telegraph and the lack of any established system of signalling the early railroads adopted novel methods for conveying information.

The New Castle & Frenchtown Railroad had a primitive telegraph in operation as early as 1837. A description of it says that "the poles were of cedar, quite like those now in use, and had eleats fastened on them, forming a sort of Jacob's ladder."

The operator would go to the top of the pole forming his station and with his spy glass sight the next station in the direction of the approaching train. If the train was coming and the signal showed a flag, it meant that all was well, and the operator would pass the signal along to the next station below.

If a ball was shown, and no train in sight it signified an accident or a delay of the connecting steamboat. These signals were methodically exchanged until an understanding was had all along the road.

The facilities furnished by the railroads were at first much more fully appreciated by travelers than by the shippers of freight. The speed of the trains, amounting at times to as much as twenty-five or thirty miles an hour, was a source of unabated wonder to the passengers, who had hitherto traveled on the slowly moving canal boats and stage coaches.

In the matter of freight traffic the railroads were at first unable to compete with the canals. Of a prominent Massachusetts railroad it is said that a motion was made at an annual meeting to let the privilege of carrying freight on its lines to some responsible person for $1,500 a year.

There are many accounts of the pitiful state of impecuniosity to which some of the railroads were reduced. Cash being exhausted and receivers' certificates having not been invented, when operations proved unprofitable, there was no basis for credit.

Men were sometimes put on the tender with a sawhorse and saw, and when the engine ran out of wood these men would take up their saw and cut up a new supply of fuel from the nearest woods. Often the passengrs would get off the train and help in the cutting of the wood.

The railroads were often too poor to pay for the fuel thus secured, and there are many stories in the old newspapers of encounters between train crews and the farmers who caught them cutting down their trees. The complaints of the high-handed methods of the grasping railroad corporations, their defiance of the law of the land and the rights of others, sound strangely familiar today.

THREE MILLION MATCHES.

That Many Struck Each Minute in the Year—Wood.

(Special Star Correspondence.)

Washington, Dec. 14.—By the end of the brief minute taken to read these paragraphs the nations of the civilized world will have struck three million matches. This is the average for every minute of the 25 hours of the day. Seven billion is the enormous number for the entire year, and those living under the American flag are said to be responsible for the consumption of one-half of this amount.

The importance of the industry which turns out the little splinters of wood tipped with sulphur or some other material ignited by friction is only recognized when the average smoker tries to contemplate his predicament if he had to go back to the time when he had to coax a spark from a tinder box. Of course, the answer is, he would smoke a great deal less because of the difficulty in getting a light, or else, on the other hand, smoke continuously in order to keep alive the fire at the end of his stogie or Havana, pipe or cigarette, as the case might be.

Small and insignificant as it is, the match demands perhaps as much attention in the choice of the wood going into its manufacture as any other forest product. Only the choicest portions of the best trees are suitable. Sapwood, knotty or cross-grained timber will not do. Instead of being a by-product of other articles of manufacture the little match is turned out at hundreds of mills over the country where the by-products are bulky objects like doors, sash, shingles, siding, posts and cord-wood. The pines, linden, aspen, white cedar, poplar, birch, and willow are the most suitable match timbers.

The match makers—not the matrimonial kind—are already finding that the amount of choice timber available is dwindling. Forest conservation, if applied to the holdings of the match companies, like it is on Uncle Sam's National Forests in the West, will do much to make the supply sufficient for a longer number of years than would be the case if the old-time wasteful lumbering methods of a few years ago should continue. The rapid increase in stumpage prices is one of the chief factors in encouraging the wise use of the forests where suitable match timber is available.

What you may have been calling the "good fortune in business affairs" of someone you know may be simply the courage to advertise.

The cost of a Business Local is a small fee to pay for securing a good tenant.

W. W. Koch

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

Sawed Cypress Shingles.

Shipped in Carload or Cargo Lots

Office and Mill
Opposite Hilton Park
Phone 346.

City Address
S. W. Corner 4tn and Chestnut
Phone 360.

Wilmington, North Carolina.

Peoples Building and Loan Association

Has loaned $60,000 in the past three years to persons building HOMES in Wilmington.

ELEVEN SERIES NOW IN FORCE.

12TH SERIES OPENED SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4TH.

Each share at aMturity worth $100.00. Shares 25 cents each, payable weekly.

DIRECTORS:

WM. F. ROBERTSON, Pres. GEO. H. HEYER, Vice Pres.
WOODUS KELLUM, Atty. D. R. FOSTER, Sec. & Treas.
J. A. Springer, J. W. Fuchs, A. H. Harriss,
T. R. Orrell, Owen Martindale, Robt. Scott,
E. P. H. Strunck, D. McEachern, W. L. Burkheimer,
E. P. Bailey, A. Alligood.

OFFICE—206 Princess Street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. A. SPRINGER, Pres. & Treas.
WM. E. SPRINGER, Vice-President.

ESTABLISHED 1901.

DAILY CAPACITY 190 TONS.

L. H. SIMMONS, General Manager.
DAN'L H. PENTON, Secretary.

The Independent Ice Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE CRYSTAL ICE.

WILMINGTON, - - N. C.

The Independent Ice Co., takes pleasure in reminding the public how well prepared it is to take care of their ice requirements, and how little danger there is of an ice famine in Wilmington and in order to bear us out in making these statements we enumerate the capacity of our different plants as follows:

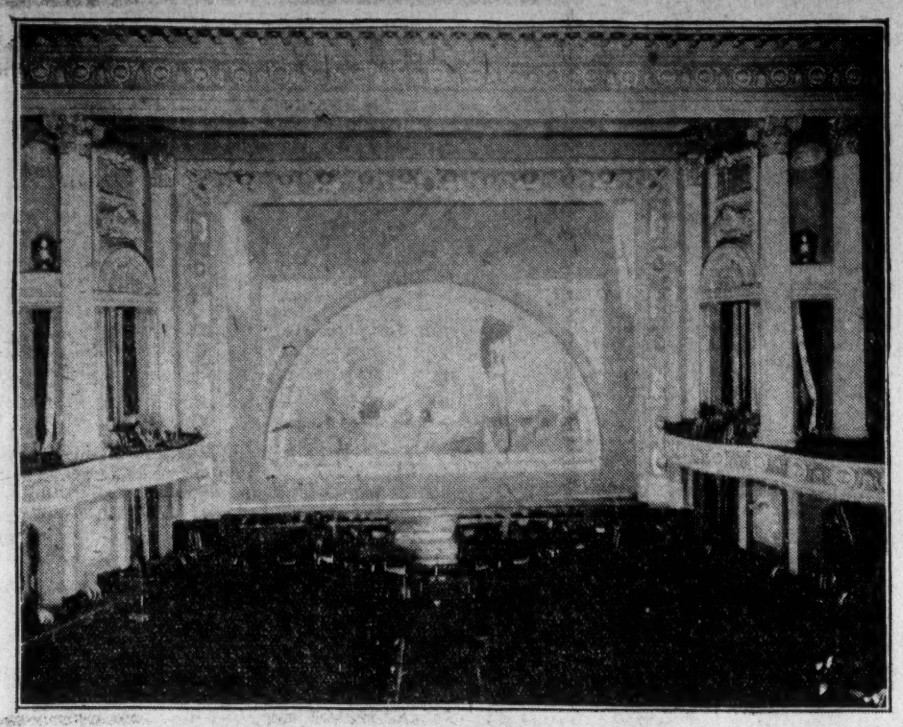
Plant at corner of Seventh and Brunswick streets, daily capacity of 80 tons.

Plant at corner of Second and Campbell Streets, daily capacity of 30 tons—the two giving us an annual capacity of 40,000 tons of ice for the city and vicinity, against which there is a demand of about 10,000 tons, leaving a very respectful margin. It is therefore very easy to figure out how well Wilmington is fortified against a shortage of ice.

We also have at Chadbourn, N. C., a modern plant capable of making 80 tons of ice per day, or equal to an annual output of over 25,000 tons, and easily accessible to Wilmington for a market, should such be necessary. This Chadbourn plant, however, was primarily intended to take care of our large contracts with Armour & Co., in icing their refrigerator cars used in moving the strawberry and early vegetable crops from the territory tributary to Wilmington to Northern markets.

We take pride in claiming how well we have served all our patrons, large and small, and it shall be our constant aim to continue this policy. The following is our board of directors, each of whom will undertake at all times to have the company's policy strictly adhered to:

WALKER TAYLOR, W. VanHARDIN, WM. E. PERDEW, DANL. H. PENTON,
WM. E. SPRINGER, ROBT. W. WALLACE, MARCUS W. JACOBI, J. J. HOPKINS,
D. C. LOVE, HENRY C. BEAR, L. H. SIMMONS, J. A. SPRINGER.
WM. G. WHITEHEAD, N. B. RANKIN, R. F. WARREN,



"PROSCENIUM ARCH" ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Theatre

Tonight the Academy offers its last big attraction before the holidays, in the noted star, Miss Adelaide Thurston, who will be seen in a fine production of "Contrary Mary." The engagement of this notable attraction should be greeted by a large audience, and so desirous that this star be greeted by such an audience is Mr. S. A. Schloss that a personal guarantee of the attraction has been made. This is Miss Thurston's first appearance in Wilmington and naturally the Academy management is earnestly desirous that it be not her last. The press has highly praised the star and company. Seats are now selling.

ADELAIDE THURSTON.

Miss Adelaide Thurston has an unique disinction among American women in that she is the daughter of a Union veteran and a Daughter of the Confederacy. Miss Thurston is the favorite actress of the Southland and it was upon one of her starring tours that she was made an honorary members of the Daughters of the Confederacy and General Fitzhugh Lee pinned the gold badge of the order upon her breast.

Miss Thurston's coming is a society event in every city which she visits. Her high ideals and the nobility of her life, coupled with her dignity and genius as an artist, have made her as great a favorite as Maude Adams with American women. Miss Thurston is of the highest type of American womanhood. Born in Red Wing, Minn., she began life as a school teacher. Going upon the stage, she rose in four years to a stellar position which she brilliantly maintained, her tour this season being the most prosperous she has yet enjoyed. Her aim and ambition is to dignify and elevate the American stage which she believes, if rightly directed, is one of the most powerful engines for general social refinement and education. Miss Thurston is very fond of the South for it is there she says that she finds the finest American men and women. In a recent interview she remarked to the New York Sun: "It is in the South that you will find the aristocrats of mind, manners and morals. They have preserved the old traditions of faith and honor in the Southland and that is why clean plays with a noble purpose meet such a hearty and immediate support. I am proud of my popularity in the South for I feel honored by it in an extreme degree."

ASTYPTODYNE.

A Product of the North Carolina Pine Which Has Added to the Science of Medicine a Force That is as Important to Mankind as Any of the Discoveries of The Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries—Astyptodyne Chemical Company, Wilmington, N. C.

Everybody is agreed that this is the age of intellectual and scientific advancement. Ten years ago who took stock in the wireless telegraphy, later back the telephone, and how many today know that we measure electricity? Twenty years ago a man was taken sick with fever; the attending physician instructed the nurse that no milk be given the sick man, sure death. Today, the nurse must see that the sick man gets his milk regularly; his life depends upon the use of milk. If a man was attacked with rheumatism 25 years ago skilled physicians said no relief for him; rheumatism is incurable he must lie in bed or wherever he found relief until nature might come to his rescue. And here I will quote from the late Henry Ward Beecher, who declared in a sermon that many a person lay dead and buried within a few feet of something that might have saved their lives; and right in our own southland, too, where the North Carolina and Georgia pines are found at their best, this brings me to Astyptodyne, for it is the product of the North Carolina pines, obtained by a patent process of non-destructive distillation, and it has become a force that is as important to mankind as any of the discoveries of the nineteenth or twentieth centuries.

Astyptodyne, as its name infers, is styptic, antiseptic, germicide and anodyne. It promptly checks inflammation, precents suppuration and relieves pain. It will be found valuable for every disease of the skin, inflammation of the nose, throat or lungs, burns or complaints of any nature where prompt healing is desired, or pain to be relieved. Astyptodyne is also equally beneficial for stock, and horsemen all over the country are loud in its praise. The Astyptodyne Company here at Wilmington, N. C., was incorporated about five years and passed the experimental stake with its products very soon after that, so that today they are in demand by the leading physicians, hospitals and druggists all over the United States, but especially is this true of the southern section, both the Carolinas and our own state of Georgia. The company's great success was assured from the start, and I have only to chronicle this fact and say to all interested that they issue a booklet fully descriptive of what Astyptodyne has and will accomplish, when properly used, in the relief of numan suffering such as mentioned. This booklet is to be had upon application to the company and should be in the possession of everyone interested.

Mr. J. M. Leasia is the manager of the business here and it is largely to his efforts that the company has made such strides in the short time elapsed since putting Astypodyne upon the market.

CHRISTMAS EVE AT HOME.

Every Clerk in St. Paul to Enjoy This Pleasure.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 13.—For the first time since stores were established at the head of the Mississippi, there will be no Christmas Eve rush at the big St. Paul stores. There will be no worn and exhausted clerks to spend a cheerless holiday in a vain effort to accumulate strength against the coming week's work. Every clerk will spend Christmas as other people do, and there will be no holidy trade after the close of the afternoon before Christmas. The early Christmas Eve closing movement has won. It came from the people of the city as a whole and the owners of the big stores have fallen in line without argument.

For weeks the hardships of the big Christmas trade upon the clerks behind the down-town counters has been a live subject with many prominent people of St. Paul but it was not until Rev. J. J. Lawler, of the Cathedral parish of the Roman Catholic church took charge of the movement that it began to succeed. Father Lawler conferred with the owners of the big stores. They wanted to know what their competitors were going to do. Father Lawler settled that point by persuading the competitors to give their clerks a Christmas Eve at home and at a conference he argued the case of the clerks before the assembled proprietors. The closing agreement was signed without protest and the day was won for the clerks.

"Why, it's better for the proprietors themselves," said Father Lawler, "to give the clerks a rest. The Christmas Eve rush is enough to drive even a strong man to distraction. Just think what it means to these young girls, tired out already with a hard day's work, and many hard days of work during the holiday season. The proprietors saw that the argument was just and they agreed to close. There is no reason why every store in America should not do the same thing. Just as much business will be done, and just as much goods sold. Time was when every city store was open each evening in the week except Sunday. Now they close and business goes on just the same. But the big thing is that it is better for these people who work to give them their Christmas Eve at home. It means more comfort, more happiness, better home life, and everyone knows there's none too much happiness in the world. It means that there will be more willingness, more interest, more energy on the part of the clerks when the stores open again. It's a great move, and the agreement of the merchants to shut up shop and quit at the end of the afternoon before Christmas is one of the finest out of many fine things they have done in St. Paul.

"Over the country this subject is receiving much attention, and it deserves attention. Trains don't wait for people who are late. Banks close early and do business just the same. Stores can close without losing business, if only they advise people in advance. It just means that the rank and file of us must shop a little earlier, and not let our carelessness make a cheerless, tired and dreary Christmas day for thousands of good people who have done us no injury, and deserve a little thoughtfulness at our hands."

Give him a pair of Walk-Over Shoes for a Christmas present. Peterson & Rulfs. **

THE GEM STUDIO.

A Place Where You Can Get First-Class Work.

At 114 Market street is located the Gem Studio and under its new ownership it has made a place for itself in the front ranks of the photograph business of Wilmington and this section of the State. The present proprietors are Messrs. Foltz and Kendrick, both experienced photographers, who prior to locating in Wilmington and purchasing the Gem Studio, were located in Philadelphia. They have added a great many new apparatuses to their already large number and are prepared to give to the citizens of Wilmington all the latest and newest productions in photography that has become so popular in the North and East. Both gentlemen are artists of high ability and give their personal attention to the business and are prepared to do all classes of work and guarantee satisfaction. They invite the critical inspection of the public, who will find that their studio is most tastefully furnished and that the exhibition of their handiwork which they have on display will compare favorably with that of any photographer in the country.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

B. G. WORTH, Pres. C. W. WORTH, Vice Pres. E. A. METTS, Sec. & Treas. D. D. BARBER, Gen. Mgr.

The Worth Company,

Successors to

Cotton **WORTH & WORTH,** Naval Stores

Organized 1853.

Wholesale Grocers

AND

Commission Merchants.

Hay, Grain, Cotton Seed Meal,
Cotton Seed Hulls, Mullets, Fertilizers,
North Carolina Seed Peanuts.

Sole Agents For

Worth's Queen Flour; Mountain Rose Fancy Patent Flour; Stott's Fancy Patent Flour; Acme Half Patent Flour; Dunlop Virginia Water Ground Meal; Anchor Brand Lime, and Young Fritz Cigars.

We carry one of the largest stocks in the South, and meet the markct on prices every day in the year. Our warehouse facilities and general business equipment enables us to handle all orders promptly. We solicit consignments and give them our special attention. All mail orders are promptly and carefully handled.

Offices and Warehouses, Corner Nutt and Grace Streets.
Wilmington, N. C.

William H. Green & Co

ESTABLISHED 1870

DRUGGISTS

Corner. Front & Market Sts.

J. W. H. Fuchs

128 to 134 South Front Street.

CLOTHING AND SHOE STORE.

You can never go wrong by buying a suit of Hamburger Bros. & Co. Clothing. They are unsurpassed in workmanship, fit and style; they are in a class by themselves and prices reasonable. We are especially prepared to handle your Christmas trade. Our stock has been arranged so it will be easy to select, and of the very best and for less money.

SHOE STORE.

Here we have such brands as the Dorsch Shoe, Manss Urfit Shoe, the Herrick Shoe for Ladies and Buster Brown Blue Ribbon line for Boys and Girls. These shoes have our personal guarantee as well as the factories'.

Yours for fair dealings,

J. W. H. FUCHS

Head to Foot Outfitters.

The Wilmington Cigar Co.

J. A. OLDHAM, Proprietor.

Dealers in

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Pool Tables and Cold Drinks of all kinds. All kinds of Smokers' Articles.

'Phone 1499.

111 PRINCESS STREET. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GAYLORD'S
BIG
DEPARTMENT
STORE

With its Six Floors and 40,000 feet of floor space, and every foot of space in each department stored with **Cash Bought** and rock bottom priced goods, is prepared to fill your wants for anything you may need from our Dress Goods Department, Millinery Department, Clothing Department, Shoe Department, House Furnishing Department, Toy and Notion Department, and Trunk, Valice, Matting and Carpet Department.

We will give your orders Prompt and Special Attention, whether Retail or Wholesale; whether for five cents worth of goods, or for $500.00 worth.

Our principle of selling for **CASH** will save you 25 per cent. on your purchase, for we are compelled to sell on close margins in order to attract the **CASH BUYER.**

Special care used in filling all mail orders.

Toilet accommodations for ladies and children.

All Hats Trimmed Free when hat and material are bought from us.

Geo. O. Gaylord
PROPRIETOR
210, 212, 214 North Front St.

TELEPHONE NO. - 1769

SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES

FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN
Italian Language and Expression for Singers.
PROF. M. BIANCHI B Wilmington, N. C.
Residence 218 South Third street Studio, Garrell Building

INTERIOR VIEW OF JUNCTION RESTAURANT.

THE JUNCTION RESTAURANT.

Where Everything is New and Neat.

The Junction Restaurant, as its name implies, is at the junction of all the car lines in the city at the corner of Front and Princess street, or in other words, it is located at 105 1-2 Princess street. It was established some two years ago by Mr. E. A. Herbst, who is a born caterer, and his business has been a success from the very start. His place is open day and night and here one can find all that is good to eat, such as Lynhaven oysters, game in season, also fruits and vegetables, while everything is cooked with gas and served by most courteous attendants, who make it their business to see that every customer is satisfied. Here also will be found a fine line of cigars, cigarettes and tobacco.

ALL ABOUT ENUMERATORS.

Director Durand's Statement Regarding Qualifications, Duties and Compensations.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.—United States Census Director Durand today issued a statement defining the qualifications, duties and compensation of census enumerators . He states that one of the duties imposed upon the supervisors by the census act is the designation of suitable persons to be employed, with the consent of the Director of the Census, as enumerators within their respective districts. It is further provided that such persons shall be selected solely with a view to fitness, and without reference to their political party affiliations.

"The census act provides that the enumeration of population and agriculture shall begin on April 15th, 1910, and that each enumerator shall complete the work required in his district within 30 days in the case of rural districts and small towns, and within two weeks in the case of any incorporated city, town, village, or borough which had 8,000 inhabitants or more under the census of 1900.

"It is desirable where possible that the enumerator shall live in the district he is to canvass. He should be familiar with its territory and the general character of its people.

"The census requires as enumerators active, energetic persons of good address. They must be thoroughly trustworthy, honest, and of good habits. They must have at least ordinary education and be able to write plainly and with reasonable rapidity. In general, preference will be given to former enumerators if they are at present physically able to perform the duties of the position.

"Each person seeking appointment as census enumerator must make a written application to the supervisor for the district of which a resident, and said application must be made throughout in the handwriting of the applicant, and must be indorsed by representative business men of the community in which the applicant resides.

"All applicants for appointment as enumerators will be required to take an examination, to be prescribed by the Director of the Census, to determine their fitness for the work. This examination will be of a practical character, consisting chiefly or wholly of the filling out of a sample schedule of population from data furnished, and, in the case of enumerators whose work will be in rural districts, the filling out of a sample schedule of agriculture."

Attention is also called to the letter of the President, addressed to the secretary of Commerce and Labor, a copy of which is appended to the statement, concerning the matter of political activity on the part of census supervisors and enumerators. In accordance with this letter any enumerator must sever his connection with any political committee of which he may be a member before entering on his duties, and must refrain from political activity during his term of employment.

The Harvest Moon.

Beyond any other American dramatist August Thmoas possesses the power of writing plays that seem like chapters out of life. They move us to laughter or to tears, and so great is his skill that we are never conscious of dramatic machinery. In "The ing Hour'" was the dictum of The Tribune. The Commercial calls it "the best American play." The story is that of Dora Fullerton, daughter of Prof. Fullerton, of Harvard. Dora has been brought up to believe Fullerton he own father. Only he and his sister Cornelia know that she is the child of his divorced wife and born two years after the wife's separation from Fullerton. Under the domination of her aunt Dora has grown to womanhood unhappy in the constantly invoked memory of her mother. She is very like this mother in appearance and the aunt constantly predicts for her a similar history. Before the play opens Monsieur Vavin, a distinguished French playwright, has met Dora and her father in Paris. He is the girl's real father, having married the mother after her divorce. He becomes a family friend and does not declare himself because of the manifest affectin between the girl and her supposed father. At the opening of the play Vavin visits the Fullertons, invited there to aid Fullerton in his advice to Dora who has determined upon a career on the stage. Vavin discovers the atmosphere of negative suggestion which has been created and maintained by the aunt, Cornelia. He notices its disintegrating effect upon the girl and succeeds in counteracting this influence. The girl is about t marry, but against the wishes of the Fullertons. In a fit of resentment Aunt Cornelia then discloses her doubtful parentage. The girl breaks down under this, but her true father again restores her self confidence nd finlly discloses his identity.

THE NEW "SAINT PAUL."

Famous Hostelry That Will be of National Interest.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 13.—The new $1,000,000 Saint Paul hotel, which is nearing completion, is to have an addition of 10,600 square feet even before its opening, to care for the business in sight. Ground has been broken for an annex which will occupy a corner close to the new structure on which a handsome three-story building will be erected at once, providing for large sample rooms for traveling representatives of business houses. The innovation provides a separate building for sample rooms, which will be finished with special reference to the demands of this class of trade.

Charles G. Roth, resident manager, has arrived from Cincinnati and has taken charge of the new property which is rapidly nearing completion. The new Saint Paul has 300 rooms, each with private bath and owing to its odd location, every room will be an outside room, and every room practically a front room. Rooms which do not face upon two main streets, have an outlook over Rice Park, one of the most attractive of the downtown breathing spots. The site for the new structure was given by the business men of St. Paul. The building and furnishings represent an expenditure of $1,000,000 added to which is the cost of the new three-story building. The building is eleven stories in height, occupying very high ground overlooking the city, and upin its room are sun parlors, a roof garden and the first wireless station in the Northwest. The outlook from the roof is over the Mississippi Valley in both directions, giving a better view of St. Paul and its surrounding country than is obtainable from any other point excepting the lantern of the dome of the new Minnesota State capitol.

NO FIRE WATER FOR 'EM.

Government Forces Prohibition on Indians in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 13.—Prohibition by force works so well, "Pussyfoot" Johnson, Federal agent in preventing the sale of liquor to the Indians declares, that for the first time in years over a large section of Northern Minnesota, the Indians are spending their allotments of money for the government for sugar, flour and other necessities, and the nights are free from wharwhoops and settlers sleep peaceable in their beds. This is the result of the government's unexpected action in enforcing an old and almost forgotten Indian treaty and closing the saloons in five Minnesota counties.

A large section of Northern Minnesota is covered by the old treaty, under which the government maintains that it has the power of preventing the sale of intoxicants. In only a portion of the treaty area are there now any Indians, but the treaty rights are still in force and acting upon them the government agents closed the saloons in Becker, Clearwater, Hubbard, Cass and Mahnomen counties, in a number of cases confiscating the liquors found. The raids were followed by orders extending the closed territory which will go into effect Dec. 27th, unless modified. In three Northern cities a strong movement is on foot to secure an agreement by which saloons will be allowed to operate, since there are no Indians in those sections who might be affected by the opportunity of obtaining liquor.

In Mahnoken county 200 Indians have just received their annuities, and have spent their money in the stores for staple articles of food and clothing. They could not get liquor and there was no drunkenness or disorderliness among them. It was the first Indian payment in years which was not followed by arrests and the jailing of husky reds to give them a chance to sober up from the effects of the cheap whiskey either sold in the saloons or smuggled in by bootleggers. It is considered doubtful if the government will modify its orders as they affect any town frequented by Indians, although towns at a distance from the reservations may be allowed to dispense to white persons under a strict interpretation of the law.

EXPLODES OLD THEORY.

Advertiser Tells Why Daily Paper Gives Results.

(New York Commercial.)

Some people advance this theory against advertising in daily papers: "There are so many we can't take them all—and what's the use for going in for half a loaf?"

Speaking of this the other day, Mr. Ballard, of Ballard & Alvord, said: "The successful American is called upon to exercise more discretion today than ever before in his advertising. Hit and miss methods will not do the work for him; money will not buy the results. Results are earned by careful, earnest, get-down-to-the-bone, analytical study of the goods, the situation, and the media that cover the situation or market.

"When a man says to me: 'I don't use the dailies because I can't use them all,' I say: 'Such a remark is foolish.' There are 3,000 newspapers You can't use them all—to be sure. But you can use a newspaper that does cover your particular field that you wish to reach, and hook your proposition into the hearts of the local readers in no other way as through the daily newspaper.

"For a manufacturer to cry: 'Trade is dull' is consuming energy. Time will come when no man will waste his breath crying such things—for the man who refuses to advertise will be out of business; and the survival of the fittest will reveal the analytical, judicious advertiser who is to busy filling orders to register negative views."

Mr. Ballard speaks from the experience of a hard-headed, keen-thinking analyzer of white space. The other day a firm brought him a problem, with the offer of $10,000 or $15,000 to put it where they wanted it—i. e., before a certain market.

"Why do you spend so much money?" asked Mr. Ballard.

"We thought it would cost that much answered the firm.

"It shouldn't," said the advertiser, and he got to work.

In dollars and cents it cost the firm but $2,500 to accomplish all they desired; it saved them $7,500 to $12,500, besides they used the services of a man with brains, instead of trusting to their own experience; and incidentally Ballard & Alovrd became an integral part of this great concern for whom they did the work. The profits for Ballard & Alvord are to be reckoned at compound interest, because of their headwork and their honesty; and the advantage to the advertising firm in having found an economic method of marketing their proposition cannot be estimated.

Now what method did Mr. Ballard pursue? He took the magazines first, with certain copy. Then he took the dailies and drove home his arguments with sledge hammer blows. Note: The daily newspapers gave him the action.

THAT TRANSCONTINENTAL.

Lumberton Correspondent Gives Reasons For Not Voting Bonds.

(Specail Star Correspondence.)

Lumberton, N. C., Dec. 13.—Col. S. A. Jones, "for Western North Carolina," on December 6th wired the Star that this correspondent would give "one intelligent and just reason why Robeson county should not vote Transcontinental bonds, failing in which we were to confess to being a hot-air pump of cheapest grade." We cannot make such a confession, and therefore offer four reasons, which, from the small vote received in this county for Transcontinental bonds, seemed to our people just and reasonable:

1. Our railroad connections are already such as to make it unnecessary for us to fasten a debt upon this and succeeding generations.

2. Were we going to do so, it would not be for a railroad which would parallel one already built for over one hundred miles.

The third and fourth reasons are Col. Jones himself, who did not seriously impress our people.

THE HICKS COMPANY.

Have the Things That You Want at Prices That Are Right.

The business conducted by this company at 311 North Front street, is a splendid monument to the intelligence of its management. The company was organized several years ago, and has developed into a very fine and growing business. They occupy spacious premises, which is conveniently arranged and modernly equipped for the conducting of their business, which is that of handling fruit, apples, oranges, grapes, bananas, etc., in addition to pure and straight molasses, apple vinegar and the best grade of rice. These goods are the best the earth yields. The company sell for cash and make no deliveries and by keeping down their running expenses they are in a position to sell their goods very much cheaper, which benefit the customer gets.

Successful Farmers

Realize the value of high grade commercial **Fertilizers**. The constantly increasing consumption of them and the increased yields obtained per acre are sufficient proof. The better the **Fertilizer,** the better the result. There are none better than

Acme Fertilizers

For more than a quarter of a century, **Acme Fertilizers** have maintained the Highest Standard of Excellence. Acme's best friends are its oldest customers. They know that when they use **Acme Fertilizers** they do not experiment. They are made of best materials, perfectly manipulated and always in splendid mechanical condition. Brands for all crops and conditions manufactured by an independent home Company. When you buy Acme Fertilizers you know what you are getting and with whom you are dealing. During the past season Acme sales surpassed all previous years. Made only by

Acme Manufacturing Co.

Wilmington, N. C.

WILLIAM GILCHRIST, President.
G. HERBERT SMITH, Vice-President.
J. G. McCORMICK, Secretary-Treasurer.

J. W. H. FUCHS.

Carries an Exclusive Stock of Up-to-Date Goods in All Lines.

In the well appointed and carefully stocked store of J. W. H. Fuchs, 128 to 138 South Front street, the ladies of Wilmington and the surrounding country have a shopping place where everything is kept that is dear to the heart of the cultivated, well-dressed woman. Mr. Fuchs is thoroughly up-to-date and familiar with every detail of the business, having had years of experience, and his store is filled to repletion with a late and choice stock of everything to be found in a first-class store. His stock consists of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, handling such well known brands as the Hamburger Brothers & Co., clothing, Dorsch shoes for men, Herrick shoes for ladies, and Buster Brown shoes for boys and girls and all these goods are guaranteed both by the factory and Mr. Fuchs, and if a customer makes a purchase that is not satisfactory, the money will be cheerfully refunded, for the reason that all the goods handled by this progressive house are bought first handed with a full knowledge of the wants and demands of the trade.

S. P. McNAIR.

A Representative Establishment in Its Particular Line of Business.

A careful review of the business interests of Wilmington discloses the existence of a class of houses prepared to compete in the several lines which they represent with the rival establishments of any other commercial center in the United States. In this connection we refer to the representative house of which Mr. S. P. McNair is at the head, wholesale grocer, 221-223 North Water street, 'phone 125. This business was established some twelve years ago by its present proprietor, a business man of ripe experience, energy and sterling integrity, who has other large local interests in the city and who is greatly respected in the community. A very large and comprehensive stock is carried, comprising staple and fancy groceries and general grocers' sundries, bought in the world's best markets, and these are offered to the trade at the closest price quotations. The trade of the house extends throughout North and South Carolina and Georgia, the mail order department being an important feature, orders being promptly filled and shipped, while traveling salesmen cover the territory regularly.

J. W. FLEET COMPANY.

One of Wilmington's Leading Haberdasher Stores Who Carry All the Latest Styles.

Wilmington's retail establishments are the equal of any in the South and their stock is most complete and of the latest styles and patterns and foremost among these is the J. W. Fleet Company, 7 North Front street. Here they occupy commodious quarters which are most artistically arranged and their stock consists of clothing and gent's furnishings and hats. They are sole agents for the celebrated line of ready-to-wear clothing manufactured by Stein Block and Michael Sterns, while they also carry a full line of John B. Stetson's soft and soft hats and their line of gent's furnishings is the swellest to be seen in the city. They are always glad to show their goods and an examination does not mean that you have to buy. Give them a call.

Give her a pair of Queen Quality Shoes for a Christmas present. Peterson & Ruffs.

Robt. R. Bellamy

Wholesale and Retail

DRUGGIST

Phones 217 and 1833

Northwest Corner

Front and Market Streets

Jos. H. Watters

Nu mbers 220 and 222 Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

Offers at wholesale a General Assortment of Groceries, and at this time a few seasonable goods for the Holiday Trade, such as Oranges, Apples, Almonds, English Walnuts, Brazil Cocoanuts, Mixed Nuts, Raisins, Prunes, Evaporated Peaches, Cleaned Currants, and Seeded Raisins in packages.

Satisfaction on All Orders Entrusted to Him.

FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR

Cures Coughs, Colds, Croup, La Grippe, Asthma, Throat and Lung Troubles. Prevents Pneumonia and Consumption

CONTAINS NO HARMFUL DRUGS

The Genuine is in the YELLOW PACKAGE

J. H. REHDER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods.

In the line of wholesale and retail dry goods and notions the firm of J. H. Rehder & Company is one of the most prominent in this part of the State. This concern began business in 1887 and have built up a very large patronage by fair dealing and giving good values. This business is located in the enterprising part of Wilmington, known as Brooklyn, and do as large a business in its line as any store in the city. The departments, fourteen in number, are all kept separate and have managers for each by which method a very comprehensive check is kept on the demands of the company's patrons, while employment is given to some forty people. In the wholesale department there are two traveling salesmen, selling to customers throughout North and South Carolina, in adition to which nearly every small store in the city and adjacent counties make their purchases from J. H. Rehder & Co. Remember, this store pays your car fare on all purchases of $2.00.

J. W. MURCHISON & CO.

A House That is Extending Its Territory and Increasing Its Facilities.

The enterprise displayed by those engaged in the wholesale trade of Wilmington has been, and is, of such an aggressive character as to center at this point a very extensive trade. One of the houses that stands out in front in its special line is the firm of J. W. Murchison & Co., which was established in 1873, and from its inception has maintained its headquarters at 109-111 North Front street. The firm are importers and jobbers of hardware, tinware and stoves, agricultural implements, cutlery, ammunition, rope, builders hardware, wagon material, etc., while they are agents for Howe's scales. The house is in a position to quote prices and terms of the most favorable character, and throughout a territory within a redius of 150 miles of Wilmington they sell to the leading retail dealers, traveling salesmen covering this trade regularly.

SALVATION ARMY CHARITABLE.

Provided for Woman Who Lost Her Ticket En Route to Wilmington.

(Charlotte News.)

A woman came in on the Southern train last night and when she aligated from the car she discovered that she had lost her purse containing a ticket to Wilmington and several dollars in money.

Not having any friends or acquaintances in Charlotte she was at a loss to know what do do. She has an invalid husband in Wilmington whom she has to support and when she realized her plight last night she was about to weep when Capt. Brown of the Salvation Army noticed her in the waiting room and seeing that she was in distress, approached her and offered the charitable assistance of the army.

She accepted and was given comfortable place to rest at the Salvation Army headquarters and this morning was provided with a ticket and some money to take her to Wilmington. The woman had a neat appearance, but having an invalid husband dependent upon her she needed the gift of charity and the Salvation Army graciously provided for her. Her name was not given.

BIG SHOE TRADE.

General Conditions as Reflected From Lynchburg, Va.,

Lynchburg, Va., Dec 13.—The first week in December shows a decided advance in shoe shipments over the previous week. The total shipped this week amount to 7,242 cases.

Orders for shoes of all classes for future delivery continue to show a strong increase, and a particularly interesting fact, which is indicative of the advance in the Southern shoe business, is that the demand for high grade shoes, both men's and women's is on the increase.

The retail trade is showing the effect of the stimulus of Christmas buying. While there has been no unusual advance over last year, indications seem to point out that the total receipts for the holiday season, so far as the retail business is concerned, will be somewhat in advance of 1908. Money seems to be plentiful and buying has been liberal.

The trade in textiles continues to be very good, and all orders that are being received at the present time simply mean the selling of the mills further and further ahead.

The trade in hats and furs is well up for the season, and orders for spring delivery are coming in very satisfactorily.

The pipe and foundry business is very good for the season of the year, and is fully up to all expectations. The plow foundries are rushed to the limit with orders. One of Lynchburg's largest pipe foundries, during the past two weeks, received an order from a Northern city for nineteen miles of water pipe.

The wholesale trade in dry goods and notions is normal for this season of the year, and no complaint is heard from the jobbers. Reports received from salesmen show conditions to be steadily improving throughout the country.

Collections with all lines continue very good.

Baltimore, Dec. 12.—Fire which early this morning started in the five-story furniture establishment of Stern & Co., Nos. 317 and 319 North Howard street, where it did $75,000 damage to building and stock, was believed to be practically extinguished when it again blazed, increasing the damage to a total of about $125,000, the additional loss falling chiefly upon Cohen & Hughes, musical instruments, No. 315 North Howard street.

Fire Sunday destroyed the plant of the Racine Manufacturing Company, entailing $600,000 damage, partially covered by insurance.

WILL EXTEND CITIZENSHIP.

Recommended by Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs for Porto Rico Inhabitants—The Conditions—Other Notes.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Citizenship, without serious inconvenience to the individual, should be extended to those who desire it in Porto Rico, according to General Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, in his annual report today to the Secretary of War.

Whether this be done by an act conferring in itself United States citizenship on the whole body of citizens of Porto Rico, or by an act enabling them, by their performance individually of some simple preliminary acts to become American citizens without delay, is a mere matter of detail for Congress to work out, said General Edwards.

"It is hoped that the grant of citizenship may be regarded simply as an act of justice and performed in an open and unequivocal manner", concludes the Chief of the Bureau.

The commerce of the island shows on the whole a continuous and encouraging growth, it is pointed out in the report. The exports for the fiscal year just passed amounted in value to over $30,000,000 and the imports to over $26,000,000. The imports from the United States amounted to over $23,000,000.

General Edwards comments at length upon the recent tariff legislation of the United States, whereby goods from the Philippines, except rice, may be shipped to the United States free of duty under certain limitations.

"It is believed that the people of the Philippines have every reason to be content with the new tariffs, and that there will result from them that prosperity in the islands which should be the result of their relation to the United States," says General Edwards.

"The net result so far has been to increase the price paid to the grower for his leaf tobacco 10 per cent. The price received by the producer of sugar has increased 25 per cent. These are increases which may be attributed wholly to the true trade relations, fluctuations in the world's markets having been eliminated."

General Edwards says the rate up to date of the importation into the United States of Philippine cigars has been at the rate of about 75,000,000 per year, or one-half the limit for free admission. The effect on the American industry, he adds, of this importation "may well be judged by the fact that these cigars may be found only with the greatest difficulty."

The imports of the Philippines during the last fiscal years was over $27,000,000. American goods constituted 17 per cent. of the total value of Philippine imports. General Edwards predicts that under the new free trade conditions this percentage will be largely increased.

General Edwards points out that with the minor exception of the trouble with the Moro outlaw, Jikiri, on Jolo Island, the constabulary maintained quiet and order in all parts of the Philippines without the active intervention of the army.

TRAGEDY IN BUNCOMBE.

Woman Trespasser Shot to Death at Dillsboro, N. C.

Asheville, Dec. 12.—A telephone message from Dillsboro to the Citizen tonight states that a woman named Belle Frizzle was killed and her companion Cole Bard seriously wounded by a shotgun in the hands of Elijah Children near Dillsboro this afternoon.

It is said that Bard and the woman were trespassing on Children's premises when the latter ordered them to leave. Children, who has given himself up to the authorities at Dillsboro, alleges that the couple then began to use foul language in the presence of his family. He returned to his house for a shotgun, with one barrel of which he killed the woman, and wounded Bard in the arm and chest with the other. Children claims that both the Frizzle woman and her companion were intoxicated.

To Drive Out Malaria

And Build Up The System.

Take the Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. You know what you are taking. The formula is plainly printed on every bottle, showing it is simply Quinine and Iron in a tasteless form, and the most effectual form. For grown people and children 50c.

Malaria Causes Loss of Appetite.

The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 50c.

Sunset in "the Red City" of Bavaria.

The numerous entrances to the old town of Rothenburg are guarded by beautiful watchtowers, which are inhabited by impoverished old women, who rent their airy lodgings for a nominal sum. The red twinkle of their lamps high over the dusky streets of Rothenburg at night—for it is as medieval in its lighting as in many other ways—is very charming in effect. The walls of Rothenburg are a constant delight to visitors, who, by dint of much squeezing through narrow passageways and groping in darkness, are able to make a circuit of the city, getting glimpses on the way through loopholes of the green country outside. Wondrous views of the town are also to be had from many of the distant hills. At sunset the sight of its graceful towers and clutter of red roof tops is like a fair vision of romance. The city blazes for a moment in a fiery mist, then suddenly melts, mirage-like, in the gathering dusk, leaving a sense of something born of dream, the illusion of an enchanter's wand.—Rothenburg Letter to Vogue.

Thought She Had Arrived.

"I have moved into a perfect gem of an apartment on the sixth floor of one of those new houses," said the woman who paints china, "and am reveling in its liberal supply of fresh air and sunlight."

"But don't you find the stairs an overbalancing disadvantage?" asked an acquaintance.

"The thought of the cozy quarters at such moderate cost colors my climb with the roseate hue of optimism," laughed the artist, "but one of my customers, middle aged and filled with good food and the joy of living, evidently found it a harrowing experience.

"It seemed ages that I waited in the hall after the ringing of the lower bell, and upon hearing the labored breathing of my ascending visitor I ran back for the smelling salts.

"When I had administered all the means of resuscitation at hand she managed to articulate between gasps:

"'I thought St. Peter always opened the door.'"—New York Times.

Food of the Chinese.

In the Revue d'Hygiene Dr. Malegnon, who lived for many years in China, gives some curious details of the food of the Chinese. This is what he says of the sons of heaven and the way they eat eggs: "The Chinese are great eaters of eggs, which they take hard boiled. One finds them in all the roadside places for refreshment. The Celestials have an expression, 'Eggs of a hundred years.' The eggs are not always a century in age, but one is able to get them of many years' standing. The Celestials have a preference for the egg of the duck or goose. They are placed with aromatic herbs in slaked lime for a period, the minimum time of treatment being five or six weeks. Under the influence of time the yoke liquefies and takes a dark green color. The white coagulates and becomes green. The product of the eggs, which has a strong odor, from which a stranger betakes himself quickly, the Chinese eat as hors d'oeuvres, and it is said to have the taste of lobster."

Expense No Object.

During an inclement spell of weather a lady of the order of the newly rich was so unfortunate as to contract a painful affection of the throat, and she accordingly accepted the advice of a friend that she consult a great London specialist noted for his expensive fees.

"Your ailment is not a serious one," said the specialist after examination. "You'll soon be all right. I'll just indicate to your family surgeon precisely where to touch your throat with nitrate of silver, and I think that will meet the case exactly."

"Oh, doctor," protested the wealthy matron in a tone of mingled surprise and indignation, "do order him to use nitrate of gold! Expense is a matter, I assure you, quite immaterial to me!"—London Answers.

Spontaneous Combustion.

Spontaneous combustion can only occur when oxidation causes the temperature to rise to the ignition point of the material. Spontaneous combustion of the human body is impossible on account of the heat regulating effect of the 75 or 80 per cent of water contained. The enormous heat necessary to dry the tissues sufficiently would destroy life long before ignition could take place. An old idea was that the alcohol in a confirmed drunkard might promote combustion, but Liebig showed that even if the body could give off inflammable vapor and this could become ignited the body itself would not be set on fire.

Her Proposal.

"You've been courting me now for a number of years, George," remarked a girl to a young man, "and I want to make a little leap year proposal."

"I—I am not in a position to m-marry just yet," stammered the youth. "but"—

"Who said anything about marriage?" interrupted the girl. "I was going to propose that you stop coming here and give somebody else a chance."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Man's Superiority.

"Woman," exclaimed the suffragette, "is the equal of man in every respect."

"Oh, I don't know," replied a man in the audience; "it takes a man to put an angleworm on a fishhook."—Detroit Free Press.

Nursing Mothers and Malaria.

The Old Standard GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC, drives out malaria and builds up the system. For grown people and children, 50c.

1887 1909

Carolina Insurance Co.

of Wilmington, N. C.

Clean Reputation Conservative Management

For nearly a quarter of a century has so transacted its affairs that it is one of North Carolina's recognized soundest business institutions.

For nearly a quarter of a century has dealt satisfactorily with agents and patrons.

Represented All Over the State

Ask Your Agent for a "Carolina" Policy.

R. R. BELLAMY, President. M. S. WILLARD, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

C. W. WORTH. I. J. STERNBERGER. H. C. McQUEEN.
R. R. BELLAMY. H. L. VOLLERS. R. A. PARSLEY.
DONALD MacRAE.

TREES FOR CHRISTMAS.

May be Danger of Deforestation by Indiscriminate Cutting.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Does the Yuletide with its demand for Christmas trees prove a menace to the American forests? Does it tend to a denudation of the timber lands?

These are questions asked of the United States forestry service by those interested in the conservation of natural resources. The subject has received the serious consideration of the forestry bureau and the reply has been sent out that there need be no danger of destruction if the cutting of young evergreens for Christmas trees is done with discrimination.

Boston, Dec. 12.—The Yuletide call to the forests, and its exaction of 4,000,000 young spruce, firs and balsams, to gladden the hearts and brighten the eyes of the children of the country with the traditional Christmas tree, has been felt for the past three weeks in the wooded sections of Maine, Michigan and Oregon, the great centers of the Christmas tree cutting industry. Shippers are now busy rushing the product to the market.

The total cut of trees yields the owners of lands about $100,000, while the "consumers" pay about $2,000,000, shippers and dealers reaping a great share of the profits.

Maine is the principal tributary to New York and Pennsylvania markets, besides serving New England.

The city of Chicago, which uses about 300,000 trees annually, takes the bulk of Michigan's yield. That State also ships to Mississippi river sections and to points on the Great Lakes.

Oregon's trees are cut more than those of any other State on the Pacific coast, but the total cut of the States does not equal that of either Maine or Michigan.

James Owen Reilly

Sncccessor to

D. O'CONNOR,

Established 1867

Oldest Agency in North Carolina.

Real Estate and Fire Insurance

Representing the following companies:

Prussian National, of Germany.
London Assurance, of London, England.
Roya' Exchange, of London, England.
Carolina, of Wilmington, N. C.
Lloyds, Plate Glass.
Williamsburg City, N. Y.
Fidelity, of New York.
Rhode Island, of Rhode Island.
Fidelity & Deposit Co., Bonds.

Rents collected, Estates managed, Property bought and sold on commission.

'Phones 776 and 1143. 118 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C.

Insurance

Fire, Liability, Accident, Automobile, and—something new—Mail Package Insurance, protects you against loss of mail packages of value. Losses of all kinds under our policies given prompt and careful attention. See me and I will tell you in person all about Insurance.

J. VAN B. METTS

'Phone 162. 112 Princess Street.

Visit the

People's Cafe

13 Dock Street,

Meals served from 6:30 A. M. until 10:30 P. M. Oysters any Style.

Advertising Brings Prosperity.

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.

Its Growth Has Been Wonderful and Its Facilities Are the Best.

The American National Bank was organized in May, 1908; W. B. Cooper being most active in the organization. They began business with a paid in capital of $50,000.00 while the full capital was only paid on October 21st, 1908.

The board of directors is made up of the following well known business men: Geo. O. Gaylord, wholesale dry goods merchant, Herbert McClammy, one of Wilmington's most prominent attorneys; A. G. Warren, owner and proprietor of E. Warren & Son, Candy Manufactory.; Geo. W. Huggins, Wilmington's oldest jeweler and silversmith; Jos. T. King, the young and popular car accountant of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.; J. J. Hopkins, proprietor of Hopkins & Davis, meat dealers; Cuthbert Martin, owner and proprietor of the People's Supply Co.; W. B. Cooper, wholesale grocer; W. B. McClellan, capitalist and dealer in live stock; V. Sidbury, live stock and real estate, of Holly Ridge, and Thos. E. Cooper, who is cashier of the American National and interested in other enterprises in South Carolina.

The American National began business on May 8th, 1908, with deposits of $6,446.16 and on October 21st, 1908, they had deposits amounting to $194,041,32, on October 21st, 1909, their deposits were $565,833.35.

According to statistics, the American National has exceeded by fr any bank ever organized in Wilmington, in proportion to the capital and surplus, in attaining such large deposit account in the length of time The total assets now exceed three quarters of a million, and they have a net undivided profit account of $11,000.00.

At the last published statement they showed cash and reserve of $235,014.59, no rediscounts nor "bills payable."

On December 21st there will be a meeting of the stockholders of this young and progressive institution at which time they will vote on incresing their capital from $100,000.00 to $150,000.00.

The wonderful progress made by the American National is due considerably to the board of directors as no board in the city takes more interest in its bank than the directors of the American National.

The officers of this bank are all young progressive men and are steadily pushing their bank forward. Its cashier, Mr. Thos. E. Cooper, is said to be the youngest cashier of a National bank of this size in the Carolinas. The president, Mr. W. B. Cooper, is a very successful wholesale grocer and jobber and its vice president, Mr. Geo. O. Gaylord, is one of the most successful wholesale and retail dry goods men in the Carolinas.

It is said that one of the most peculiar characteristics of its officers is that all of them are self made men.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.

Leading Wholesale and Retail Hardware Firm—Many Standard Lines.

The announcement of Messrs. Wm. E. Springer & Co., carried in another column, speaks for itself. The firm is one of the oldest and most enterprising in the life of Wilmington today and is composed of ex-Mayor William E. Springer and Mr. John Carr Springer, both of whom have taken a prominent part in the business life of the city. Mr. Wm. E. Springer has twice been honored with the Mayoralty of this progressive city and is at present chairman of the Police and Fire Commission of the city. Mr. John C. Springer is typical of the modern, progressive business man of this era and no man perhaps enjoys a wider popularity. The famous Bucks stoves and ranges, standard manufactures of all kinds of agricultural implements, guns, pistols, ammunition, cutlery, wire fencing and all hardware sundries embrace a line that is as complete as any in Wilmington. The firm occupies commodious quarters in The Purcell Building, which it owns and its trade extends not only over North Carolina, but into South Carolina and adjacent States.

Through persistent advertising year in and year out for several decades and by square, honest dealing, handling only the best and holding out for a fair profit without regard to the changing currents of every-day fly-by-night merchandising, the firm is perhaps as well known as any in North Carolina.

ED. N. PENNY. (Incorporated.)

The Only Exclusive Jobbers of Men's Clothing in Wilmington.

In all lines of commercial endeavor Wilmington is well represented and every house here is doing a large business and all are doing their part towards advertising the city both as a wholesale and manufacturing center. Especially is this the case with Mr. Ed. N. Penny, who conducts an establishment at 28 South Front street, under the name of Ed. N. Penny, Incorporated. This house was established in 1880 and incorporated in 1909, and their establishment covers some 6,000 square feet of floor space and they are conceded to be the largest clothing house in Wilmington. Their special lines are "Bread Winner" Overalls, "Looscarf" Collars and "Everlasting" Shoes, while they handle clothing, shoes, hats, furnishings, hosiery, blankets and comforts, all of which they sell at one price and for Cash Only. They are retailers and jobbers and their trade extends all over this section of State and their prices will be found most reasonable for the class of goods which they handle and their large business is due to the fact that they buy for cash and sell for cash and give their customers the benefit of the discount. See their advertisement in another part of the Star and then go and see the large stock that they carry.

THE GLOBE.

Is a Good Place to Go When You Are Hungry.

Wilmington is blessed with many places where one can go when they desire to satisfy the cravings of the inner man, but there are none of them that give their patrons any better treatment than at The Globe. This is an old firm in a new stand, the proprietors of which are P. Caase and W. B. Schuler, both of whom have been identified with the business interests of Wilmington for the past ten years and who are too well known for their genial manners and straightforward business dealings to need any mention. Their lunch room and restaurant is at 113 Princess street and this is most appropriately arranged for the business for which it is intended and here one can find all the delicacies of the season that the market affords and these will be cooked and served in the most appetizing manner by accommodating waiters. Quick lunches are made a specialty, while oysters and game are served in season. If you are too busy to go home for dinner or if you are tired of your boarding house go to The Globe and get a good meal and you will not regret it.

C. W. YATES & COMPANY.

Booksellers and Stationers.

In any summing up of the many and representative retail houses of Wilmington, the well known and reliable establishment of C. W. Yates & Company, must not be overlooked. They have been established for a number of years and their store is located at 117 Market street, where they occupy extensive quarters stocked to the limit, with everything necessary for the office. They are booksellers and stationers, making a specialty of Globe-Wernicke Filing Cabinets, Elastic Book Cases, Derby Desks and Chairs, Carbon Paper, Typewriter Ribbons, and Stenographer's Supplies, Oliver Typewriters, Edison Mimeographs and Neostyles, Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens, Eastman's Kodaks, films, etc. These goods are bought in the best markets, with a full knowledge of the requirements of the trade and sold at very close prices. The firm is composed of Messrs. C. W. Yates and DeWitt C. Love, two of the city's progressive business men, who have other large and important business interests, and they are recognized as leaders in their line.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY.

A Drug Store That Can be Relied Upon to Fill Your Prescriptions Accurately.

At this day and age when so many fake nostrums are upon the market it is a matter of great importance to the public to know where they can go and have their household receipts and physicians prescriptions filled accurately, and one such place in Wilmington is the drug store of which Mr. Robt. R. Bellamy is the proprietor located at the northwest corner of Market and Front streets. He employs only graduate registered pharmacists, while only the freshest and purest of drugs are used in the compounding of all prescriptions, which are called for and delivered to all parts of the city. In connection with his retail store Mr. Bellamy also conducts a very large wholesale drug business which extends all over Eastern North Carolina and South Carolina, traveling salesmen making regular visits to the trade and his prices in all departments will be found to be most reasonable for high class service.

M. H. CURRAN.

Merchant and Haberdasher, 117 Front Street.

Prominently engaged in the vocation of a high class merchant tailor is Mr. M. H. Curran, who is known as one of the best cutters and designers of gentlemen's attire that the city ever possessed. At his store, next to The Orton, may be inspected the finest imported fabrics that come to this country, giving customers the largest range of selections to be found in the city. The stock includes the latest styles in woolens, cassimeres, checks, stripes, fancy vestings, etc., and from these are made to order, the very best of custom made garments in style after the latest New York and London fashion plates. He also carries a well selected stock of men's furnishings. The patronage of the house is with the best class of Wilmington's business and professional men, but its trade is by no means restricted to the city. Old customers who reside afar preferring to give their orders here. In the possession of this high class tailoring establishment Wilmington is on a plane with any of the metropolitan centers of the entire country.

CAPE FEAR OIL COMPANY.

A Corporation Operated Entirely by Home Capital.

One of the recently organized companies which has taken front rank in its line is the Cape Fear Oil Company. This concern is officered by home people and financed by home capital. The officers of the company are J. W. Brooks, president; J. W. Yates, secretary and treasurer, and W. R. Barksdale, vice president and general manager. Mr. Barksdale was for 23 years with the Standard Oil Company as manager of their Wilmington branch, which position he resigned when that company consolidated the Wilmington branch with that of Columbia, moving the same to Charlotte. This company are wholesale dealers in all kinds and grades of oil, all of which are recognized as being the very best that money can buy. Their storage yards and office is located at Delgado, on the A. C. L. Railroad, phone 873, postoffice address Wilmington, and these are most modern in equipment. Two tank wagons are utilized to deliver oil and gasoline to the stores while three dray wagons are used for the purpose of delievring oils to the railroads and to the jobbers and wholesale grocers. While this company is young in the business yet, it has come to the front and is receiving the patronage and support of all the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding territory. See their advertisement in another part of this paper.

CAROLINA APARTMENT RESTAURANT.

One of the High-Class Dining Rooms of the City.

The Carolina Restaurant is a new departure in the line of the restaurant business of Wilmington. It is located at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, in the Carolina Apartments, and is in the hands of Mr. W. S. Clough, as proprietor and manager, who is a gentleman of wide experience in the business, having had charge of the Brown Hotel at Chadbourn, N. C., before coming to this city. Mr. Clough's principal trade comes from those who live in the Carolina Apartments, but he caters to outside trade as well, serving dinners and suppers for private parties, weddings, etc. His dining room is most tastefully arranged, while his cut glass, clean linen and bright silverware give to it an air of refinement that can not be had elsewhere in the city, while his table is supplied with all delicacies and substantials that our own and other markets afford, while his attendants are most courteous and obliging and take special pains to see that everyone is thoroughly satisfied. This is a most refined place and we take pleasure in introducing Mr. Clough and Carolina Apartment Restaurant to the public of Wilmington.

THOMAS B. CARROLL.

The City's Leading Veterinary Surgeon.

The citizens of Wilmington are great lovers of fine horses and thoroughbred cattle in the care of which they give much time and attention and it is only natural that we should have located here one of the best posted veterinary surgeons in the South in the person of Dr. Thos. B. Carroll, who graduated from the University of Baltimore in 1892, and who has been practicing his profession ever since. Dr. Carroll has under course of construction a very fine infirmary for the care of all kinds of dumb animals, which, when completed, will be a credit to any city. He is prepared to answer calls at all hours of the day or night, while he charges for his services a most reasonable fee. In connection with his professional business Dr. Carroll is also city Meat and Dairy inspector, in the discharge of which duties he is no respecter of persons and all those engaged in this line of business know that they must live up to the letter of the law or suffer the results.

THE WILMINGTON CIGAR COMPANY.

A Pleasant Place to While Away a Few Minutes.

In the Wilmington Cigar Company's store those of our citizens who enjoy a good smoke, a refreshing drink, or a quiet game of billiards or pool, will find all that is comfortable, quiet and orderly. Mr. J. A. Oldham, the genial propurietor, takes pleasure in making everyone who visits his place feel at home, and they always come again. His place of recreation is at 111 Princess street, and here one can get soft drinks of all kinds, cold and refreshing, a good cigar and all the leading brands of tobacco, and if the caller so desires can also enjoy a quiet game of pool on some of the best tables in town. This establishment is also a dealer in imported and domestic cigars and tobacco, and in this line is showing a fine line of Christmas goods which have just arrived. There is nothing that will please a gentleman more than a good box of cigars or a good pipe or something in that line. The Wilmington Cigar Company have all these goods and will appreciate your patronage and can guarantee you satisfaction.

H. L. VOLLERS.

Wholesale Grocer—Noted for the High Quality of the Goods Which He Handles.

Throughout our city and the surrounding towns in North and South Carolina is the house of H. L. Vollers known. He established this business here several years ago and is recognized as one of the leading wholesale grocers of Wilmington. His office, salesroom and warehouse is at the corner of Walnut and Nutt streets, which is filled with a very large, valuable and well selected stock of imported and domestic groceries, both staple and fancy, also grocers sundries. His special brands are Colonial and Silver Coin flour, Curtis Brothers' Blue Label line of goods, Cuban Blossom cigars and Harris Lithia Springs Co's. beverages, both plain and carbonated as well as a full line of lard, butter, canned meats, starch, milk, soap, etc. These goods are bought in the world's best markets and are offered to the trade at the closest price quotations by traveling salesmen who cover the territory regularly.

FERTILIZER MOVEMENT.

No Shortage of Cars Anticipated For This Season.

Yesterday's Charleston News and Courier says:

Railway officials in Charleston stated yesterday that their roads were making arrangements to produce a sufficient number of box cars and flat cars during the next two months to handle the fertilizer output from this point, which, it is predicted, will be a heavy one. Fear had been expressed in many quarters that the railroads would only be able to place a limited amount of equipment in the field during the heavy fertilizer season, because of the car famine which is said to be prevailing in the North and Northwest. It was argued that the increase of business along all lines, will tax the railroads in the matter of equipment to such an extent that they will have a very limited number of cars to haul fertilizer.

Local railroad men do not believe, however, that the South will suffer from the results of the car famine. It is stated that extensive arrangements have been made to bring an unusual amount of equipment to this territory during the next six months, and that there is absolutely no reason for shippers to apprehend that their business will be crippled by a car shortage. The Southern and Atlantic Coast Line railways both gave large orders for freight cars several months ago, and it is stated that this new equipment will appear on the lines very shortly.

The fertilizer yards, to the north of the city, commonly known as the Six-mile yards, operated jointly by the Southern and Atlantic Coast Line railways, are being put in shape for the fertilizer traffic, which will open in the near future. The yards will be under the supervision of the Southern Railway this season, having been run by the Coast Line during the season of 1909. The Southern is making extensive improvements on its tracks in the yards in the shape of better rails and ties. Especial attention is being paid to the tracks which lead from the yard into the various fertilizer works in the vicinity. Mr. M. P. Danner, yard master of the Southern Railway, in this city, will be appointed as yard master in charge of the joint fertilizer yards.

Peterson & Ruifs have a big line of Christmas Shoes and Slippers. **

TAX ON CORPORATIONS.

Secretary MacVeagh Issues Statement as to New Law.

Washington, Dec. 12.—More than 400,000 corporations in the United States will have to make their returns in conformance with the new corporation tax. Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh has issued a very comprehensive statement for the government of those corporation officials. The statement is calculated to cover any question which might arise in the making of the reports, and it sets forth in terse language what the government expects.

Secretary MacVeagh's statement plainly begins with the statement that the government expects returns to be made to conform with the intent of the law and that the law had two intents—first that it should be a revenue producer fo rthe government and second to levy a tax of 1 per cent. on the net income of corporations as provided in the law. After a concise definition of what is considered net income with the law the statement says:

"It is clear that the purpose of the law was not to put a tax on receipts, but a tax on profits and that the terms 'net income' are used because while they are practically identical with gross profits and net profits, they are yet more embracive and consequently permit a more comprehensive administration of the law."

For convenience and facility in classification, corporations have been divided into six classes. They are Insurance companies, transportation companies, manufacturing companies, mercantile companies, and miscellaneous corporations.

The statement makes detailed explanations of what can be considered gross income, net income, and defines what other terms used in the statements are held to be within the law. Inaccuracy is expected in some of the returns, the statement says, and it is expected they will be from two causes. The first is honest error and the second is intent to defraud the government. Honest errors will be corrected, but any attempts at fraud will be met with vigorous prosecution.

The regulations do not call for specific methods of keeping accounts or any other particular method of bookkeeping. The requirement is simply that the business transactions be so recorded that the accurate returns can be made and verified when necessary.

FROZEN BODIES FOUND.

Nine Men From Boat Foundered in Lake Erie.

Erie, Pa., Dec. 12.—With her flag at half mast the State fisheries boat Commodore Perry, Captain Jerry Driscoll commanding, brought to this port late today the dead and frozen bodies of nine of the crew of the Bessemer and Marquette ferry No. 2, which left Conneat, Ohio, Tuesday morning, carrying 32 men and which probably foundered in the middle of Lake Erie.

For the past 48 hours the Commodore Perry has been scouting the waters of Eastern Lake Erie for the traces of the car ferry but until a tiny ten-man yawl was sighted 15 miles off this port at 11 o'clock today, had almost given up hope of being able to ever tell a portion of the story of the fate of the big car ferry.

As the Perry came abreast of the drifting and half water-logged yawl the men gathered at the side of the fish boat saw that they had arrived too late. The nine occupants of the boat, which was marked "Bessemer and Marquette No. 4," were frozen stiff in death. Taking the yawl in tow the Perry made all steam for this port, arriving here late today. All police reserves were called out and ambulances lined the wharves as the Perry docked.

Hypnotic Power In Animals.

An interesting instance of the hypnotic power possessed by a good many animals is given by a correspondent of the Glasgow Herald. One morning outside Elgin a blackbird was observed to be standing by the roadside, paying no heed to the footsteps of the passerby. It was gazing fixedly at four young weasels under the hedge, which were approaching in a semicircle, apparently to surround it. Just then a warning cry was heard from behind, uttered presumably by the parent weasel, and the young ones disappeared in the hedge. The bird still remained powerless and immovable, and only after repeated urging did it fly to a tree near by, when it gave forth a weak, frightened sound, as though still under the influence of the terror which had arrested its faculties.

A Mild Hint.

Two guests came to spend the evening and didn't know when to depart. The host and hostess were patient with them, very patient, but when 11, 12 and finally 1 o'clock struck the husband realized that something must be done. He was an original chap, and in his droll way he looked over at his wife and said mildly:

"My dear, hadn't we better get up to bed? Our friends may want to be going."

The Separation.

"I understand that she is separated from her husband."

"Yes."

"Oh, tell me all about it. What did she do?"

"Nothing. He died."

It Was Hard.

Hamfatter Hamlet (the actor)—That hard boiled egg gave me a headache. His Friend—You shouldn't eat hard boiled eggs, Hamfatter—I didn't eat it. A fellow hit me with it behind the ear.

Coaxing.

Mrs. Brown—I'm afraid to let you have a bicycle, Little Johnny—Don't feel that way, ma. Even if it did kill me, remember that it would be the last thing I ever asked you for.

He Was Out.

Short—If Long calls with that little bill tell him I'm out. Mrs. Short—But that would be telling a falsehood! Short—Nothing of the kind. I'm out of cash.

JAS. M. STEVENSON, President. WM. L. SMITH, Sec. & Treas

J. C. Stevenson Company

Wholesale Grocers

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Enjoys a generous share of patronage in both North and South Carolina, soliciting business as far in all directions as any house in its line in Wilmington.

It stands conspicuous on account of its business principle, which it was the first house in any line in Wilmington to adopt, and one of the very few in all the South; and today stands almost alone on the grounds as outlined by the following:

BUSINESS PRINCIPLE.

To sell exclusively to the dealer, and leave the wants of the consumer to be supplied by the retailer is a fundamental principle of our business. We conceive it to be eminently unfair to solicit the patronage of both the dealer and consumer, for the practice of the jobber selling the consumer carried to its logical conclusion would be to put the retailer out of business.

This principle involves so many phase s of advantage and protection to the retailer that the thinking merchant recognizes at a glance that this is exerting the proper efforts to further the distribution of supplies through the recognized proper channels, thereby giving him the protection which he deserves.

This concern carries at all times a full stock of groceries, well selected and at competitive prices.

It is especially proud of its brand of saltfish, "Cape Fear", which for twenty years has zeen the synonym of weight and qualiy in salt fish.

DO YOU KNOW THAT

(Manufacturers' Record)

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The South's agricultural productions now exceed the total value of the agricultural output of the United States in 1880, and are almost as great in value as the total of the United States in 1890?

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The South is mining more than twice as much bituminous coal as the United States mined in 1880?

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Southern railroads must spend $2,000,000,000 in ten years to provide facilities needed in Southern growth?

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The most comprehensive and remarkable warehousing system in the world is in operation in a Southern town?

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The South is building two of the most remarkable railroads ever constructed in America, and that one of them is the most unique ever built in the world?

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The South is now spending $20,000,000 in building cotton mills?

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The Steel Corporation having $50,000,000 invested in Alaabma is carrying out vast improvements which will add immensely to the prosperity of the whole South?

DO YOU KNOW THAT

Good roads, which mean more for agricultural prosperity than anything else before the public, are being built all over the South as never before at a cost of many millions of dollars?

DO YOU KNOW THAT

All of the present development of the railroad and industrial work in the South is only the revival of what was being done prior to 1860 on a relatively still larger scale which shows the inborn trait of Southern people to turn to industrial interests?

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The South lost by emigration between 1865 and 1900 about 2,500,000 of its own white people, and that this was a far greater loss than the ruin and destruction by war?

DO YOU KNOW THAT

This drain has largely stopped, and that Southern men and boys are now finding more avenues of employment at home than elsewhere?

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The tide of investment of American and foreign capital and the movement of population is turning Southward as never before, and that wonderful things are in store for this section?

DO YOU KNOW THAT

The largest immigration movement in the country's history is going on in Texas where about 200,000 people a year are settling, coming in from the North and West, and that this movement of population is tending to other Southern States as well as to Texas?

well as to Texas?

Kumiss.

Kumiss is a valuable beverage for use in the sickroom. Heat one quart of milk to 75 degrees F., add one and one-half tablespoonfuls of sugar and one-fourth of a yeast cake dissolved in one tablespoonful of lukewarm water. Fill sterilized bottles to within one and one-half inches of the top. Cork and shake. Place the bottles inverted where they may remain at a temperature of 70 degrees F. for ten hours, then put in the icebox or a cold place and let stand forty-eight hours, shaking occasionally to prevent the cream from clogging the mouth of the bottle. It is refreshing and nourishing.—Woman's Home Companion.

Firm Friends.

"Friendship, boys and girls," said a member of a provincial education committee, "is a thing to be cultivated and practiced by all of us. Read and ponder the stories of the great friendships of sacred and profane history. Take them for your models—David and Jonathan, Damon and Pythias and Scylla and Charybdis!"—London Telegraph.

Plenty of Jaw.

Two cockney "lidies" were discussing each other publicly. One said something about the other's "jaw," o' "jore." "Garn," answered her opponent, "you've got enough jaw for two sets of teeth, you 'ave."

Sole Agent For Tidal Wave Flour.

Sole Agent For White Knight Cigars.

The F. E. Hashagen Company

Wholesale Grocers.

We carry at all times a complete line of Groceries at Wholelase Only.

Buyers will advance their interests by securing our prices before purchasing elsewhere. A large stock and good service enables us to make quick deliveries.

210-220 North Water Street. Wilmington, N. C.

C. L. DICKINSON

LIFE, FIRE AND ALL KINDS OF

Casualty Insurance

Offies

Smith Building. Princess Street.

WILMINGTON. N. C.

Holiday Cheer

¶ The Holidays are approaching, and most every one likes to have a bottle of good Whiskey to offer their friends at this season. As we carry the most complete line of Wines and Liquors to be found in the South, we think it will be to your advantage to place your orders with us. Petersburg being your nearest shipping point, the expressage is cheaper than any point from which you can order. We try never to disappoint our patrons, and therefore we strongly urge them to place their orders earlier than it has been their custom to do, as the Express Companies will be taxed beyond their capacity, and the chances of your goods being lost or broken is far greater than ever before. Now to avoid any possible disappointment, place your orders early.

¶ Cut this advertisement out and mail to us, and we will send you our complete price list and a beautiful calendar for 1910.

The Newcomb Company,

"Prompt Mail Order House,"

PETERSBURG, - VIRGINIA.

Crescent Candy Company

Distributors of Necco Sweets, Lenox Chocolates. None finer made.

Crescent Candy Company

Cakes, Crackers, Cigars, Pipes, Chewing Gums, Paper, Extracts and Show Cases.